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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 11--78th Congress

Chapter 17--1st Session

H. R. 1975

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 11.

First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943. Appropriates funds for emergency insect control (\$3,722,000), fighting forest fires (\$1,719,000), Bureau of Labor Statistics study of wartime prices, Lugert-Altus reclamation project, judgments and claims, Employees' Compensation Commission, education and training of defense workers, and Weather Bureau (long-range forecasts). Suspends the requirement against oleomargarine purchases by the Veterans' Administration. Provides for acceptance of affidavits as prima facie evidence that employees have complied with alien-employment restrictions.

Summary and Index of History on H. R. 1975

February 4, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 1975.
February 24, 1943	House Committee on Appropriations submitted H. R. 1975 and reported H. Rept. 170. Print of bill as reported.
February 25, 1943	Debated in House and passed with amendments.
February 26, 1943	Debate continued.
March 1, 1943	Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred to Committee.
March 2, 1943	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 1975
March 9, 1943	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments. S. Rept. 98. Print of bill with Senate amendments. Hayden and McKeller amendments.
March 11, 1943	Debated in Senate.
March 12, 1943	Passed Senate with amendments. Senate asked for a Conference and appointed Senate Conferees.
March 15, 1943	House Conferees appointed. Conference Rept. 249 submitted to House and agreed to.
March 16, 1943	Senate agreed to Conference Report.
March 18, 1943	Approved, Public Law 11.
Repeal of existing law.	
July 1, 1944	Repeal of 4th paragraph under "Public Health Service", page 4, by Public Law 410--78th Cong., page 42.

Union Calendar No. 40

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

[Report No. 170]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-

1 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
2 June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide sup-
3 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1943, and for other purposes.

5 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

6 LEGISLATIVE

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 For payment to the widow of Philip A. Bennett, late a
9 Representative from the State of Missouri, \$10,000.

10 Contingent Expenses: The unexpended balance of the
11 appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representa-
12 tives, Air Mail Stamps, 1942", is hereby reappropriated,
13 merged with, and made available for the purposes of the
14 appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representa-
15 tives, Air Mail and Special Delivery Stamps, 1943".

16 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

17 Working capital and congressional printing and bind-
18 ing: For an additional amount for working capital and
19 congressional printing and binding, fiscal year 1943, includ-
20 ing the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations
21 specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Ap-
22 propriation Act, 1943, and including an additional amount
23 of \$180,000 for the printing, binding, and distribution of
24 the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved
25 July 26, 1935, as amended (44 U. S. C. 301-317),

1 \$3,180,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$3,000,000 shall
2 be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not
3 later than June 30, 1944.

4 THE JUDICIARY

5 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS

6 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for
7 fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
8 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act,
9 1942, \$15,000.

10 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

12 Until June 30, 1943, the head of any of the constituent
13 agencies of the Office for Emergency Management may au-
14 thorize or approve the payment of travel expenses to and
15 from their homes or regular places of business in accordance
16 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, in-
17 cluding travel in privately owned automobile (including per
18 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of
19 persons employed intermittently away from their homes or
20 regular places of business as consultants and receiving com-
21 pensation on a per diem when actually employed basis. This
22 provision shall be construed as having been effective on and
23 after July 1, 1940, and also applicable to the agencies
24 coordinated in and through the Council of National
25 Defense.

1 National War Labor Board: For an additional amount
2 for the Office for Emergency Management, National War
3 Labor Board, fiscal year 1943, \$3,250,000, to be available
4 for the same objects and subject to the same provisions and
5 limitations as the appropriation under this head in the First
6 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943.

7 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: The
8 appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management,
9 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, con-
10 tained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appro-
11 priation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Sup-
12 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is
13 hereby made available for the temporary employment (not
14 exceeding \$10,000) of persons or organizations by contract
15 or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classi-
16 fication laws: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 203
17 of such First Supplemental Appropriation Act such appro-
18 priation shall be available in an amount not exceeding
19 \$138,000 for travel expenses.

20 Office of Defense Transportation: The appropriation for
21 the Office for Emergency Management, Office of Defense
22 Transportation, contained in the First Supplemental National
23 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the
24 Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,

1 1943, is hereby made available, in an amount not exceeding
2 \$10,000, for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per
3 mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in per-
4 formance of official travel in privately owned automobiles
5 within the limits of their official stations: *Provided*, That
6 notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First
7 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943,
8 such appropriation shall be available in an additional amount
9 for travel expenses not to exceed \$120,000.

10 War Relocation Authority: Notwithstanding the provi-
11 sions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National
12 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public Law 678), the
13 Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Author-
14 ity, may expend during the fiscal year 1943 not to exceed
15 \$350,000 for travel.

16 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

17 For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of
18 the Petroleum Administration for War, fiscal year 1943, to
19 be consolidated with and to be available for the same pur-
20 poses as the appropriation for the Office of Petroleum Coordi-
21 nator for War, Department of the Interior, contained in the
22 First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
23 1943, \$685,000: *Provided*, That the amount that may be
24 expended for personal services without regard to the civil

1 service and classification laws is hereby increased from
2 \$500,000 to \$700,000, and notwithstanding section 203
3 of such Act, there may be expended not to exceed \$300,000
4 for traveling expenses.

5 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

6 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :
8 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, military
9 bases, Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year
10 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
11 Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act
12 for 1943, \$75,000, which total appropriation shall be
13 available also for the administration of the Act of Decem-
14 ber 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), and for the procurement
15 outside the United States of supplies or equipment or special
16 services without regard to the civil service and classification
17 laws and section 3709, Revised Statutes.

18 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
19 amount for the employees' compensation fund to enable the
20 Commission to make payments as authorized by the Act of
21 December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), \$1,000,000, which
22 total appropriation shall be available also for reimbursement
23 payments authorized by said Act, rehabilitation expenses, and
24 fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and

1 other public agencies or private persons, agencies or institu-
 2 tions, for services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to
 3 agreement approved by the Commission.

4 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

5 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an addi-
 6 tional amount for "Salaries and expenses, national defense",
 7 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
 8 head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943,
 9 and for the purchase of land in the Hawaiian Islands and
 10 the construction thereon of buildings for monitoring facili-
 11 ties, the cost of which shall be reimbursed from an applicable
 12 appropriation of the Navy Department in an amount not to
 13 exceed \$25,000, and for the construction in Alaska, on land
 14 already owned by the Government, of buildings for the hous-
 15 ing of employees, \$90,500; and the limitation upon the
 16 amount which may be expended for travel expenses under
 17 this head is hereby increased from \$222,000 to \$272,000.

18 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

19 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

20 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For an addi-
 21 tional amount for commissioned officers, pay, and so forth,
 22 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
 23 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
 24 1943, \$135,000.

1 Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional
 2 amount for disease and sanitation investigations, fiscal year
 3 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
 4 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$85,500.

5 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national
 6 defense): For an additional amount for emergency health
 7 and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1943,
 8 including the objects specified under this head in the Federal
 9 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$428,500; and
 10 the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for
 11 the procurement and establishment of reserves of blood plasma
 12 or serum albumen is hereby increased from \$420,000 to
 13 \$499,500.

14 During the existing war and for six months thereafter,
 15 reserve officers of the Public Health Service may be distrib-
 16 uted within the several grades without regard to the propor-
 17 tion which obtains among the commissioned medical officers
 18 of such service.

19 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

20 Education and training, defense workers, Office of Edu-
 21 cation (national defense): For an additional amount for
 22 payments to States, and so forth (national defense) fiscal
 23 year 1943, for the cost of vocational courses of less than
 24 college grade as provided in paragraph (1) under this head

1 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943,
2 \$10,000,000.

3 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 Expenses, Howard University: For an additional
5 amount, fiscal year 1941, to meet General Accounting Office
6 Certificate of Settlement Numbered 0673920, dated June 12,
7 1942, \$652.91.

8 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

9 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

10 Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads,
11 including the purposes specified under this head in the Third
12 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,
13 and in addition thereto, the maintenance of said roads as
14 authorized by the Act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 646),
15 \$40,000,000.

16 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

17 Not to exceed \$230,000 of the \$16,326,490 appropriated
18 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, for
19 "Salaries, General Accounting Office", is hereby authorized
20 to be transferred and added to the sum of \$481,795 appro-
21 priated in the same Act for contingent expenses, General
22 Accounting Office: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000
23 of the amount so transferred shall be available for travel
24 expenses.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
3 scientific research, technical investigations, and special re-
4 ports in the field of aeronautics, including the objects specified
5 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
6 Act, 1943, \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the
7 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
8 District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$274,273 to
9 \$285,453, and that the limitation on the amount which may
10 be expended for traveling expenses of members and em-
11 ployees is increased by \$38,541.

12 Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For construc-
13 tion and equipment of additional and the remodeling of exist-
14 ing buildings and research facilities on the United States
15 military reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$141,000.

16 Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For completing construc-
17 tion and equipment of the aircraft engine research laboratory
18 at Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,103,000: *Provided*, That the limita-
19 tion of \$18,171,000 upon the total cost of construction and
20 equipment is hereby increased to \$20,274,000.

21 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

22 Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission:
23 To increase the construction fund established by the Merchant
24 Marine Act, 1936, \$4,000,000,000: *Provided*, That the

1 amount of contract authorizations contained in prior Acts
2 for ship construction and facilities incident thereto is hereby
3 increased by \$5,250,000,000 (toward which \$3,076,280,455
4 is included in the amount appropriated herein) : *Provided*
5 *further*, That without regard to the limitations imposed
6 thereon in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943,
7 the Commission is hereby authorized to incur obligations for
8 administrative expenses, including the objects specified in such
9 Appropriation Act, during the fiscal year 1943, of not to
10 exceed \$16,625,000.

11 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
13 printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal
14 year 1943, \$165,000.

15 Notwithstanding the provision to the contrary in the last
16 paragraph of section 1 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1943, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
18 hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an
19 adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the
20 funds appropriated for the Veterans' Administration for the
21 fiscal year 1943 such butter substitutes as may be necessary
22 to meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration
23 facilities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1943, \$7,820.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

For the settlement of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act of June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$500.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE

FEES

The appropriation of \$1,424,000 for grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, and so forth, in connection with the improvement of the approaches to the Potomac River bridges, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$93,000 for payment to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission as reimbursement for the purchase price paid by such Commission for the lands in the District of Columbia described in House Document Numbered 47 of the Seventy-eighth Congress; such sum to be expended by such Commission in accordance with the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, for or on behalf of the United States of America,

1 is hereby directed upon receipt of such payment by such
2 Commission to transfer to the District of Columbia all of
3 the right, title, and interest of the United States of America
4 in and to such lands: *Provided further*, That the transfer
5 of funds herein authorized shall constitute full and final reim-
6 bursement of the United States by the District of Columbia
7 for the acquisition of such lands.

8 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

9 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
10 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out
11 of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
12 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
14 years for which such sums are provided.

15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
19 fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1943,
20 \$1,719,300.

21 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

22 Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect
23 pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
24 culture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures
25 authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7

1 U. S. C. 148-148e), including surveys and control operations
2 in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
3 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
4 citizens, fiscal year 1943, \$3,500,000, to remain available
5 until June 30, 1944.

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

8 Office force: For an additional amount for personal serv-
9 ices, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943, \$30,000.

10 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-
11 penses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943,
12 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
13 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$86,000.

14 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for com-
15 pilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1943,
16 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
17 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$65,000; and
18 the limitation specified under this head in such Act for per-
19 sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased
20 to \$201,500.

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

23 General expenses: For an additional amount for ad-
24 vertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident

1 to the purchase of goods and supplies, and so forth, fiscal year
2 1941, \$86,100.

3 Industrial assistance and advancement: For an addi-
4 tional amount for the purpose of encouraging industry and
5 self-support among the Indians, and to aid them in the
6 culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, fiscal year 1943,
7 including the objects specified for the appropriation for
8 this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
9 1943, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$25,000
10 on the amount which may be expended on any one reserva-
11 tion is hereby waived.

12 For an additional amount for payment of interest on
13 moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as author-
14 ized by various acts of Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000.

15 To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment
16 to Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin, now Standing Bear, in com-
17 pliance with the Act of December 8, 1942 (Private Law
18 560, 77th Cong.), \$664.

19 BUREAU OF MINES

20 Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount
21 for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1943, including
22 the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
23 ment Appropriation Act, 1943, \$81,000.

24 Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum

1 clay deposits (national defense) : For an additional amount
2 for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum
3 clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head
4 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and
5 including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks
6 and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge
7 against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled
8 vehicles hereinafter specified, \$325,000: *Provided*, That the
9 limitation on the amounts which may be expended for pur-
10 chase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geo-
11 logical Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropria-
12 tion, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$18,000, and
13 from \$80,000 to \$100,000, respectively.

14

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
16 additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Capital
17 parks, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
18 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
19 1943, and including all expenses incident to the repair of
20 flood damages to National Capital park areas and the
21 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, \$140,000, of which \$25,000
22 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Colum-
23 bia, said total appropriation to remain available until June
24 30, 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice: For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, \$115,000.

Salaries, Criminal Division: For an additional amount for salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, \$50,000.

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,694,500, which amount, together with the appropriation to which added, shall be available also for stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention; and, when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of premises, including alterations thereto, for detention purposes without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That this combined appropriation shall be available for maintenance, care, and transportation of the wives and dependent minor children

1 of alien enemies in the custody of the Immigration and
2 Naturalization Service.

3 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
4 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
5 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
6 specified under this head in the Department of Justice Ap-
7 propriation Act, 1943, \$750,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Commissioners of conciliation (national defense): For
11 an additional amount for the fiscal year 1943 for "Commis-
12 sioners of conciliation (national defense)", including the ob-
13 jects specified under this head in the Department of Labor
14 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$395,000.

15 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for the
16 fiscal year 1943 for traveling expenses under the Depart-
17 ment of Labor, including the objects specified under this
18 head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943,
19 \$165,000.

20 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

21 Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Na-
22 tional Defense): For an additional amount for Salaries and
23 Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (National Defense),

1 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
2 head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943,
3 \$12,300.

4 NAVY DEPARTMENT

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
7 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
8 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
9 entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secre-
10 tary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private
11 property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved
12 December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document
13 Numbered 84, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$4,134.06.

14 COAST GUARD

15 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
16 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
17 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
18 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
19 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the opera-
20 tion of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
21 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case".
22 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
23 ment Numbered 83, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,586.79.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

3 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

4 Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous ex-
5 penses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for
6 traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors,
7 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
8 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount,
11 fiscal year 1943, for inland transportation by star routes in
12 Alaska, \$300,000.

13 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
14 fiscal year 1940, for the inland transportation of mail by
15 aircraft, \$33,797.

16 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
17 fiscal year 1942, for the inland transportation of mail by
18 aircraft, \$343,299.

19 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

20 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
21 fiscal year 1942, for payment of limited indemnity, \$50,000.

22 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

23 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
24 Service: For an additional amount to enable the President
25 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic

1 and Consular Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
2 and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the
3 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000,
4 to remain available until June 30, 1944.

5 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
6 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943,
7 including the objects and subject to the limitations specified
8 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
9 Act, 1943, \$850,000.

10 Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service:
11 For an additional amount for office and living quarters al-
12 lowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the
13 objects and subject to the limitations specified under this
14 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
15 \$200,000.

16 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-
17 ditional amount for the appropriation "Representation allow-
18 ances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$35,000.

19 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
20 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and al-
21 lowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the
22 objects and subject to the limitations specified under this
23 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
24 \$150,000.

25 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-

1 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service,
2 fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the
3 limitations specified under this head in the Department of
4 State Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase
5 of two automobiles at not to exceed \$3,000 each, \$2,100,000.

6 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all expenses
7 necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
8 December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including personal
9 services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
10 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference,
11 \$700,000, fiscal years 1943 and 1944; to be expended under
12 the direction of the Secretary of State.

13 United States contributions to international commissions,
14 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for
15 United States contributions to international commissions,
16 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1943, to meet the contri-
17 bution to the International Labor Organization, \$63,405.

18 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
19 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount
20 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
21 sion, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1943, including
22 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
23 State Appropriation Act, 1943, to be available also for the
24 protection and repair of the Rio Grande rectification and

1 canalization projects, \$300,000, to remain available until
2 June 30, 1944.

3 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-
4 tional amount for the appropriation "Cost of living allow-
5 ances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$200,000.

6 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For an addi-
7 tional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency),
8 Department of State, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
9 specified under this head in the Department of State Appro-
10 priation Act, 1943, \$491,000: *Provided*, That cost of living
11 and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act ap-
12 proved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from
13 this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Foreign-owned property control: Notwithstanding the
17 provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National
18 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be
19 expended from the appropriation for this purpose for the
20 fiscal year 1943 for travel expenses is increased to \$90,000.

21 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

22 Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an addi-
23 tional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses,
24 Treasury Department, fiscal year 1943, including the objects

1 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Approp-
2 priation Act, 1943, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the limitation
3 on the amount which may be expended under this head for
4 stationery is hereby increased from \$40,000 to \$70,500.

5 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
7 printing and binding, Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1943,
8 \$4,900.

9 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
10 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
11 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
12 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

13 BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

14 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that
15 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1943 under the in-
16 definite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September
17 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First
18 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is
19 hereby increased from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of
21 the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
22 1943, the amount which may be expended from appropria-
23 tions for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for printing
24 and binding is increased by \$856,431 and the amount for
25 travel expenses is increased by \$15,270.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses for collecting the internal revenue, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,150,000: *Provided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding, stationery, and personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased from \$1,606,850 to \$1,839,850, from \$565,400 to \$616,290, and from \$11,006,542 to \$11,373,785, respectively.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$1,600,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army

1 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other
 2 purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in
 3 House Document Numbered 85, Seventy-eighth Congress,
 4 \$2,701.85.

5 FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

6 The appropriation "Finance Service, Army, 1942 and
 7 1943," shall be available for transfer, in such amounts as
 8 may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the
 9 Budget, to the appropriations "Foreign-service pay adjust-
 10 ment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1942," and "For-
 11 eign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign cur-
 12 rencies, 1943," on account of payments made by the War
 13 Department in excess of amounts made available to the War
 14 Department from such foreign-service pay adjustment ap-
 15 propriations.

16 Funds appropriated under the head "Finance service,
 17 Army," shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the repay-
 18 ment of amounts determined by the Secretary of War, or
 19 officers designated by him, to have been erroneously collected
 20 from military and civilian personnel in and under the Military
 21 Establishment.

22 GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 The appropriations for the Military Establishment for
 24 the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for the payment of
 25 rewards, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War

1 shall prescribe, to civilian officers and employees in addition
2 to their usual compensation and to persons in civil life for
3 suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in manu-
4 facturing process or plant or military material, and for sug-
5 gestions resulting in efficiency or economy in the operation or
6 administration of the War Department and the Military estab-
7 lishment, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, Military
8 Appropriation Act, 1943.

9 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

10 CLAIMS

11 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

12 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
13 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
14 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
15 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
16 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
17 against the Government of the United States in the sums not
18 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,
19 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
20 ment Numbered 90, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

21 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
22 Management, \$592.37;

23 Civil Service Commission, \$12.25;

24 Federal Trade Commission, \$16;

1 Federal Security Agency, \$185.86;
 2 Federal Works Agency, \$1,358.46;
 3 Department of Agriculture, \$475.54;
 4 Department of Commerce, \$35.95;
 5 Department of the Interior, \$1,618.25;
 6 Department of Justice, \$971.09;
 7 Navy Department, \$8,330.02;
 8 Post Office Department (payable from the postal reve-
 9 nues), \$715.81;
 10 Treasury Department, \$1,105.63;
 11 War Department, \$57,677.14;
 12 In all, \$73,094.37.

13 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

14 SEC. 202. (a) For payment of the final judgment, in-
 15 cluding costs of suit, which has been rendered against the
 16 Government of the United States and in favor of the Bethle-
 17 hem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, and which has been
 18 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document
 19 Numbered 81 under the United States Maritime Commission,
 20 \$5,272,075.10, and \$15,540 for compensation of the Referee
 21 as specified in such decree; in all, \$5,287,615.10, together
 22 with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay other
 23 costs as specified in such judgment.

24 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of

1 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
2 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
3 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
4 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
5 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
6 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
7 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to
8 the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered
9 82 under the following departments:

10 Navy Department, \$43,718.72;

11 War Department, \$1,797.75;

12 In all, \$45,516.47, together with such additional sum as
13 may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where
14 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

15 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
16 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
17 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
18 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

19 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
20 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
21 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

22 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

23 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
24 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 86, under the fol-
2 lowing agencies, namely:

3 Federal Works Agency:

4 Public Buildings Administration, \$71,493.06;

5 Federal Security Agency:

6 Public Health Service, \$981.57;

7 Veterans' Administration, \$553.25;

8 Department of the Interior, civil, \$23,894.48;

9 Navy Department, \$36,606.09;

10 Post Office Department, out of the postal revenues,
11 \$11,000;

12 Treasury Department, \$20,402;

13 War Department, \$537,754.41.

14 In all, \$702,684.86, together with such additional sum
15 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where
16 specified in such judgments.

17 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
18 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
19 except such as have become final and conclusive against
20 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
21 otherwise.

22 AUDITED CLAIMS

23 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
24 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
25 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to

1 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
 2 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
 3 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
 4 of the fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise
 5 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
 6 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
 7 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-
 8 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

9 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
 10 ment Printing Office, \$73,078.18.

11 For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of
 12 Representatives, \$1,107.60.

13 **The Judiciary:** For fees and expenses of conciliation
 14 commissioners, United States courts, \$14.02.

15 For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$52.

16 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
 17 \$184.85.

18 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$497.

19 **Independent Executive Agencies:** For Federal Com-
 20 munications Commission, \$1.19.

21 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.30.

22 For Railroad Retirement Board, \$1.49.

23 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$155.15.

24 For National Labor Relations Board, \$540.99.

25 For contingent expenses, Public Health Service, \$1.46.

1 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health
2 Service, \$50.

3 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$210.

4 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
5 Public Health Service, \$31.87.

6 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
7 Administration, \$3.89.

8 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
9 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
10 \$36.80.

11 For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-
12 ings Administration, \$3,453.58.

13 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
14 ings, Procurement Division, \$104.86.

15 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
16 istration, \$36.86.

17 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
18 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$2.35.

19 For Army pensions, \$3.19.

20 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$510.

21 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
22 \$7,287.06.

23 **Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses,
24 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$72.31.

1 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-
2 ice, \$3.25.

3 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
4 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
5 \$44.

6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
7 nomics, \$355.48.

8 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
9 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$95.

10 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agricul-
11 ture, \$6.55.

12 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
13 culture, \$18.

14 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
15 Agriculture, \$58.97.

16 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
17 Chemistry and Engineering, \$2.51.

18 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
19 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$5.35.

20 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
21 navigable streams, \$910.60.

22 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
23 plant diseases, \$67.72.

24 For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agri-
25 culture, \$43.38.

1 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$6,673.72.

3 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
4 Department of Agriculture, \$2,230.27.

5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
6 \$504.62.

7 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$429.72.

8 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
9 \$111.75.

10 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
11 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$125.78.

12 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
13 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
14 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$139,280.90.

15 **Department of Commerce:** For aircraft in Commerce,
16 \$120.03.

17 For civilian pilot training, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
18 \$152.60.

19 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
20 nautics Authority, \$293.09.

21 For field expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$14.57.

22 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
23 nautics Authority, \$81.71.

24 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
25 \$208.01.

1 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$61.48.

2 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau (transfer to
3 Commerce, Standards) , \$1.66.

4 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
5 Bureau of Standards, \$260.

6 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$383.

7 **Department of the Interior:** For expenses, mining
8 experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, \$3,123.

9 For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply,
10 Bureau of Mines, \$3.72.

11 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
12 the Interior (receipt limitation) , \$15,439.09.

13 For National Park Service, \$18.23.

14 For protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, \$1.26.

15 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
16 Department of the Interior, \$8.75.

17 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Depart-
18 ment of the Interior, \$25.70.

19 For surveying the public lands, \$7.17.

20 For administration of Indian forests, \$340.15.

21 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$5.07.

22 For conservation of health among Indians, \$391.85.

23 For construction of Sioux sanatorium and employees'
24 quarters, South Dakota, \$4.54.

25 For education of natives of Alaska, \$4.67.

- 1 For Indian boarding schools, 60 cents.
- 2 For Indian school support, \$1,336.16.
- 3 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
- 4 \$29.95.
- 5 For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila
- 6 River reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), \$1.38.
- 7 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
- 8 \$144.06.
- 9 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 10 property (certified claims), \$88.04.
- 11 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
- 12 Indians), \$262.56.
- 13 **District of Columbia:** For National Zoological Park,
- 14 District of Columbia, 25 cents.
- 15 **Department of Justice:** For Federal jails, maintenance,
- 16 \$7.88.
- 17 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$7.
- 18 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
- 19 Service, \$12.56.
- 20 For medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
- 21 \$31.72.
- 22 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
- 23 \$24,246.06.
- 24 For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.50.

1 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
2 tion, \$91.55.

3 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
4 of Justice, \$287.

5 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
6 partment of Justice, \$71.32.

7 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
8 Department of Justice, \$40.

9 For support of United States prisoners, \$2.40.

10 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$13.10.

11 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and judi-
12 ciary, \$15.05.

13 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
14 maintenance, \$9.

15 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
16 ment of Labor, \$4.11.

17 **Navy Department:** For Aviation, Navy, \$303,112.42.

18 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
19 \$37.29.

20 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$29,548.82.

21 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
22 \$114.44.

23 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
24 and Navigation, 80 cents.

1 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
2 foreign currencies (Navy), \$225.

3 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.69.

4 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$1,152.60.

5 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
6 \$21,460.98.

7 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$374.17.

8 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,228.97.

9 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$15.42.

10 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$32.61.

11 For fuel and water, Coast Guard, \$8.28.

12 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$99.45.

13 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), 35 cents.

14 For engineering, Navy, \$30,337.90.

15 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$54.75.

16 For Naval Reserve, \$81.05.

17 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
18 \$837.

19 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$5.37.

20 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$16,608.63.

21 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,199.

22 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, Foreign
23 Service, \$9.13.

24 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$9.56.

1 For emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
2 Service, \$175.

3 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$6.67.

4 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau
5 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$383.

6 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$5.74.

7 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal rev-
8 enue, \$66.41.

9 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$80.60.

10 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 12
11 cents.

12 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$31.84.

13 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
14 \$31.55.

15 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$21.85.

16 **War Department:** For clothing and equipage, Army,
17 \$46.56.

18 For library, Surgeon General's Office, \$4.95.

19 For Citizens' military training camps, \$1.87.

20 For Army transportation, \$58.35.

21 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$132.24.

22 For National Guard, \$3,190.34.

23 For promotion of rifle practice, \$665.25.

24 For pay of the Army, \$3,653.08.

- 1 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$2.88.
- 2 For travel of the Army, \$158.83.
- 3 For Signal Service of the Army, \$4,500.
- 4 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,800.26.
- 5 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$7.38.
- 6 For seacoast defenses, \$4.03.
- 7 For Organized Reserves, \$21.81.
- 8 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 9 \$2.64.
- 10 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$34.37.
- 11 For armament of fortifications, \$10.06.
- 12 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 13 \$4,868.68.
- 14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 15 Act February 9, 1937), \$110.36.
- 16 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
- 17 Act June 19, 1934), \$26.
- 18 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$33.
- 19 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
- 20 June 22, 1936), \$1.52.
- 21 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 22 **postal revenues):** For clerks, contract stations, \$13.99.
- 23 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,381.88.
- 24 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$63.89.

1 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
2 Department, \$20.25.

3 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$42.

4 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$60.

5 For Rural Delivery Service, \$63.21.

6 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$77.27.

7 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$722,514.58,
8 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
9 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
10 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
11 of the General Accounting Office.

12 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
13 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
14 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
15 service of the United States mustered into service for the
16 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
17 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
18 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
19 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
20 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of
21 the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under
22 the War Department in House Document Numbered 80,
23 \$12,275.42.

24 SEC. 206. For the payment of claim allowed by the

1 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
2 for the destruction of private property and which has been
3 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document
4 Numbered 79, under the War Department, \$29.46.

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
8 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
9 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
10 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
11 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
12 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
13 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
14 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
15 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
16 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
17 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
18 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
19 wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
20 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
21 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
22 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
23 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
24 any other provisions of existing law.

25 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this

1 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-
2 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compen-
3 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of the
4 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
5 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States,
6 or a person in the service of the United States on the date
7 of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship
8 had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become
9 a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This
10 section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of
11 the Philippines.

12 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "First Defi-
13 ciency Appropriation Act, 1943".

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

[Report No. 170]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

FEBRUARY 24, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1943

FEBRUARY 24, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1975]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents of the present session Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44 to 49, inclusive, 59 to 64, inclusive, 66, 68 to 72, 74 to 77, inclusive, 79 to 91, inclusive, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, and 113, as follows:

1. Budget estimates for direct appropriations.....	\$4, 115, 917, 220. 87
2. Budget estimate for increase in permanent indefinite appropriation for expenses of loans, Treasury Department	22, 800, 000. 00
3. Budget estimate for Maritime Commission for increase in contract authority in addition to requested appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 (included in item 1)	2. 173, 719, 545. 00

Total Budget estimates for appropriations and authority to obligate the United States for future appropriations.....	6, 312, 436, 765. 87
--	----------------------

The amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill and the additional contract authorization are as follows:

1. Amount of direct appropriations.....	\$4, 102, 810, 890. 87
2. Amount of increase authorized in the permanent appropriation for "Expenses of loans".....	22, 000, 000. 00
3. Amount of contract authority for the Maritime Commission in addition to the direct appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 (included in item 1).....	2, 173, 719, 545. 00

Total of appropriations and contractual authority... 6, 298, 530, 435. 87

The committee by its action on the Budget estimates has made the following total reductions:

Decrease in Budget estimates for direct appropriations.....	\$13, 106, 330. 00
Decrease in Budget estimate under permanent appropriation for "Expenses of loans".....	800, 000. 00

Total decrease in Budget estimates..... 13, 906, 330. 00

Eliminating from the Budget estimates the amounts for the Maritime Commission for direct appropriation and contract authority (\$6,173,719,545), there is a residue of Budget estimates for all other purposes of \$138,717,220.87. Of this latter sum there is allowed a total of \$124,810,890.87, a decrease of \$13,906,330 or slightly in excess of 10 percent.

The amount of appropriations and contract authority recommended by the bill are generally classified as follows:

(1) Payment of judgments rendered against the United States by United States courts, claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, and claims adjusted pursuant to law by Federal agencies and certified for appropriations.....	\$6, 852, 152. 96
(2) Deficiencies or supplementals for Federal agencies (other than Postal Service) not directly attributable to the war effort.....	6, 041, 616. 91
(3) Deficiency amount for the District of Columbia for municipal functions (payable from District of Columbia revenues).....	8, 320. 00
(4) Deficiency amounts for the Postal Service, including \$300,000 for Alaskan service due to war requirements (payable from postal revenues).....	877, 096. 00
(5) Deficiency and emergent supplemental amounts for civilian Federal agencies directly caused by their participation in and supplementation of the war effort, including \$4,000,000,000 of direct appropriation and \$2,173,719,545 contractual authority for the program of the Maritime Commission.....	6, 284, 751, 250. 00
Total.....	6, 298, 530, 435. 87

From the above tabulation it will be noted from category (5) that more than 99 percent of the total is deficiency and supplemental amounts for civilian agencies directly caused by their participation in and supplementation of the war effort. The principal items in this category are as follows:

U. S. Maritime Commission shipbuilding program (\$4,000,000,000 of direct appropriation and \$2,173,719,545 in contractual authority).....	\$6,173,719, 545
Government Printing Office, working capital to be returned intact to the Treasury by June 30, 1944, caused by printing for war activities.....	3, 000, 000
National War Labor Board, salaries and expenses.....	3, 250, 000
Petroleum Administration for War.....	685, 000

Employees' Compensation Commission, salaries and expenses and compensation fund, employees in war areas-----	\$1, 075, 000
Public Health Service, serums, sanitation measures, and pay, etc., of commissioned personnel-----	649, 000
Office of Education, training of defense workers-----	10, 000, 000
Public Roads Administration, access roads, liquidation of contract authorization-----	40, 000, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, additional personnel, equipment, and supplies, and additional construction at Langley Field and Cleveland Laboratories-----	5, 494, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey, additional amounts for the production of maritime and aeronautical charts-----	181, 000
Bureau of Mines, additional for oil and gas investigations and bauxite and alunite ores investigations-----	406, 000
Department of Justice, primarily for detention of alien enemies and for expenses of securing title to land for War and Navy programs-----	7, 609, 500
Department of Labor, commissioners of conciliation and survey of labor in aircraft industry-----	407, 300
Department of State, emergency fund and extraordinary expenses of Foreign Service in the field-----	8, 089, 405
Treasury Department, increase in permanent appropriation for "Expenses of Loans" for printing, issuing, and handling of war loans, \$22,000,000; equipment and supplies for the Treasurer's Office, \$130,000; Bureau of Internal Revenue (Victory tax, etc.), \$6,150,000; mint operations (coin stocks), \$1,600,000; in all-----	29, 880, 000
Federal Communications Commission, travel and additional facilities in Alaska and Hawaii-----	90, 500
Veterans' Administration, printing and binding (largely for forms for National Service Life Insurance)-----	165, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs, removal of families from Pine Ridge Reservation at request of War Department-----	50, 000
Total, category (5)-----	<u>6, 284, 751, 250</u>

The amounts under category (2) (\$6,041,616.91) for deficiency and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 which are not classified as attributable to the war effort are as follows:

Control of incipient outbreaks of insect pests and diseases, supplemental item customarily carried on a calendar-year basis in the first deficiency bill-----	\$3, 500, 000. 00
Forest Service, fighting forest fires, incurred deficiency with the exception of approximately \$200,000-----	1, 719, 300. 00
Treasury Department, contingent expenses of public moneys—transportation of currency and coin, deficiency item-----	150, 000. 00
Indian Service, transportation of supplies and interest on Indian funds, incurred for fiscal years 1941 and 1942, deficiency items-----	121, 100. 00
Federal Register, increased cost of printing and additional numbers, deficiency item-----	180, 000. 00
National Park Service, restoration of flood damage to Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and park areas of Washington, supplemental----	140, 000. 00
Department of Labor, travel, deficiency-----	165, 000. 00
Miscellaneous supplemental and deficiency items-----	66, 216. 91
Total, category (2)-----	<u>6, 041, 616. 91</u>

Presentation of the first deficiency bill to the House at this session is later than usual due to several unavoidable factors. Many items in the bill connected directly with the war effort are to supply deficiencies in funds which are approaching the depletion stage and early consideration is needed to avoid postponement of payment of obligations and the meeting of pay rolls. In a number of instances agencies will need their supplemental amounts to meet March 15 obligations.

In connection with many of the deficiency and supplemental items in the bill it should be recalled that they are for the fiscal year 1943 which began on July 1, 1942, and ends on June 30 next. Budget estimates for these original appropriations were formulated by the agencies in the fall of 1941 and presented to Congress in a Budget which was practically complete before the Pearl Harbor incident and the declaration of war. The changed condition of the Nation from a national defense preparation basis to an all-out war effort basis necessitated a change in plans and operations of many activities. It should also be recalled that due to the congressional elections in the fall of 1942 there was a long period commencing in October and continuing through the remainder of the calendar year when there was little or no opportunity to present or have considered any request for legislative action except that of the most imperative character. Consideration of many deficiency requests which would otherwise have been brought to the attention of Congress at an earlier date were delayed until convening of this Congress.

BUDGET ESTIMATES DEFERRED

The committee has deferred consideration of two Budget estimates submitted for consideration in connection with this bill. A supplemental item of \$200,000 for the National Resources Planning Board for the fiscal year 1943 to supplement appropriations of \$774,422 heretofore granted the Board has not been acted upon. The committee and the House, in connection with the independent offices appropriation bill, 1944, has eliminated all funds for the functions of the Board for the next fiscal year. In view of this action, the consideration of any further funds for the Board for the current fiscal year is postponed until its status for the next fiscal year is determined.

A Budget estimate of \$65,075,000 in House Document No. 106 to enable the Department of Agriculture to recruit and distribute an adequate supply of farm labor for the 1943 crop year was referred to the committee on February 15. It is an exceedingly important item and its late arrival rendered adequate consideration in time for this bill impracticable. Some hearings have been held on the estimate and the committee is continuing its examination and study of the proposal with a view to presenting a recommendation to the House as a separate measure within a short time.

BUDGET ESTIMATES ELIMINATED OR REDUCED

The committee in effecting a decrease of \$13,906,330 in the total of the Budget estimates has made cuts in numerous items where the circumstances of the particular case seemed to warrant and in other instances has eliminated items in their entirety. Partial decreases in some estimates will be referred to in connection with the discussion in this report of the amounts which have been allowed for them.

The major items which have been deleted entirely are as follows:

Office of Defense Health and Welfare of the Office for
Emergency Management:

Payment to States to provide for care of children
of employed mothers-----

\$2, 884, 000

Administrative expenses of Federal agencies assist-
ing in the program-----

89, 000

\$2, 973, 000

Office of Education, Federal Security Agency—Emergency preparation of high school students for wartime service (High School Victory Corps):

Payments to States for assistance in adjustment of organization and curriculum of high schools-----	\$2, 390, 000
Payments to States in providing administration and instructional services-----	678, 000
Administrative expenses, Office of Education-----	114, 000

\$3, 182, 000

Children's Bureau, Department of Labor: Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care for wives and infants of certain enlisted men-----

1, 200, 000

War Manpower Commission, U. S. Employment Service: Adjustment of salaries of former State employees (now federalized) to minimum of Federal compensation levels-----

2, 540, 000

Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor: Advisory assistance to labor and management in defense industries in connection with promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, working conditions, and amicable industrial relations-----

337, 000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor:

Survey in urban and rural areas of civilian incomes, savings, and purchases in wartime-----

525, 000

Sundry surveys, including labor injuries in shipyards, price index of Government purchases, tenant rent survey, and survey of wartime prices-----

162, 700

The first three items on the list of deletions—payments to States for care of children of employed mothers, payments to States for the High School Victory Corps, payments to States for maternity care of wives and infants of certain enlisted men—are all State-aid programs for a short period of the fiscal year 1943—between the date when this bill might become law and June 30, 1942—a possible period of 3½ months. None of these programs has the sanction of enabling legislation. They are submitted for consideration in connection with a deficiency measure for the current fiscal year and no Budget estimates have been transmitted for the fiscal year 1944. All depend for their procedures and guidance upon the very broad charter of the requested appropriation language subject to very important implementation by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the administrative authorities to give effect to them. The amounts that are now calculated to be required in Federal funds for the fiscal year 1944 in connection with these programs are somewhat indeterminate at this time but the best estimates the committee has been able to obtain indicate that the payments to States on account of the care of children of employed mothers would call for \$29,725,000; the program for the High School Victory Corps would require \$8,500,000; and the payments to States for the maternity care of wives and infants of certain enlisted men would be projected by an indefinite amount which will be larger than the annual increment indicated by the estimate for part of this fiscal year.

The committee has not been convinced of the advisability or the necessity of the Federal Government entering into State aid in the field of the High School Victory Corps or any further than it has already gone into the program of assistance to communities in the care of children of employed mothers.

The High School Victory Corps was inaugurated in September 1942. The funds asked for it contemplate 1,000,000 physical examinations of high-school youths at \$1.25 each out of a high school population of some 7,000,000, and the employment of instructors, specialists, and administrative personnel in high-school courses.

The committee appreciates the fine purpose and spirit which has entered into the formation of this corps. It should continue as a State and local educational responsibility and be financed and carried on as such.

The project for the care of children of employed mothers is likewise a laudable and necessary enterprise. The Federal Government has entered into the program in the past through the use of Work Projects Administration funds and to some extent through grants of Lanham Act funds for operation of community facilities. State and local participation has helped to finance this care and the fees paid by the employed mothers have been substantial. The committee, in rejecting the Budget estimate, does not indicate unworthiness of the proposal but is not willing to embark on a program of \$30,000,000 annual cost which it would seem that the States, the communities, and the employed persons should finance themselves. Employment is high in the war-industry areas, wages are good, and purchasing power for consumer goods is very limited. A project of this character of extreme and intimate local importance should be one on which the greatest local interest and effort should be exerted without recourse to Federal aid. Mothers should be discouraged from entering wartime employment to the neglect of their small children unless it is impossible for them to sustain themselves otherwise or unless sufficient defense workers cannot be obtained without utilizing them.

The Budget estimate for grants to States for maternity care of wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay ratings of the armed services is a request toward which the committee is very sympathetically inclined. It is one about which there is also urgency in some communities. Certain of the States and local communities are now handling these cases to some extent in connection with Federal grants for maternal and child health under section 502 (b) of the Social Security Act and such funds have been made available during this fiscal year to the extent of approximately \$400,000. The pay of men in these ratings runs from the minimum of \$50 per month to \$78 per month. They are also entitled to dependent allowances supplemented by their pay allotments. There is unquestionably need in some areas where there are large concentrations of troops to which there has been an influx of wives from other States and communities and those needs have been met as far as possible by the services available. The committee feels that this proposal is one that needs more consideration than can be given to it by merely dealing with a sum of money in an urgent appropriation bill. Some authority exists in connection with the Social Security Act but the funds requested are not predicated upon any existing law but are left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of Labor and the Chief of the Children's Bureau. The committee is not informed why the proposal is to benefit only the enlisted men of these four pay grades; the presumption is that because of their low pay rates they are unable to provide these services for their wives and children. There is no requirement of lack of financial ability as a prerequisite to the benefits. Such being the case the selection of the beneficiaries in the armed forces would depend upon State or local administration. The committee feels if Congress is to embark upon a program of this type, meritorious as it may be, that basic legislation should be considered by the appropriate legislative committee,

and, if enacted, the terms and conditions should be provided by law rather than left as a matter of administrative determination. The Budget estimate has therefore been eliminated without prejudice.

TRAVEL

Very substantial reductions were effected in the amounts in the 1943 appropriation acts for expenses of travel. In many instances these decreases were made on a horizontal basis without reference to the necessities of particular agencies. A number of requests have been considered in connection with this bill for revision of such amounts where the transaction of the public business was adversely affected. Wherever the circumstances warranted the committee has made some restorations on the basis of necessities of the individual cases. These are relatively few in number and small in total amount.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The Budget estimates contain a request for an additional direct appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 and an increase in the contractual authority of the Commission by \$5,250,000,000. The direct appropriation consists of \$923,719,545 to apply on liquidation of previous contractual authority and \$3,076,280,455 to apply on the requested contractual authority of \$5,250,000,000. The several amounts requested are approved in full. The net effect of the additional appropriation and contractual authority is to implement the Commission as follows:

Direct appropriation to liquidate previous contractual authority--	\$923, 719, 545
Direct appropriation to liquidate part of \$5,250,000,000 contractual authority granted by the bill-----	3, 076, 280, 455
Contract authority granted which will need future appropriations to liquidate it-----	2, 173, 719, 545
Total of appropriations and unliquidated contractual authority granted-----	6, 173, 719, 545

The new program of ships and facilities involved in the \$5,250,000,000 is to provide a total of 2,161 vessels of 21,500,000 dead-weight tons. It is an augmented continuation through the calendar year 1944 of the huge program previously initiated. This previous program involves 2,242 ships aggregating 22,500,000 dead-weight tons. The total long-range program, therefore, includes 4,403 ships with a total of 44,000,000 dead-weight tons, all of which, with the exception of a few ships, are estimated to be delivered by the end of the calendar year 1944.

As to the necessity of this program the following is quoted from Admiral Land's testimony:

There is no limit to the need for ships in a total global war. The Maritime Commission has therefore made plans for carrying the huge shipbuilding program now under way into 1944.

The Maritime Commission is being implemented with funds for all of the facilities and for all of the ship construction that can be carried on within the limits of yard capacity, material, equipment, and labor in pressing forward relentlessly the maximum production of the highly essential cargo vessels.

The merchant ship construction program exclusive of small craft, consisting of the long-range program referred to, the emergency ship program, the defense-aid program, the construction for the War and Navy Departments, and a small number privately constructed, if these funds are granted, will total 5,250 vessels—4,403 in the long-range program and 847 ships in other programs—with an aggregate of 51,800,000 deadweight tons. All of which, as previously stated, would be delivered by the end of 1944 with the exception of a few of the long-range-program vessels.

The total estimated cost of the long-range program of 4,403 ships, together with amounts for facilities and administrative expenses, is \$11,226,650,000. Including the direct appropriations in this bill and the independent offices appropriation bill, 1944, a total of appropriations for this program will have been provided of \$8,864,781,273, leaving for future appropriations the sum of \$2,361,868,727 and of this the sum of \$188,149,182 will be needed for the previous program and \$2,173,719,545 for the program provided in this bill.

A list of the 2,161 ships in the proposed program is found on page 594 of the hearing showing the number of ships by classes and types and the average cost of each.

Contracts for all ships in the previous long-range program of 2,242 ships have been entered into and of the 2,161 ships in the proposed program contracts have been prepared and are ready to be let for more than 500 ships as soon as funds are available and all of the 2,161 will be placed under contract by June 30.

The \$4,000,000,000 is required to meet payments for construction to June 30, 1944. The total cash requirement for the period January 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, is \$8,350,000,000. The funds on hand as of January 1 totaled \$1,566,804,000 and this sum plus \$4,000,000,000 in this bill and \$1,289,780,000 in the independent offices bill, 1944, makes a total of \$6,856,584,000. The difference between the estimated cash expenditures January 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944 (\$8,500,000,000), and the \$6,856,584,000, will come from lend-lease construction, emergency ship construction fund, working funds for Army and Navy construction, recoveries to Commission from renegotiations (other than that required to be deposited in miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury, under the law), and miscellaneous receipts that cannot presently be anticipated, such as prepayments in liquidation of ship-sales notes, sales of vessels, etc. Net expenditures are running currently at the rate of \$400,000,000 a month and are expected to rise gradually to a level of \$500,000,000 per month by October and continue at that rate until June 30, 1944.

ACCESS ROADS

The sum of \$40,000,000 is recommended for the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency to be utilized for liquidation of contractual authority heretofore granted. This appropriation is pursuant to the general authorization of \$260,000,000 in section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended. The Administration has authority to enter into contracts for the entire amount of \$260,000,000 and toward this sum there has heretofore been appropriated the sum of \$74,600,000. Of this latter sum there remained on February 1 a balance of \$3,995,221. The amount carried in the bill is necessary to make payments on approved projects

until June 30th. A summary of amounts by States showing the projects recommended and certified under the War and Navy Departments and those for access roads to sources of raw materials will be found on page 583 of the hearings.

As of January 31, 1943, the Public Roads Administration had investigated and reported on 6,085 miles of access roads, estimated to cost \$240,000,000. These projects are distributed among 47 of the States, Alaska, Hawaii, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. A total of 5,810 miles had been certified, the estimated cost of which is \$225,000,000, with \$210,000,000 to be paid from access road funds and the balance to be contributed from State or local funds. The major portion of this work is handled by the State highway departments in the same manner as regular Federal-aid work. In the case of access roads to sources of raw materials located on lands under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies arrangements have been made for those agencies, including the Forest Service, Grazing Service, and the Indian Service, where they are equipped to do so, to handle the work with their own forces.

The status of the work indicates that plans have been approved for projects of a total cost of \$175,000,000 and of these contracts have been let for approximately \$155,000,000.

EXPENSES OF LOANS

The committee recommends an increase in the amount which may be expended from the indefinite permanent appropriation for "Expenses of loans" under the Treasury Department, from the current amount of \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000, and \$800,000 less than the budget request.

At the time the original figure of \$45,000,000 was fixed it was based upon the issuance of 120,000,000 savings bonds in this fiscal year, or at the rate of 10,000,000 a month. The present rate of issuance is approximately 20,000,000 a month, and the total for the fiscal year is estimated at 210,000,000 bonds. New borrowings by the Treasury this fiscal year are estimated at \$62.5 billion. The Savings Bond program and the regular borrowing program of the Treasury are responsible for the additional funds required under the expenses of loans item.

The \$22,000,000 consists of the following items of operating cost (no sales promotion involved):

Engraving and printing and distinctive paper for bonds.....	\$2, 484, 241
Bureau of the Public Debt—Washington and Chicago offices—personnel and other expenses, issuance, redemption, and other servicing operations.....	4, 190, 135
Reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for fiscal agency services on cost basis.....	10, 003, 536
Reimbursement to Post Office Department for services performed through post offices in bond sales, estimated cost basis.....	5, 545, 899

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF DEFENSE WORKERS

The sum of \$10,000,000 is appropriated to the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, to supply an anticipated deficiency in the current appropriation of \$94,000,000 for education and training of defense workers. This original appropriation was based upon 1,040,000 persons in preemployment courses and 1,325,000 in supplementary courses, a total of 2,365,000. The estimates of trainees and

the appropriation were prepared prior to the entry of the United States into the war. The present estimates based upon training thus far this fiscal year indicate a total of 1,350,000 in preemployment courses and 1,240,000 in supplementary courses, a total of 2,590,000. While there is a decrease of 85,000 in the estimated number of persons taking supplementary training there is an estimated increase of 310,000 in the preemployment training, or a net increase of 225,000. The hourly rates upon which the estimate is based remain the same as those previously given to Congress, but the cost per trainee has declined slightly due to some shortening of the hours of training. More than 50 percent of the persons now taking this training are women and the percentage is increasing. Statements are included on page 36 of the hearings showing the number in each course by months of the fiscal year, July to November, inclusive. For the first three-quarters of the fiscal year ending on March 31 there had been certified to the States in payment for these courses a total of \$79,000,000, leaving a balance of \$15,000,000 for the final quarters ending June 30. The additional \$10,000,000 is required for payment for the fourth quarter.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The amount of \$3,250,000 is recommended for the Board, which is a reduction of \$398,000 in the Budget request. The initial appropriation for the Board for the current fiscal year is \$1,167,000. That sum was based upon the then existing authority of the board which was confined to the settlement of labor disputes. The act of October 2, 1942, gave authority to the President to designate an agency to stabilize wages and by Executive Order 9205 the Board was named as the agency to carry on this function. Additional funds were allocated to the Board from the appropriations for the Office for Emergency Management in the sum of \$985,969 so that the total now available for the present year is \$2,152,969. Since October 3 the Board has had jurisdiction over disputes and the administration of the wage stabilization. Dispute cases reaching the Board averaged 40 per month at the time the original appropriation was granted and at the present time are being received at the rate of 350 per month. Applications for voluntary adjustments of wages received in the offices of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (acting as field offices for the Board) totalled slightly in excess of 20,000 through the week ending January 29 last. The number of such applications passed on to the Board for consideration through the week ending February 5 last totalled 15,309. The number for the week ending February 5 was 2,422 and the average for January was slightly less than 2,000 per week. Of the dispute cases received in the last calendar year, 1901, a total of 539 had been disposed of leaving pending 1362 cases. Of the more than 15,000 wage stabilization applications received by the Board through the week of February 5, 3,391 were decided in the offices of the Board and 401 were sent to Washington for Board action, leaving in excess of 10,000 applications not determined. Of the 3,391 applications decided upon, 2,437 were approved and 954 disapproved.

In order to handle this large volume of business as promptly as possible the Board has decentralized its organization and established 12 regional boards throughout the country with authority to act upon these applications. The total personnel contemplated by the estimate of \$3,648,000 is 2,280 positions of which number there had been recruited at the date of the hearing approximately 1,300. The regional boards are now in process of organization and staffing. In the reduction effected, the committee has taken into consideration the difficulties of securing competent personnel as rapidly as normal and has also by this reduction indicated that it desires these field organizations, important as their duties are, to hold their manpower requirements to the very minimum. The wage stabilization duties of the Board are important with respect to their relationship to inflation and as the Board's decisions are final the parties to these applications are entitled to a reasonably expeditious adjudication.

The Budget estimate also contains funds for allocation to the Wages and Hours Division and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The Wages and Hours Division through its multitude of field offices is serving as the receiving agency for the Board for all of the applications for wage adjustment and passes on to the regional boards those which meet the requirement for consideration. The utilization of this agency and its existing field offices has proved an economical and expeditious method and has saved the Board the necessity of providing field offices under its own jurisdiction. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is utilized to obtain wage data for comparative purposes upon which to determine the adjustment of many of the applications. Again the utilization of an existing agency provides a more economical method of obtaining this data rather than to set up within the Board a new unit for the essential purpose.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

The Budget estimate of \$2,454,000 for adjustment of salaries under the United States Employment Service is not approved. As of January 1, 1942, the Federal Government, through the Social Security Board, took over the various State employment offices together with the State personnel therein engaged. In connection with the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943, request was made to permit the adjustment of the salaries of these former State employees to the minimum of the grades of Federal salary classification. This request was disapproved and a provision included in the bill prohibiting such readjustment. A renewal of this request was presented to the committee in connection with the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, by the War Manpower Commission (to which the Service had been transferred) and again rejected. The present request is a renewal of the former application of funds for this salary adjustment. While there is a relatively high rate of turnover in these offices and a relatively large number of vacant positions the committee feels obliged to adhere to its position with respect to the prohibition. These offices have been federalized by agreement for the period of the emergency. They were taken over on the basis of State salaries and the committee has indicated heretofore that they should be returned to the States on the same basis.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

A total of \$5,494,000 is allowed for the committee consisting of \$3,250,000 for salaries, supplies, equipment, and other expenses of operation of the Langley Field, Va., Moffet Field, Calif., and Cleveland engine laboratories on a two- and three-shift basis for the remainder of the current year; \$141,000 for construction work at Langley Field, and \$2,103,000 for completion of construction at the Cleveland laboratory. The amount for operating expenses is to commence for the remainder of the present fiscal year the portion of the enlarged program approved for the fiscal year 1944 in the independent offices appropriation bill as passed by the House. The work of the National Committee is entirely devoted to the solution of problems presented for study by the Army and Navy in connection with the enormous procurement programs which are under way. The Committee is not able with present personnel and facilities to accomplish these studies as rapidly as the circumstances call for. Little need be said of the necessity for this research except to call attention to the part played by aircraft in this war, and particularly the role of combat aircraft which have performance characteristics superior to those of the enemy craft. The Committee should be in position to respond to these calls from the armed services for research and test as expeditiously as it is humanly possible. These funds are provided in the hope and expectation that as a result of this research our military aircraft will maintain and increase the superiority which it has attained.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The bill makes no recommendation with respect to the estimate of \$65,075,000 for agricultural manpower as previously stated in this report.

Two items are recommended. The sum of \$1,719,300 to supply a deficiency for fighting forest fires and \$3,500,000 for control of incipient insect pests and diseases.

The item for forest fires is an incurred deficiency with the exception of approximately \$200,000 which is required as an emergency fund for the period from January 1 to June 30. Following previous practice a token appropriation of \$100,000 is provided annually for this purpose and the fire emergency is met by incurring a deficiency in other Forest Service funds and the deficiency presented on an actual basis when the fire season has passed. The amount in this bill is lower than the deficiency usually presented for this purpose, comparing with \$2,050,000 in 1942, \$3,500,000 each in 1941 and 1940, and \$2,500,000 in 1939.

The recommendation of \$3,500,000 for control of incipient insect pests and diseases is a reduction of \$444,000 under a Budget estimate of \$3,944,000. This appropriation has customarily been carried in the first deficiency bill each year due to the fact that planning and operation can better be carried on a calendar rather than a fiscal year basis. The committee feels that in the future all, or such part of the yearly amount as can without injury to the planning and effective-

ness of the work, should be transferred to the Budget estimates for the regular annual bill. The following table shows the balances on hand as of February 1, 1943, for this emergency work, the total estimated requirements for the 1943 crop year, and the basis of the estimate of \$3,944,000:

Activity	Expenditure 1942 crop season	Balances as of Feb. 1, 1943	Estimated needs, crop season 1943	Current estimate
Grasshoppers.....	\$745,100	\$23,400	\$1,873,400	\$1,850,000
Mormon cricket.....	285,000		200,000	200,000
Chinch bugs.....	109,000	49,000	199,000	150,000
White-fringed beetle.....	1 600,000		2 900,000	2 900,000
Pear psylla.....	355,000	44,500	544,500	500,000
Mole cricket.....	45,000		50,000	50,000
Parlatoria scale.....	18,300	2,000	25,000	23,000
Hall scale.....	32,400	14,000	60,000	46,000
Armyworm control.....			50,000	50,000
General surveys.....			175,000	175,000
Total.....	2,189,800	132,900	4,076,900	3,944,000

¹ To provide for work to June 30, 1943.

² Estimated to provide for work to June 30, 1944.

The major item of expense is in connection with the program for eradication and control of grasshoppers. Surveys just completed in cooperation with State agencies in 24 Western and Midwestern States indicate that grasshopper outbreaks may be expected in 1943 over areas approximating in size those that were infested in 1942. Weather conditions that inhibited grasshopper development, and at the same time favored crop growth, resulted in less than the normal amount of baiting by farmers in 1942. Control was further curtailed by an acute scarcity of farm labor. To provide the greatest possible protection to essential food crops in areas where threatening populations of grasshoppers are expected during the 1943 crop season, the Department plans to supplement the usual volunteer bait-spreading work with spreading by means of Government-furnished equipment and paid crews where extensive grasshopper infestations occur on range or idle lands adjacent to land devoted to the production of valuable food, fiber, and forage crops. If grasshoppers and crops develop normally during the crop season it is expected that farmers will need to apply bait over 2¼ million acres to protect individual crops, and that the paid program will involve approximately 4 million acres of non-cultivated and marginal lands. In the past cooperating farmers, counties, and States have provided approximately 50 percent of the cost of volunteer baiting, and it is expected that they will do likewise in 1943. During the crop season the Department proposes again to use Federal funds to purchase and deliver bait materials, and to provide supervision for the voluntary control work; and, in addition, to provide labor, equipment, and the materials that are necessary to carry out a paid program in areas where essential crops are threatened by infestations occurring on adjacent range or idle lands, and the problem is too extensive to be handled on a volunteer basis.

Losses to crops from grasshoppers in the last season are placed at \$14,000,000 and the estimated value of crops saved as the result of the preventive measures taken is placed at \$30,000,000.

In making the decrease of \$444,000 in the Budget estimate the committee has not indicated the application thereof to any particular project of the estimate but rather bases it upon a belief that it will not be possible to get the manpower to carry out fully the program projected. The saving of food crops is as essentially a war job as the production of food and the committee hopes that it will be possible for the Department to utilize effectively the funds that have been provided.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The sum of \$6,150,000 is recommended for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to administer the new and unusual features of the Revenue Act of 1942 (with the exception of the cost of processing of 8,500,000 additional returns by reason of lowered exemptions for which funds have been previously granted). The additional revenue estimated to be procured by the new law on a full fiscal year basis is \$8,000,000,000. The principal feature of the law requiring the important part of this additional appropriation is the Victory tax estimated to produce in a full fiscal year in excess of \$2,800,000,000 and involving the examination of returns made by approximately 3,000,000 withholding agents. Included also in the recommended amount is provision for 161 division field offices to be staffed by 3 employees each and 193 zone offices to be staffed by 1 employee each to bring the revenue service closer to the taxpayer for his convenience.

The sum of \$695,090 is included in the appropriation of \$6,150,000 for the performance of duties placed upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on October 3, 1942, by the Director of Economic Stabilization in the administration of the duties with reference to salary increases under the act of October 2, 1942. These duties require approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through a regional officer of the Salary Stabilization Unit of the Bureau, before an employer of more than eight persons can increase any rate of salary and other compensation of a position in excess of \$5,000 a year or increase any rate of salary and other compensation of any executive, administrative, or professional position even though the rate is less than \$5,000 a year if not subject to collective bargaining with a recognized labor organization, or if not within the definition of "agricultural labor." The Bureau estimates that, based upon the 1940 returns, approximately 700,000 persons fall within the purview of these instruction to the Commissioner including approximately 2,100 persons whose salaries are over \$67,000 a year. To date the Bureau has received approximately 13,000 applications with respect to bonus payments, 9,544 applications with respect to salary increases, and in the case of salaries over \$67,000 has received 23 inquiries and has considered one case. Applications with respect to bonus payments,

normally occurring around the holiday season, have largely been disposed of. Of the 9,544 applications with respect to salary increases as of January 28, a total of 5,080 had been disposed of, leaving 4,064 pending.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

A reduction of \$130,000 has been made in the estimate of the Public Health Service for emergency health and sanitation activities, the amount granted being \$428,500. This reduction consists of \$35,000 requested for the community facility program which is eliminated entirely, \$27,000 due to a shorter period of availability for the allocation for yellow fever mosquito control operations, and \$68,000 for assistance to States in furnishing medical and other services to certain war area communities.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3:

Until June 30, 1943, the head of any of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management may authorize or approve the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis. This provision shall be construed as having been effective on and after July 1, 1940, and also applicable to the agencies coordinated in and through the Council of National Defense.

On page 4:

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; The appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the temporary employment (not exceeding \$10,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; Provided, That notwithstanding section 203 of such First Supplemental Appropriation Act such appropriation shall be available in an amount not exceeding \$138,000 for travel expenses.

On page 4:

Office of Defense Transportation: The appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, Office of Defense Transportation, contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available, in an amount not exceeding \$10,000, for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, such appropriation shall be available in an additional amount for travel expenses not to exceed \$120,000.

On page 5; in connection with the Petroleum Administration for War:

Provided, That the amount that may be expended for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$700,000, and notwithstanding section 203 of such Act, there may be expended not to exceed \$300,000 for traveling expenses.

On page 8:

During the existing war and for six months thereafter, reserve officers of the Public Health Service may be distributed within the several grades without regard to the proportion which obtains among the commissioned medical officers of such service.

On page 10, in connection with the construction of the engine laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

Provided, That the limitation of \$18,171,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment is hereby increased to \$20,274,000.

On page 11:

Notwithstanding the provision to the contrary in the last paragraph of section 1 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the funds appropriated for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1943 such butter substitutes as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration facilities.

On page 11, in connection with the Maritime Commission:

Provided, That the amount of contract authorizations contained in prior Acts for ship construction and facilities incident thereto is hereby increased by \$5,250,000,000 (toward which \$3,076,280,455 is included in the amount appropriated herein): *Provided further, That without regard to the limitations imposed thereon in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, the Commission is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative expenses, including the objects specified in such Appropriation Act, during the fiscal year 1943, of not to exceed \$16,625,000.*

On page 11, in connection with the transfer of funds for the payment of land acquired for the District of Columbia by the United States:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, for or on behalf of the United States of America, is hereby directed upon receipt of such payment by such Commission to transfer to the District of Columbia all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to such lands: Provided further, That the transfer of funds herein authorized shall constitute full and final reimbursement of the United States by the District of Columbia for the acquisition of such lands.

On page 15, in connection with the appropriation of \$50,000 to the Indian Service for industrial assistance and advancement:

Provided, That the limitation of \$25,000 on the amount which may be expended on any one reservation is hereby waived.

On page 17, in connection with the appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Provided, That this combined appropriation shall be available for maintenance, care, and transportation of the wives and dependent minor children of alien enemies in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On page 23, in connection with the appropriation for Foreign Service Auxiliary under the State Department:

Provided, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

On page 24:

Expenses of loans; The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1943 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby increased from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be expended from appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for printing and binding is increased by \$856,431 and the amount for travel expenses is increased by \$15,270.

On page 26:

The appropriation "Finance Service, Army, 1942 and 1943," shall be available for transfer, in such amounts as may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to the appropriations "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1942," and "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1943," on account of payments made by the War Department in excess of amounts made available to the War Department from such foreign-service pay adjustment appropriations.

Funds appropriated under the head "Finance service, Army," shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the repayment of amounts determined by the Secretary of War, or officers designated by him, to have been erroneously collected from military and civilian personnel in and under the Military Establishment.

The appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for the payment of rewards, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, to civilian officers and employes in addition to their usual compensation and to persons in civil life for suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in manufacturing process or plant or military material, and for suggestions resulting in efficiency or economy in the operation or administration of the War Department and the Military Establishment, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, Military Appropriation Act, 1943.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
	Beneficiary of deceased member.	-----	\$10,000.00	+ \$10,000.00
	Air-mail and special-delivery stamps, 1943.	-----	(1)	-----
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE				
109	Working Capital and congressional printing and binding, 1943.	\$3,180,000.00	3,180,000.00	-----
109	Office of Superintendent of Documents, 1943.	89,430.00	-----	- 89,430.00
	Total, Government Printing Office.	3,269,430.00	3,180,000.00	- 89,430.00
JUDICIARY				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS				
42	Fees of commissioners, 1942.	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----
	Total, Judiciary.	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services:

113 Care of children of employed mothers, payments to States, 1943-----

2, 884, 000. 00

-2, 884, 000. 00

113 Care of children of employed mothers, administrative salaries and expenses, 1943-----

89, 000. 00

-89, 000. 00

104 Travel expenses, 1943 and prior years-----

(2)

(2)

104 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1943-----

(3)

(3)

104 Office of Defense Transportation, 1943-----

(4)

(4)

100 National War Labor Board, 1943-----

3, 648, 000. 00

3, 250, 000. 00

-398, 000. 00

70 War Relocation Authority, 1943-----

(5)

(5)

60 War Manpower Commission, 1943-----

2, 454, 000. 00

-2, 454, 000. 00

Total, Office for Emergency Management-----

9, 075, 000. 00

3, 250, 000. 00

-5, 825, 000. 00

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR FOR WAR

Salaries and expenses, 1943-----

685, 000. 00

685, 000. 00

Total, Executive Office of the President-----

9, 760, 000. 00

3, 935, 000. 00

-5, 825, 000. 00

¹ Reappropriation.

² Authorizes payment of travel expenses of persons employed intermittently between their homes and places of Government employment.

³ Authorizes use of existing appropriations for employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to civil-service laws and increased travel allotment.

⁴ Authorizes payment of mileage on personally owned automobiles within limits of official station and increases travel allotment.

⁵ Increases limitation on allotment for travel.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.			
	INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES			
	EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION			
71	Salaries and expenses (military bases), 1943-----	\$137, 000. 00	\$75, 000. 00	-\$62, 000. 00
71	Employees' Compensation Fund 1943-----	1, 300, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	-\$300, 000. 00
	Total, Employees Compensation Commission-----	1, 437, 000. 00	1, 075, 000. 00	-\$362, 000. 00
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
44	Salaries and expenses (national defense), 1943-----	140, 500. 00	90, 500. 00	-\$50, 000. 00
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
68	Office of Surgeon General, Salaries, 1943-----	8, 400. 00	-----	--8, 400. 00
68	Commissioned Officers, pay and so forth, 1943-----	135, 000. 00	135, 000. 00	-----
68	Disease and sanitation investigations, 1943-----	85, 500. 00	85, 500. 00	-----
68	Emergency health and sanitation activities, 1943 (national defense)-----	558, 500. 00	428, 500. 00	--130, 000. 00
	Total, Public Health Service-----	787, 400. 00	649, 000. 00	--138, 400. 00

OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
59	Education and training, defense workers (national defense), 1943-----	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	-----
59	Payments to States for adjustment in organization and curriculum of high schools for wartime service, 1943-----	2,390,000.00	-----	-2,390,000.00
59	Payments to States for administration and instructional services for preceding item, 1943-----	678,000.00	-----	-678,000.00
59	Salaries and expenses (national defense), 1943-----	114,000.00	-----	-114,000.00
	Total, Office of Education-----	13,182,000.00	10,000,000.00	-3,182,000.00
HOWARD UNIVERSITY				
48	Expenses, 1941-----	652.91	652.91	-----
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	13,970,052.91	10,649,652.91	-3,320,400.00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION				
46	Access roads, 1943 (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	-----
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
61	Contingent expenses, 1943-----	(b)	(b)	-----
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
75	Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	3,250,000.00	3,250,000.00	-----

* Authorizes transfer of funds from the appropriation for salaries to the appropriation for contingent expenses.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

47	Collector's Office, personal services, 1943-----	7, 820. 00	7, 820. 00	-----
47	Settlement of claims, 1943-----	500. 00	500. 00	-----
47	Streets and highways, 1942-----	(⁸)	(⁸)	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	8, 320. 00	8, 320. 00	-----
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS				
77	Crop and livestock estimates, Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	67, 000. 00	-----	----- - 67, 000. 00
FOREST SERVICE				
77	Fighting forest fires, 1943-----	1, 719, 300. 00	1, 719, 300. 00	-----
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE				
77	Control of incipient outbreaks of pests and diseases, 1943-----	3, 944, 000. 00	3, 500, 000. 00	----- - 444, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	5, 730, 300. 00	5, 219, 300. 00	----- - 511, 000. 00

⁷ Plus net additional contract authority of \$2,173,719,545.

⁸ Appropriation for grading, paving, etc., made available (not to exceed \$93,000) for reimbursement to National Capital Park and Planning Commission for purchase price of certain lands.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
41	Office force, 1943-----	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	-----
41	Office expenses, 1943-----	86,000.00	86,000.00	-----
41	Aeronautical charts, 1943-----	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	181,000.00	181,000.00	-----
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
76	General expenses, 1941-----	86,100.00	86,100.00	-----
76	Industrial assistance and advancement, 1943-----	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
102	Payment of interest on moneys held in trust, 1942-----	35,000.00	35,000.00	-----
102	Payment to Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin-----	664.00	664.00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	171,764.00	171,764.00	-----

BUREAU OF MINES			
76	Oil and gas investigations, 1943.....	81,000.00	81,000.00
76	Bauxite and alumite ores investigations (national defense), 1943.....	325,000.00	325,000.00
	Total, Bureau of Mines.....	406,000.00	406,000.00
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
76	National Capital Parks, salaries and expenses, 1943.....	140,000.00	140,000.00
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	717,764.00	717,764.00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
72	Administrative Division, salaries, 1943.....	120,000.00	115,000.00
72	Criminal Division, salaries, 1943.....	60,000.00	50,000.00
72	Immigration and Naturalization Service, salaries and expenses, 1943.....	6,817,000.00	6,694,500.00
72	Lands Division, salaries and expenses, 1943.....	1,000,000.00	750,000.00
	Total, Department of Justice.....	7,997,000.00	7,609,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE			
64	Commissioners of Conciliation, 1943.....	425,000.00	395,000.00
69	Traveling expenses, 1943.....	175,000.00	165,000.00
110	Division of Labor Standards (national defense), 1943.....	337,000.00	—337,000.00
	Total, Secretary's office.....	937,000.00	—377,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.				
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Con.				
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS				
91	Salaries and expenses (national defense), 1943-----	\$175, 000. 00	\$12, 300. 00	—\$162, 700. 00
105	Civilian incomes, savings, and purchases (national defense), 1943-----	525, 000. 00	-----	—525, 000. 00
	Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	700, 000. 00	12, 300. 00	—687, 700. 00
CHILDREN'S BUREAU				
87	Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care, 1943-----	1, 200, 000. 00	-----	—1, 200, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Labor-----	2, 837, 000. 00	572, 300. 00	—2, 264, 700. 00
NAVY DEPARTMENT				
84	Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels, 1943.	4, 134. 06	4, 134. 06	-----
83	Claims for damages by collision with Coast Guard vessels, 1943-----	1, 586. 79	1, 586. 79	-----
	Total, Navy Department-----	5, 720. 85	5, 720. 85	-----

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

63 Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses, 1943-----

-20,000.00

150,000.00

170,000.00

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER
GENERAL

63 Star Route Service, Alaska, 1943-----

300,000.00

300,000.00

63 Domestic air mail service, 1940-----

33,797.00

33,797.00

63 Domestic air mail service, 1942-----

343,299.00

343,299.00

Total, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General-----

677,096.00

677,096.00

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER
GENERAL

63 Indemnities, domestic mail, 1942-----

50,000.00

50,000.00

Total, Post Office Department-----

877,096.00

897,096.00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

45 Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1943 and 1944-----

3,000,000.00

3,000,000.00

45 Transportation, Foreign Service, 1943-----

850,000.00

850,000.00

45 Office and living quarters allowance, Foreign Service, 1943-----

200,000.00

200,000.00

45 Representation allowances, Foreign Service, 1943-----

35,000.00

50,000.00

-15,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued				
45	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1943-----	\$150, 000. 00	\$150, 000. 00	-----
45	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1943-----	2, 100, 000. 00	2, 100, 000. 00	-----
45	American Mexican Claims Commission, 1943 and 1944-----	720, 000. 00	700, 000. 00	-\$20, 000. 00
45	Contributions to international commissions, etc., 1943-----	63, 405. 00	63, 405. 00	-----
45	Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, 1943-----	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	-----
66	Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, 1943-----	250, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	-50, 000. 00
66	Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), 1943-----	520, 000. 00	491, 000. 00	-29, 000. 00
	Total, Department of State-----	8, 203, 405. 00	8, 089, 405. 00	-114, 000. 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE			
62	Foreign-owned property control, 1943-----	(9)	(9)
62	Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, 1943-----	173,000.00	165,000.00
			-8,000.00
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
62	Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	14,300.00	-14,300.00
62	Printing and binding, 1943-----	4,900.00	4,900.00
	Total, Bureau of Accounts-----	19,200.00	4,900.00
			-14,300.00
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT			
62	Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1943-----	150,000.00	150,000.00
62	Expenses of loans, 1943-----	(10)	(11)
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE			
62	Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	6,150,000.00	6,150,000.00
BUREAU OF THE MINT			
62	Mints and assay offices, salaries and expenses, 1943-----	1,750,000.00	1,600,000.00
	Total, Treasury Department-----	¹⁰ 8,242,200.00	¹¹ 8,069,900.00
			-172,300.00

⁹ Changes limitation on travel allotments.¹⁰ Increase in limitation on permanent indefinite appropriation from \$45,000,000 to \$67,800,000.¹¹ Increase in limitation on permanent indefinite appropriation from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000.

TITLE II.—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

90	Property damage claims, 1943-----	73, 094. 37	73, 094. 37	-----
81 and 82	Judgments, United States courts-----	5, 333, 131. 57	5, 333, 131. 57	-----
86	Judgments, Court of Claims-----	702, 684. 86	702, 684. 86	-----
79, 80, 89	Audited claims-----	734, 819. 46	734, 819. 46	-----
	Total, title II-----	6, 843, 730. 26	6, 843, 730. 26	-----
	Grand total, titles I and II-----	¹⁵ 16 4, 115, 917, 220. 87	¹⁵ 16 4, 102, 810, 890. 87	-----
				-13, 106, 330. 00

¹² Authorizes use of Army funds for Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies.

¹³ Authorizes payment from appropriations available to the War Department of rewards for suggestions resulting in improve manufacturing methods or economy.

¹⁴ Authorizes payment from appropriations available to the War Department for expenses in connection with training of military personnel.

¹⁵ Plus net additional contract authority for Maritime Commission of \$2,173,719.545.

¹⁶ Plus increase in amount for permanent appropriation for "Expenses of loans, Treasury Department." (See notes 10 and 11.)

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[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. —

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1943

FEBRUARY 24, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1975]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents of the present session Nos. 41, 42, 44 to 49, inclusive, 59 to 64, inclusive, 66, 68 to 77, inclusive, 79 to 91, inclusive, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, and 113, as follows:

1. Budget estimates for direct appropriations.....	\$4, 115, 917, 220. 87
2. Budget estimate for increase in permanent indefinite appropriation for expenses of loans, Treasury Department.....	22. 800, 000. 00
3. Budget estimate for Maritime Commission for increase in contract authority in addition to requested appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 (included in item 1).....	2. 173, 719, 545. 00
Total Budget estimates for appropriations and authority to obligate the United States for future appropriations.....	6, 312, 436, 765. 87

The amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill and the additional contract authorization are as follows:

1. Amount of direct appropriations-----	\$4, 102, 810, 890. 87
2. Amount of increase authorized in the permanent appropriation for "Expenses of loans"-----	22, 000, 000. 00
3. Amount of contract authority for the Maritime Commission in addition to the direct appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 (included in item 1)-----	2, 173, 719, 545. 00

Total of appropriations and contractual authority-- 6, 298, 530, 435. 87

The committee by its action on the Budget estimates has made the following total reductions:

Decrease in Budget estimates for direct appropriations-----	\$13, 106, 330. 00
Decrease in Budget estimate under permanent appropriation for "Expenses of loans"-----	800, 000. 00

Total decrease in Budget estimates----- 13, 906, 330. 00

Eliminating from the Budget estimates the amounts for the Maritime Commission for direct appropriation and contract authority (\$6,173,719,545), there is a residue of Budget estimates for all other purposes of \$138,717,220.87. Of this latter sum there is allowed a total of \$124,810,890.87, a decrease of \$13,906,330 or slightly in excess of 10 percent.

The amount of appropriations and contract authority recommended by the bill are generally classified as follows:

(1) Payment of judgments rendered against the United States by United States courts, claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, and claims adjusted pursuant to law by Federal agencies and certified for appropriations-----	\$6, 852, 152. 96
(2) Deficiencies or supplementals for Federal agencies (other than Postal Service) not directly attributable to the war effort-----	6, 041, 616. 91
(3) Deficiency amount for the District of Columbia for municipal functions (payable from District of Columbia revenues)-----	8, 320. 00
(4) Deficiency amounts for the Postal Service, including \$300,000 for Alaskan service due to war requirements (payable from postal revenues)-----	877, 096. 00
(5) Deficiency and emergent supplemental amounts for civilian Federal agencies directly caused by their participation in and supplementation of the war effort, including \$4,000,000,000 of direct appropriation and \$2,173,719,545 contractual authority for the program of the Maritime Commission-----	6, 284, 751, 250. 00

Total----- 6, 298, 530, 435. 87

From the above tabulation it will be noted from category (5) that more than 99 percent of the total is deficiency and supplemental amounts for civilian agencies directly caused by their participation in and supplementation of the war effort. The principal items in this category are as follows:

U. S. Maritime Commission shipbuilding program (\$4,000,000,000 of direct appropriation and \$2,173,719,545 in contractual authority)-----	\$6,173,719, 545
Government Printing Office, working capital to be returned intact to the Treasury by June 30, 1944, caused by printing for war activities-----	3, 000, 000
National War Labor Board, salaries and expenses-----	3, 250, 000
Petroleum Administration for War-----	685, 000

Employees' Compensation Commission, salaries and expenses and compensation fund, employees in war areas	\$1, 075, 000
Public Health Service, serums, sanitation measures, and pay, etc., of commissioned personnel	649, 000
Office of Education, training of defense workers	10, 000, 000
Public Roads Administration, access roads, liquidation of contract authorization	40, 000, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, additional personnel, equipment, and supplies, and additional construction at Langley Field and Cleveland Laboratories	5, 494, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey, additional amounts for the production of maritime and aeronautical charts	181, 000
Bureau of Mines, additional for oil and gas investigations and bauxite and alunite ores investigations	406, 000
Department of Justice, primarily for detention of alien enemies and for expenses of securing title to land for War and Navy programs	7, 609, 500
Department of Labor, commissioners of conciliation and survey of labor in aircraft industry	407, 300
Department of State, emergency fund and extraordinary expenses of Foreign Service in the field	8, 089, 405
Treasury Department, increase in permanent appropriation for "Expenses of Loans" for printing, issuing, and handling of war loans, \$22,000,000; equipment and supplies for the Treasurer's Office, \$130,000; Bureau of Internal Revenue (Victory tax, etc.), \$6,150,000; mint operations (coin stocks), \$1,600,000; in all	29, 880, 000
Federal Communications Commission, travel and additional facilities in Alaska and Hawaii	90, 500
Veterans' Administration, printing and binding (largely for forms for National Service Life Insurance)	165, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs, removal of families from Pine Ridge Reservation at request of War Department	50, 000
Total, category (5)	<u>6, 284, 751, 250</u>

The amounts under category (2) (\$6,041,616.91) for deficiency and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 which are not classified as attributable to the war effort are as follows:

Control of incipient outbreaks of insect pests and diseases, supplemental item customarily carried on a calendar-year basis in the first deficiency bill	\$3, 500, 000. 00
Forest Service, fighting forest fires, incurred deficiency with the exception of approximately \$200,000	1, 719, 300. 00
Treasury Department, contingent expenses of public moneys—transportation of currency and coin, deficiency item	150, 000. 00
Indian Service, transportation of supplies and interest on Indian funds, incurred for fiscal years 1941 and 1942, deficiency items	121, 100. 00
Federal Register, increased cost of printing and additional numbers, deficiency item	180, 000. 00
National Park Service, restoration of flood damage to Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and park areas of Washington, supplemental	140, 000. 00
Department of Labor, travel, deficiency	165, 000. 00
Miscellaneous supplemental and deficiency items	66, 216. 91
Total, category (2)	<u>6, 041, 616. 91</u>

Presentation of the first deficiency bill to the House at this session is later than usual due to several unavoidable factors. Many items in the bill connected directly with the war effort are to supply deficiencies in funds which are approaching the depletion stage and early consideration is needed to avoid postponement of payment of obligations and the meeting of pay rolls. In a number of instances agencies will need their supplemental amounts to meet March 15 obligations.

In connection with many of the deficiency and supplemental items in the bill it should be recalled that they are for the fiscal year 1943 which began on July 1, 1942, and ends on June 30 next. Budget estimates for these original appropriations were formulated by the agencies in the fall of 1941 and presented to Congress in a Budget which was practically complete before the Pearl Harbor incident and the declaration of war. The changed condition of the Nation from a national defense preparation basis to an all-out war effort basis necessitated a change in plans and operations of many activities. It should also be recalled that due to the congressional elections in the fall of 1942 there was a long period commencing in October and continuing through the remainder of the calendar year when there was little or no opportunity to present or have considered any request for legislative action except that of the most imperative character. Consideration of many deficiency requests which would otherwise have been brought to the attention of Congress at an earlier date were delayed until convening of this Congress.

BUDGET ESTIMATES DEFERRED

The committee has deferred consideration of two Budget estimates submitted for consideration in connection with this bill. A supplemental item of \$200,000 for the National Resources Planning Board for the fiscal year 1943 to supplement appropriations of \$774,422 heretofore granted the Board has not been acted upon. The committee and the House, in connection with the independent offices appropriation bill, 1944, has eliminated all funds for the functions of the Board for the next fiscal year. In view of this action, the consideration of any further funds for the Board for the current fiscal year is postponed until its status for the next fiscal year is determined.

A Budget estimate of \$65,075,000 in House Document No. 106 to enable the Department of Agriculture to recruit and distribute an adequate supply of farm labor for the 1943 crop year was referred to the committee on February 15. It is an exceedingly important item and its late arrival rendered adequate consideration in time for this bill impracticable. Some hearings have been held on the estimate and the committee is continuing its examination and study of the proposal with a view to presenting a recommendation to the House as a separate measure within a short time.

BUDGET ESTIMATES ELIMINATED OR REDUCED

The committee in effecting a decrease of \$13,906,330 in the total of the Budget estimates has made cuts in numerous items where the circumstances of the particular case seemed to warrant and in other instances has eliminated items in their entirety. Partial decreases in some estimates will be referred to in connection with the discussion in this report of the amounts which have been allowed for them.

The major items which have been deleted entirely are as follows:

Office of Defense Health and Welfare of the Office for
Emergency Management:

Payment to States to provide for care of children
of employed mothers-----

\$2, 884, 000

Administrative expenses of Federal agencies assist-
ing in the program-----

89, 000

\$2, 973, 000

Office of Education, Federal Security Agency—Emergency preparation of high school students for wartime service (High School Victory Corps):

Payments to States for assistance in adjustment of organization and curriculum of high schools.....	\$2, 390, 000
Payments to States in providing administration and instructional services.....	678, 000
Administrative expenses, Office of Education.....	114, 000

\$3, 182, 000

Children's Bureau, Department of Labor: Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care for wives and infants of certain enlisted men.....

1, 200, 000

War Manpower Commission, U. S. Employment Service: Adjustment of salaries of former State employees (now federalized) to minimum of Federal compensation levels.....

2, 540, 000

Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor: Advisory assistance to labor and management in defense industries in connection with promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, working conditions, and amicable industrial relations.....

337, 000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor:

Survey in urban and rural areas of civilian incomes, savings, and purchases in wartime.....

525, 000

Sundry surveys, including labor injuries in shipyards, price index of Government purchases, tenant rent survey, and survey of wartime prices.....

162, 700

The first three items on the list of deletions—payments to States for care of children of employed mothers, payments to States for the High School Victory Corps, payments to States for maternity care of wives and infants of certain enlisted men—are all State-aid programs for a short period of the fiscal year 1943—between the date when this bill might become law and June 30, 1942—a possible period of 3½ months. None of these programs has the sanction of enabling legislation. They are submitted for consideration in connection with a deficiency measure for the current fiscal year and no Budget estimates have been transmitted for the fiscal year 1944. All depend for their procedures and guidance upon the very broad charter of the requested appropriation language subject to very important implementation by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the administrative authorities to give effect to them. The amounts that are now calculated to be required in Federal funds for the fiscal year 1944 in connection with these programs are somewhat indeterminate at this time but the best estimates the committee has been able to obtain indicate that the payments to States on account of the care of children of employed mothers would call for \$29,725,000; the program for the High School Victory Corps would require \$8,500,000; and the payments to States for the maternity care of wives and infants of certain enlisted men would be projected by an indefinite amount which will be larger than the annual increment indicated by the estimate for part of this fiscal year.

The committee has not been convinced of the advisability or the necessity of the Federal Government entering into State aid in the field of the High School Victory Corps or any further than it has already gone into the program of assistance to communities in the care of children of employed mothers.

The High School Victory Corps was inaugurated in September 1942. The funds asked for it contemplate 1,000,000 physical examinations of high-school youths at \$1.25 each out of a high school population of some 7,000,000, and the employment of instructors, specialists, and administrative personnel in high-school courses.

The committee appreciates the fine purpose and spirit which has entered into the formation of this corps. It should continue as a State and local educational responsibility and be financed and carried on as such.

The project for the care of children of employed mothers is likewise a laudable and necessary enterprise. The Federal Government has entered into the program in the past through the use of Work Projects Administration funds and to some extent through grants of Lanham Act funds for operation of community facilities. State and local participation has helped to finance this care and the fees paid by the employed mothers have been substantial. The committee, in rejecting the Budget estimate, does not indicate unworthiness of the proposal but is not willing to embark on a program of \$30,000,000 annual cost which it would seem that the States, the communities, and the employed persons should finance themselves. Employment is high in the war-industry areas, wages are good, and purchasing power for consumer goods is very limited. A project of this character of extreme and intimate local importance should be one on which the greatest local interest and effort should be exerted without recourse to Federal aid. Mothers should be discouraged from entering war-time employment to the neglect of their small children unless it is impossible for them to sustain themselves otherwise or unless sufficient defense workers cannot be obtained without utilizing them.

The Budget estimate for grants to States for maternity care of wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay ratings of the armed services is a request toward which the committee is very sympathetically inclined. It is one about which there is also urgency in some communities. Certain of the States and local communities are now handling these cases to some extent in connection with Federal grants for maternal and child health under section 502 (b) of the Social Security Act and such funds have been made available during this fiscal year to the extent of approximately \$400,000. The pay of men in these ratings runs from the minimum of \$50 per month to \$78 per month. They are also entitled to dependent allowances supplemented by their pay allotments. There is unquestionably need in some areas where there are large concentrations of troops to which there has been an influx of wives from other States and communities and those needs have been met as far as possible by the services available. The committee feels that this proposal is one that needs more consideration than can be given to it by merely dealing with a sum of money in an urgent appropriation bill. Some authority exists in connection with the Social Security Act but the funds requested are not predicated upon any existing law but are left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of Labor and the Chief of the Children's Bureau. The committee is not informed why the proposal is to benefit only the enlisted men of these four pay grades; the presumption is that because of their low pay rates they are unable to provide these services for their wives and children. There is no requirement of lack of financial ability as a prerequisite to the benefits. Such being the case the selection of the beneficiaries in the armed forces would depend upon State or local administration. The committee feels if Congress is to embark upon a program of this type, meritorious as it may be, that basic legislation should be considered by the appropriate legislative committee,

and, if enacted, the terms and conditions should be provided by law rather than left as a matter of administrative determination. The Budget estimate has therefore been eliminated without prejudice.

TRAVEL

Very substantial reductions were effected in the amounts in the 1943 appropriation acts for expenses of travel. In many instances these decreases were made on a horizontal basis without reference to the necessities of particular agencies. A number of requests have been considered in connection with this bill for revision of such amounts where the transaction of the public business was adversely affected. Wherever the circumstances warranted the committee has made some restorations on the basis of necessities of the individual cases. These are relatively few in number and small in total amount.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The Budget estimates contain a request for an additional direct appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 and an increase in the contractual authority of the Commission by \$5,250,000,000. The direct appropriation consists of \$923,719,545 to apply on liquidation of previous contractual authority and \$3,076,280,455 to apply on the requested contractual authority of \$5,250,000,000. The several amounts requested are approved in full. The net effect of the additional appropriation and contractual authority is to implement the Commission as follows:

Direct appropriation to liquidate previous contractual authority ..	\$923, 719, 545
Direct appropriation to liquidate part of \$5,250,000,000 contractual authority granted by the bill.....	3, 076, 280, 455
Contract authority granted which will need future appropriations to liquidate it.....	2, 173, 719, 545
Total of appropriations and unliquidated contractual authority granted.....	6, 173, 719, 545

The new program of ships and facilities involved in the \$5,250,000,000 is to provide a total of 2,161 vessels of 21,500,000 dead-weight tons. It is an augmented continuation through the calendar year 1944 of the huge program previously initiated. This previous program involves 2,242 ships aggregating 22,500,000 dead-weight tons. The total long-range program, therefore, includes 4,403 ships with a total of 44,000,000 dead-weight tons, all of which, with the exception of a few ships, are estimated to be delivered by the end of the calendar year 1944.

As to the necessity of this program the following is quoted from Admiral Land's testimony:

There is no limit to the need for ships in a total global war. The Maritime Commission has therefore made plans for carrying the huge shipbuilding program now under way into 1944.

The Maritime Commission is being implemented with funds for all of the facilities and for all of the ship construction that can be carried on within the limits of yard capacity, material, equipment, and labor in pressing forward relentlessly the maximum production of the highly essential cargo vessels.

The merchant ship construction program exclusive of small craft, consisting of the long-range program referred to, the emergency ship program, the defense-aid program, the construction for the War and Navy Departments, and a small number privately constructed, if these funds are granted, will total 5,250 vessels—4,403 in the long-range program and 847 ships in other programs—with an aggregate of 51,800,000 deadweight tons. All of which, as previously stated, would be delivered by the end of 1944 with the exception of a few of the long-range-program vessels.

The total estimated cost of the long-range program of 4,403 ships, together with amounts for facilities and administrative expenses, is \$11,226,650,000. Including the direct appropriations in this bill and the independent offices appropriation bill, 1944, a total of appropriations for this program will have been provided of \$8,864,781,273, leaving for future appropriations the sum of \$2,361,868,727 and of this the sum of \$188,149,182 will be needed for the previous program and \$2,173,719,545 for the program provided in this bill.

A list of the 2,161 ships in the proposed program is found on page 594 of the hearing showing the number of ships by classes and types and the average cost of each.

Contracts for all ships in the previous long-range program of 2,242 ships have been entered into and of the 2,161 ships in the proposed program contracts have been prepared and are ready to be let for more than 500 ships as soon as funds are available and all of the 2,161 will be placed under contract by June 30.

The \$4,000,000,000 is required to meet payments for construction to June 30, 1944. The total cash requirement for the period January 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, is \$8,350,000,000. The funds on hand as of January 1 totaled \$1,566,804,000 and this sum plus \$4,000,000,000 in this bill and \$1,289,780,000 in the independent offices bill, 1944, makes a total of \$6,856,584,000. The difference between the estimated cash expenditures January 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944 (\$8,500,000,000), and the \$6,856,584,000, will come from lend-lease construction, emergency ship construction fund, working funds for Army and Navy construction, recoveries to Commission from renegotiations (other than that required to be deposited in miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury, under the law), and miscellaneous receipts that cannot presently be anticipated, such as prepayments in liquidation of ship-sales notes, sales of vessels, etc. Net expenditures are running currently at the rate of \$400,000,000 a month and are expected to rise gradually to a level of \$500,000,000 per month by October and continue at that rate until June 30, 1944.

ACCESS ROADS

The sum of \$40,000,000 is recommended for the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency to be utilized for liquidation of contractual authority heretofore granted. This appropriation is pursuant to the general authorization of \$260,000,000 in section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended. The Administration has authority to enter into contracts for the entire amount of \$260,000,000 and toward this sum there has heretofore been appropriated the sum of \$74,600,000. Of this latter sum there remained on February 1 a balance of \$3,995,221. The amount carried in the bill is necessary to make payments on approved projects

until June 30th. A summary of amounts by States showing the projects recommended and certified under the War and Navy Departments and those for access roads to sources of raw materials will be found on page 583 of the hearings.

As of January 31, 1943, the Public Roads Administration had investigated and reported on 6,085 miles of access roads, estimated to cost \$240,000,000. These projects are distributed among 47 of the States, Alaska, Hawaii, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. A total of 5,810 miles had been certified, the estimated cost of which is \$225,000,000, with \$210,000,000 to be paid from access road funds and the balance to be contributed from State or local funds. The major portion of this work is handled by the State highway departments in the same manner as regular Federal-aid work. In the case of access roads to sources of raw materials located on lands under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies arrangements have been made for those agencies, including the Forest Service, Grazing Service, and the Indian Service, where they are equipped to do so, to handle the work with their own forces.

The status of the work indicates that plans have been approved for projects of a total cost of \$175,000,000 and of these contracts have been let for approximately \$155,000,000.

EXPENSES OF LOANS

The committee recommends an increase in the amount which may be expended from the indefinite permanent appropriation for "Expenses of loans" under the Treasury Department, from the current amount of \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000, and \$800,000 less than the budget request.

At the time the original figure of \$45,000,000 was fixed it was based upon the issuance of 120,000,000 savings bonds in this fiscal year, or at the rate of 10,000,000 a month. The present rate of issuance is approximately 20,000,000 a month, and the total for the fiscal year is estimated at 210,000,000 bonds. New borrowings by the Treasury this fiscal year are estimated at \$62.5 billion. The Savings Bond program and the regular borrowing program of the Treasury are responsible for the additional funds required under the expenses of loans item.

The \$22,000,000 consists of the following items of operating cost (no sales promotion involved):

Engraving and printing and distinctive paper for bonds.....	\$2, 484, 241
Bureau of the Public Debt—Washington and Chicago offices—personnel and other expenses, issuance, redemption, and other servicing operations.....	4, 190, 135
Reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for fiscal agency services on cost basis.....	10, 003, 536
Reimbursement to Post Office Department for services performed through post offices in bond sales, estimated cost basis.....	5, 545, 899

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF DEFENSE WORKERS

The sum of \$10,000,000 is appropriated to the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, to supply an anticipated deficiency in the current appropriation of \$94,000,000 for education and training of defense workers. This original appropriation was based upon 1,040,000 persons in preemployment courses and 1,325,000 in supplementary courses, a total of 2,365,000. The estimates of trainees and

the appropriation were prepared prior to the entry of the United States into the war. The present estimates based upon training thus far this fiscal year indicates a total of 1,350,000 in preemployment courses and 1,240,000 in supplementary courses, a total of 2,590,000. While there is a decrease of 85,000 in the estimated number of persons taking supplementary training there is an estimated increase of 310,000 in the preemployment training, or a net increase of 225,000. The hourly rates upon which the estimate is based remain the same as those previously given to Congress, but the cost per trainee has declined slightly due to some shortening of the hours of training. More than 50 percent of the persons now taking this training are women and the percentage is increasing. Statements are included on page 36 of the hearings showing the number in each course by months of the fiscal year, July to November, inclusive. For the first three-quarters of the fiscal year ending on March 31 there had been certified to the States in payment for these courses a total of \$79,000,000, leaving a balance of \$15,000,000 for the final quarters ending June 30. The additional \$10,000,000 is required for payments for the fourth quarter.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The amount of \$3,250,000 is recommended for the Board, which is a reduction of \$398,000 in the Budget request. The initial appropriation for the Board for the current fiscal year is \$1,167,000. That sum was based upon the then existing authority of the board which was confined to the settlement of labor disputes. The act of October 2, 1942, gave authority to the President to designate an agency to stabilize wages and by Executive Order 9205 the Board was named as the agency to carry on this function. Additional funds were allocated to the Board from the appropriations for the Office for Emergency Management in the sum of \$985,969 so that the total now available for the present year is \$2,152,969. Since October 3 the Board has had jurisdiction over disputes and the administration of the wage stabilization. Dispute cases reaching the Board averaged 40 per month at the time the original appropriation was granted and at the present time are being received at the rate of 350 per month. Applications for voluntary adjustments of wages received in the offices of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (acting as field offices for the Board) totalled slightly in excess of 20,000 through the week ending January 29 last. The number of such applications passed on to the Board for consideration through the week ending February 5 last totalled 15,309. The number for the week ending February 5 was 2,422 and the average for January was slightly less than 2,000 per week. Of the dispute cases received in the last calendar year, 1901, a total of 539 had been disposed of leaving pending 1362 cases. Of the more than 15,000 wage stabilization applications received by the Board through the week of February 5, 3,391 were decided in the offices of the Board and 401 were sent to Washington for Board action, leaving in excess of 10,000 applications not determined. Of the 3,391 applications decided upon, 2,437 were approved and 954 disapproved.

In order to handle this large volume of business as promptly as possible the Board has decentralized its organization and established 12 regional boards throughout the country with authority to act upon these applications. The total personnel contemplated by the estimate of \$3,648,000 is 2,280 positions of which number there had been recruited at the date of the hearing approximately 1,300. The regional boards are now in process of organization and staffing. In the reduction effected, the committee has taken into consideration the difficulties of securing competent personnel as rapidly as normal and has also by this reduction indicated that it desires these field organizations, important as their duties are, to hold their manpower requirements to the very minimum. The wage stabilization duties of the Board are important with respect to their relationship to inflation and as the Board's decisions are final the parties to these applications are entitled to a reasonably expeditious adjudication.

The Budget estimate also contains funds for allocation to the Wages and Hours Division and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The Wages and Hours Division through its multitude of field offices is serving as the receiving agency for the Board for all of the applications for wage adjustment and passes on to the regional boards those which meet the requirement for consideration. The utilization of this agency and its existing field offices has proved an economical and expeditious method and has saved the Board the necessity of providing field offices under its own jurisdiction. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is utilized to obtain wage data for comparative purposes upon which to determine the adjustment of many of the applications. Again the utilization of an existing agency provides a more economical method of obtaining this data rather than to set up within the Board a new unit for the essential purpose.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

The Budget estimate of \$2,454,000 for adjustment of salaries under the United States Employment Service is not approved. As of January 1, 1942, the Federal Government, through the Social Security Board, took over the various State employment offices together with the State personnel therein engaged. In connection with the Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943, request was made to permit the adjustment of the salaries of these former State employees to the minimum of the grades of Federal salary classification. This request was disapproved and a provision included in the bill prohibiting such readjustment. A renewal of this request was presented to the committee in connection with the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, by the War Manpower Commission (to which the Service had been transferred) and again rejected. The present request is a renewal of the former application of funds for this salary adjustment. While there is a relatively high rate of turnover in these offices and a relatively large number of vacant positions the committee feels obliged to adhere to its position with respect to the prohibition. These offices have been federalized by agreement for the period of the emergency. They were taken over on the basis of State salaries and the committee has indicated heretofore that they should be returned to the States on the same basis.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

A total of \$5,494,000 is allowed for the committee consisting of \$3,250,000 for salaries, supplies, equipment, and other expenses of operation of the Langley Field, Va., Moffet Field, Calif., and Cleveland engine laboratories on a two- and three-shift basis for the remainder of the current year; \$141,000 for construction work at Langley Field, and \$2,103,000 for completion of construction at the Cleveland laboratory. The amount for operating expenses is to commence for the remainder of the present fiscal year the portion of the enlarged program approved for the fiscal year 1944 in the independent offices appropriation bill as passed by the House. The work of the National Committee is entirely devoted to the solution of problems presented for study by the Army and Navy in connection with the enormous procurement programs which are under way. The Committee is not able with present personnel and facilities to accomplish these studies as rapidly as the circumstances call for. Little need be said of this necessity for this research except to call attention to the part played by aircraft in this war, and particularly the role of combat aircraft which have performance characteristics superior to those of the enemy craft. The Committee should be in position to respond to these calls from the armed services for research and test as expeditiously as it is humanly possible. These funds are provided in the hope and expectation that as a result of this research our military aircraft will maintain and increase the superiority which it has attained.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The bill makes no recommendation with respect to the estimate of \$65,075,000 for agricultural manpower as previously stated in this report.

Two items are recommended. The sum of \$1,719,300 to supply a deficiency for fighting forest fires and \$3,500,000 for control of incipient insect pests and diseases.

The item for forest fires is an incurred deficiency with the exception of approximately \$200,000 which is required as an emergency fund for the period from January 1 to June 30. Following previous practice a token appropriation of \$100,000 is provided annually for this purpose and the fire emergency is met by incurring a deficiency in other Forest Service funds and the deficiency presented on an actual basis when the fire season has passed. The amount in this bill is lower than the deficiency usually presented for this purpose, comparing with \$2,050,000 in 1942, \$3,500,000 each in 1941 and 1940, and \$2,500,000 in 1939.

The recommendation of \$3,500,000 for control of incipient insect pests and diseases under a Budget estimate of \$3,944,000. This appropriation has customarily been carried in the first deficiency bill each year due to the fact that planning and operation can better be carried on a calendar rather than a fiscal year basis. The committee feels that in the future all, or such part of the yearly amount as can

without injury to the planning and effectiveness of the work, should be transferred to the Budget estimates for the regular annual bill. The following table shows the balances on hand as of February 1, 1943, for this emergency work, the total estimated requirements for the 1943 crop year, and the basis of the estimate of \$3,944,000:

Activity	Expenditure 1942 crop season	Balances as of Feb. 1, 1943	Estimated needs, crop season 1943	Current estimate
Grasshoppers	\$745,100	\$23,400	\$1,873,400	\$1,850,000
Mormon cricket	285,000		200,000	200,000
Chinch bugs	109,000	49,000	199,000	150,000
White-fringed beetle	¹ 600,000		² 900,000	² 900,000
Pear psylla	355,000	44,500	544,500	500,000
Mole cricket	45,000		50,000	50,000
Parlatoria scale	18,300	2,000	25,000	23,000
Hall scale	32,400	14,000	60,000	46,000
Armyworm control			50,000	50,000
General surveys			175,000	175,000
Total	2,189,800	132,900	4,076,900	3,944,000

¹ To provide for work to June 30, 1943.

² Estimated to provide for work to June 30, 1944.

The major item of expense is in connection with the program for eradication and control of grasshoppers. Surveys just completed in cooperation with State agencies in 24 Western and Midwestern States indicate that grasshopper outbreaks may be expected in 1943 over areas approximating in size those that were infested in 1942. Weather conditions that inhibited grasshopper development, and at the same time favored crop growth, resulted in less than the normal amount of baiting by farmers in 1942. Control was further curtailed by an acute scarcity of farm labor. To provide the greatest possible protection to essential food crops in areas where threatening populations of grasshoppers are expected during the 1943 crop season, the Department plans to supplement the usual volunteer bait-spreading work with spreading by means of Government-furnished equipment and paid crews where extensive grasshopper infestations occur on range or idle lands adjacent to land devoted to the production of valuable food, fiber, and forage crops. If grasshoppers and crops develop normally during the crop season it is expected that farmers will need to apply bait over 2½ million acres to protect individual crops, and that the paid program will involve approximately 4 million acres of non-cultivated and marginal lands. In the past cooperating farmers, counties, and States have provided approximately 50 percent of the cost of volunteer baiting, and it is expected that they will do likewise in 1943. During the crop season the Department proposes again to use Federal funds to purchase and deliver bait materials, and to provide supervision for the voluntary control work; and, in addition, to provide labor, equipment, and the materials that are necessary to carry out a paid program in areas where essential crops are threatened by infestations occurring on adjacent range or idle lands, and the problem is too extensive to be handled on a volunteer basis.

Losses to crops from grasshoppers in the last season are placed at \$14,000,000 and the estimated value of crops saved as the result of the preventive measures taken is placed at \$30,000,000.

In making the decrease of \$444,000 in the Budget estimate the committee has not indicated the application thereof to any particular project of the estimate but rather bases it upon a belief that it will not be possible to get the manpower to carry out fully the program projected. The saving of food crops is as essentially a war job as the production of food and the committee hopes that it will be possible for the Department to utilize effectively the funds that have been provided.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The sum of \$6,150,000 is recommended for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to administer the new and unusual features of the Revenue Act of 1942 (with the exception of the cost of processing of \$,500,000 additional returns by reason of lowered exemptions for which funds have been previously granted). The additional revenue estimated to be procured by the new law on a full fiscal year basis is \$8,000,000,000. The principal feature of the law requiring the important part of this additional appropriation is the Victory tax estimated to produce in a full fiscal year in excess of \$2,800,000 and involving the examination of returns made by approximately 3,000,000 withholding agents. Included also in the recommended amount is provision for 161 division field offices to be staffed by 3 employees each and 193 zone offices to be staffed by 1 employee each to bring the revenue service closer to the taxpayer for his convenience.

The sum of \$695,090 is included in the appropriation of \$6,150,000 for the performance of duties placed upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on October 3, 1942, by the Director of Economic Stabilization in the administration of the duties with reference to salary increases under the act of October 2, 1942. These duties require approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through a regional officer of the Salary Stabilization Unit of the Bureau, before an employer of more than eight persons can increase any rate of salary and other compensation of a position in excess of \$5,000 a year or increase any rate of salary and other compensation of any executive, administrative, or professional position even though the rate is less than \$5,000 a year if not subject to collective bargaining with a recognized labor organization, or if not within the definition of "agricultural labor." The Bureau estimates that, based upon the 1940 returns, approximately 700,000 persons fall within the purview of these instruction to the Commissioner including approximately 2,100 persons whose salaries are over \$67,000 a year. To date the Bureau has received approximately 13,000 applications with respect to bonus payments, 9,544 applications with respect to salary increases, and in the case of salaries over \$67,000 has received 23 inquiries and has considered one case. Applications with respect to bonus payments,

normally occurring around the holiday season, have largely been disposed of. Of the 9,544 applications with respect to salary increases as of January 28, a total of 5,080 had been disposed of, leaving 4,064 pending.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

A reduction of \$130,000 has been made in the estimate of the Public Health Service for emergency health and sanitation activities, the amount granted being \$428,500. This reduction consists of \$35,000 requested for the community facility program which is eliminated entirely, \$27,000 due to a shorter period of availability for the allocation for yellow fever mosquito control operations, and \$68,000 for assistance to States in furnishing medical and other services to certain war area communities.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3:

Until June 30, 1943, the head of any of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management may authorize or approve the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis. This provision shall be construed as having been effective on and after July 1, 1940, and also applicable to the agencies coordinated in and through the Council of National Defense.

On page 4:

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; The appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the temporary employment (not exceeding \$10,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; Provided, That notwithstanding section 203 of such First Supplemental Appropriation Act such appropriation shall be available in an amount not exceeding \$138,000 for travel expenses.

On page 4:

Office of Defense Transportation: The appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, Office of Defense Transportation, contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available, in an amount not exceeding \$10,000, for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, such appropriation shall be available in an additional amount for travel expenses not to exceed \$120,000.

On page 5; in connection with the Petroleum Administration for War:

Provided, That the amount that may be expended for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$700,000, and notwithstanding section 203 of such Act, there may be expended not to exceed \$300,000 for traveling expenses.

On page 8:

During the existing war and for six months thereafter, reserve officers of the Public Health Service may be distributed within the several grades without regard to the proportion which obtains among the commissioned medical officers of such service.

On page 10, in connection with the construction of the engine laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

Provided, That the limitation of \$18,171,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment is hereby increased to \$20,274,000.

On page 11:

Notwithstanding the provision to the contrary in the last paragraph of section 1 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the funds appropriated for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1943 such butter substitutes as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration facilities.

On page 11, in connection with the Maritime Commission:

Provided, That the amount of contract authorizations contained in prior Acts for ship construction and facilities incident thereto is hereby increased by \$5,250,000,000 (toward which \$3,076,280,455 is included in the amount appropriated herein): Provided further, That without regard to the limitations imposed thereon in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, the Commission is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative expenses, including the objects specified in such Appropriation Act, during the fiscal year 1943, of not to exceed \$16,625,000.

On page 11, in connection with the transfer of funds for the payment of land acquired for the District of Columbia by the United States:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, for or on behalf of the United States of America, is hereby directed upon receipt of such payment by such Commission to transfer to the District of Columbia all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to such lands: Provided further, That the transfer of funds herein authorized shall constitute full and final reimbursement of the United States by the District of Columbia for the acquisition of such lands.

On page 15, in connection with the appropriation of \$50,000 to the Indian Service for industrial assistance and advancement:

Provided, That the limitation of \$25,000 on the amount which may be expended on any one reservation is hereby waived.

On page 17, in connection with the appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Provided, That this combined appropriation shall be available for maintenance, care, and transportation of the wives and dependent minor children of alien enemies in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On page 23, in connection with the appropriation for Foreign Service Auxiliary under the State Department:

Provided, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

On page 24:

Expenses of loans; The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1943 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby increased from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be expended from appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for printing and binding is increased by \$856,431 and the amount for travel expenses is increased by \$15,270.

On page 26:

The appropriation "Finance Service, Army, 1942 and 1943," shall be available for transfer, in such amounts as may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to the appropriations "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1942," and "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1943," on account of payments made by the War Department in excess of amounts made available to the War Department from such foreign-service pay adjustment appropriations.

Funds appropriated under the head "Finance service, Army," shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the repayment of amounts determined by the Secretary of War, or officers designated by him, to have been erroneously collected from military and civilian personnel in and under the Military Establishment.

The appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for the payment of rewards, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, to civilian officers and employees in addition to their usual compensation and to persons in civil life for suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in manufacturing process or plant or military material, and for suggestions resulting in efficiency or economy in the operation or administration of the War Department and the Military Establishment, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, Military Appropriation Act, 1943.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
	Beneficiary of deceased member— Air-mail and special-delivery stamps, 1943	-----	\$10, 000. 00 (1)	+ \$10, 000. 00 -----
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE				
109	Working Capital and congressional printing and binding, 1943	\$3, 180, 000. 00	3, 180, 000. 00	-----
109	Office of Superintendent of Documents, 1943	89, 430. 00	-----	-----
	Total, Government Printing Office	3, 269, 430. 00	3, 180, 000. 00	- 89, 430. 00 -----
JUDICIARY				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS				
42	Fees of commissioners, 1942	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Judiciary	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	-----

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services:

113 Care of children of employed mothers, payments to States, 1943-----

2, 884, 000. 00-----2, 884, 000. 00

113 Care of children of employed mothers, administrative salaries and expenses, 1943-----

89, 000. 00-----89, 000. 00

104 Travel expenses, 1943 and prior years-----

(2)-----

104 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1943-----

(3)-----

104 Office of Defense Transportation, 1943-----

(4)-----

100 National War Labor Board, 1943-----

3, 648, 000. 00-----3, 250, 000. 00

70 War Relocation Authority, 1943-----

(5)-----

60 War Manpower Commission, 1943-----

2, 454, 000. 00-----2, 454, 000. 00

Total, Office for Emergency Management-----

9, 075, 000. 00-----3, 250, 000. 00

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR FOR WAR

Salaries and expenses, 1943-----

685, 000. 00

685, 000. 00

Total, Executive Office of the President-----

9, 760, 000. 00

3, 935, 000. 00

5, 825, 000. 00

¹ Reappropriation.

² Authorizes payment of travel expenses of persons employed intermittently between their homes and places of Government employment.
³ Authorizes use of existing appropriations for employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to civil-service laws and increased travel allotment.

⁴ Authorizes payment of mileage on personally owned automobiles within limits of official station and increases travel allotment.

⁵ Increases limitation on allotment for travel.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.			
	INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES			
	EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION			
71	Salaries and expenses (military bases), 1943-----	\$137, 000. 00	\$75, 000. 00	—\$62, 000. 00
71	Employees' Compensation Fund 1943-----	1, 300, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	—300, 000. 00
	Total, Employees Compensation Commission-----	1, 437, 000. 00	1, 075, 000. 00	—362, 000. 00
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			
44	Salaries and expenses (national defense), 1943-----	140, 500. 00	90, 500. 00	—50, 000. 00
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
68	Office of Surgeon General, Salaries, 1943-----	8, 400. 00	-----	—8, 400. 00
68	Commissioned Officers, pay and so forth, 1943-----	135, 000. 00	135, 000. 00	-----
68	Disease and sanitation investigations, 1943-----	85, 500. 00	85, 500. 00	-----
68	Emergency health and sanitation activities, 1943 (national defense)-----	558, 500. 00	428, 500. 00	—130, 000. 00
	Total, Public Health Service-----	787, 400. 00	649, 000. 00	—138, 400. 00

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
59	Education and training, defense workers (national defense), 1943-----	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		-----
59	Payments to States for adjustment in organization and curriculum of high schools for wartime service, 1943-----	2,390,000.00			-2,390,000.00
59	Payments to States for administration and instructional services for preceding item, 1943-----	678,000.00			-678,000.00
59	Salaries and expenses (national defense), 1943-----	114,000.00			-114,000.00
	Total, Office of Education-----	13,182,000.00	10,000,000.00		-3,182,000.00
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
48	Expenses, 1941-----	652.91	652.91		-----
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	13,970,052.91	10,649,652.91		-3,320,400.00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY					
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION					
46	Access roads, 1943 (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00		-----
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
61	Contingent expenses, 1943-----	(^a)	(^a)		-----
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
75	Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	3,250,000.00	3,250,000.00		-----

^a Authorizes transfer of funds from the appropriation for salaries to the appropriation for contingent expenses.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
47	Collector's Office, personal services, 1943-----	7, 820. 00	7, 820. 00
47	Settlement of claims, 1943-----	500. 00	500. 00
47	Streets and highways, 1942-----	(⁸)	(⁸)
	Total, District of Columbia-----	8, 320. 00	8, 320. 00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS			
77	Crop and livestock estimates, Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	67, 000. 00	—67, 000. 00
FOREST SERVICE			
77	Fighting forest fires, 1943-----	1, 719, 300. 00	1, 719, 300. 00
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE			
77	Control of incipient outbreaks of pests and diseases, 1943-----	3, 944, 000. 00	3, 500, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	5, 730, 300. 00	5, 219, 300. 00

⁷ Plus net additional contract authority of \$2,173,719,545.

⁸ Appropriation for grading, paving, etc., made available (not to exceed \$93,000) for reimbursement to National Capital Park and Planning Commission for purchase price of certain lands.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
41	Office force, 1943-----	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	-----
41	Office expenses, 1943-----	86,000.00	86,000.00	-----
41	Aeronautical charts, 1943-----	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	181,000.00	181,000.00	-----
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
76	General expenses, 1941-----	86,100.00	86,100.00	-----
76	Industrial assistance and advancement, 1943-----	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
102	Payment of interest on moneys held in trust, 1942-----	35,000.00	35,000.00	-----
102	Payment to Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin-----	664.00	664.00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	171,764.00	171,764.00	-----

BUREAU OF MINES				
76	Oil and gas investigations, 1943	81,000.00	81,000.00	
76	Bauxite and alumite ores investigations (national defense), 1943	325,000.00	325,000.00	
	Total, Bureau of Mines	406,000.00	406,000.00	
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
76	National Capital Parks, salaries and expenses, 1943	140,000.00	140,000.00	
	Total, Department of the Interior	717,764.00	717,764.00	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
72	Administrative Division, salaries, 1943	120,000.00	115,000.00	—\$5,000.00
72	Criminal Division, salaries, 1943	60,000.00	50,000.00	—10,000.00
72	Immigration and Naturalization Service, salaries and expenses, 1943	6,817,000.00	6,694,500.00	—122,500.00
72	Lands Division, salaries and expenses, 1943	1,000,000.00	750,000.00	—250,000.00
	Total, Department of Justice	7,997,000.00	7,609,500.00	—387,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
SECRETARY'S OFFICE				
64	Commissioners of Conciliation, 1943	425,000.00	395,000.00	—30,000.00
69	Traveling expenses, 1943	175,000.00	165,000.00	—10,000.00
110	Division of Labor Standards (national defense), 1943	337,000.00		—337,000.00
	Total, Secretary's office	937,000.00	560,000.00	—377,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.				
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Con.				
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS				
91	Salaries and expenses (national defense), 1943-----	\$175,000. 00	\$12,300. 00	—\$162,700. 00
105	Civilian incomes, savings, and purchases (national defense), 1943-----	525,000. 00	-----	—525,000. 00
	Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	700,000. 00	12,300. 00	—687,700. 00
CHILDREN'S BUREAU				
87	Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care, 1943-----	1,200,000. 00	-----	—1,200,000. 00
	Total, Department of Labor-----	2,837,000. 00	572,300. 00	—2,264,700. 00
NAVY DEPARTMENT				
84	Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels, 1943-----	4,134. 06	4,134. 06	-----
83	Claims for damages by collision with Coast Guard vessels, 1943-----	1,586. 79	1,586. 79	-----
	Total, Navy Department-----	5,720. 85	5,720. 85	-----

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (Out of the postal revenues)				
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR				
63	Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses, 1943-----	170,000.00	150,000.00	-20,000.00
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
63	Star Route Service, Alaska, 1943-----	300,000.00	300,000.00	-----
63	Domestic air mail service, 1940-----	33,797.00	33,797.00	-----
63	Domestic air mail service, 1942-----	343,299.00	343,299.00	-----
	Total, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General-----	677,096.00	677,096.00	-----
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
63	Indemnities, domestic mail, 1942-----	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department-----	897,096.00	877,096.00	-20,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
45	Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1943 and 1944-----	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	-----
45	Transportation, Foreign Service, 1943-----	850,000.00	850,000.00	-----
45	Office and living quarters allowance, Foreign Service, 1943-----	200,000.00	200,000.00	-----
45	Representation allowances, Foreign Service, 1943-----	50,000.00	35,000.00	-15,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill fiscal year 1943 and prior years	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued				
45	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1943-----	\$150, 000. 00	\$150, 000. 00	-----
45	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1943-----	2, 100, 000. 00	2, 100, 000. 00	-----
45	American Mexican Claims Commission, 1943 and 1944-----	720, 000. 00	700, 000. 00	—\$20, 000. 00
45	Contributions to international commissions, etc., 1943-----	63, 405. 00	63, 405. 00	-----
45	Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Com- mission, United States and Mexico, 1943-----	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	-----
66	Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, 1943-----	250, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	—50, 000. 00
66	Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), 1943-----	520, 000. 00	491, 000. 00	—29, 000. 00
	Total, Department of State-----	8, 203, 405. 00	8, 089, 405. 00	—114, 000. 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

62	Foreign-owned property control, 1943-----	(9)	(9)	
62	Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, 1943-----	173,000. 00	165,000. 00	- 8,000. 00
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
62	Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	14,300. 00		- 14,300. 00
62	Printing and binding, 1943-----	4,900. 00	4,900. 00	
	Total, Bureau of Accounts-----	19,200. 00	4,900. 00	- 14,300. 00
	BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT			
62	Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1943-----	150,000. 00	150,000. 00	
62	Expenses of loans, 1943-----	(10)	(11)	
	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE			
62	Salaries and expenses, 1943-----	6,150,000. 00	6,150,000. 00	
	BUREAU OF THE MINT			
62	Mints and assay offices, salaries and expenses, 1943-----	1,750,000. 00	1,600,000. 00	- 150,000. 00
	Total, Treasury Department-----	¹⁰ 8,242,200. 00	¹¹ 8,069,900. 00	- 172,300. 00

⁹ Changes limitation on travel allotments.¹⁰ Increase in limitation on permanent indefinite appropriation from \$45,000,000 to \$67,800,000.¹¹ Increase in limitation on permanent indefinite appropriation from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000.

TITLE II.—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS			
90	Property damage claims, 1943.....	73, 094. 37	73, 094. 37
81 and 82	Judgments, United States courts.....	5, 333, 131. 57	5, 333, 131. 57
86	Judgments, Court of Claims.....	702, 684. 86	702, 684. 86
79, 80, 89	Audited claims.....	734, 819. 46	734, 819. 46
Total, title II.....		6, 843, 730. 26	6, 843, 730. 26
Grand total, titles I and II.....		15 10 4, 115, 917, 220. 87	15 10 4, 102, 810, 890. 87
			— 13, 106, 330. 00

12 Authorizes use of Army funds for Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies.

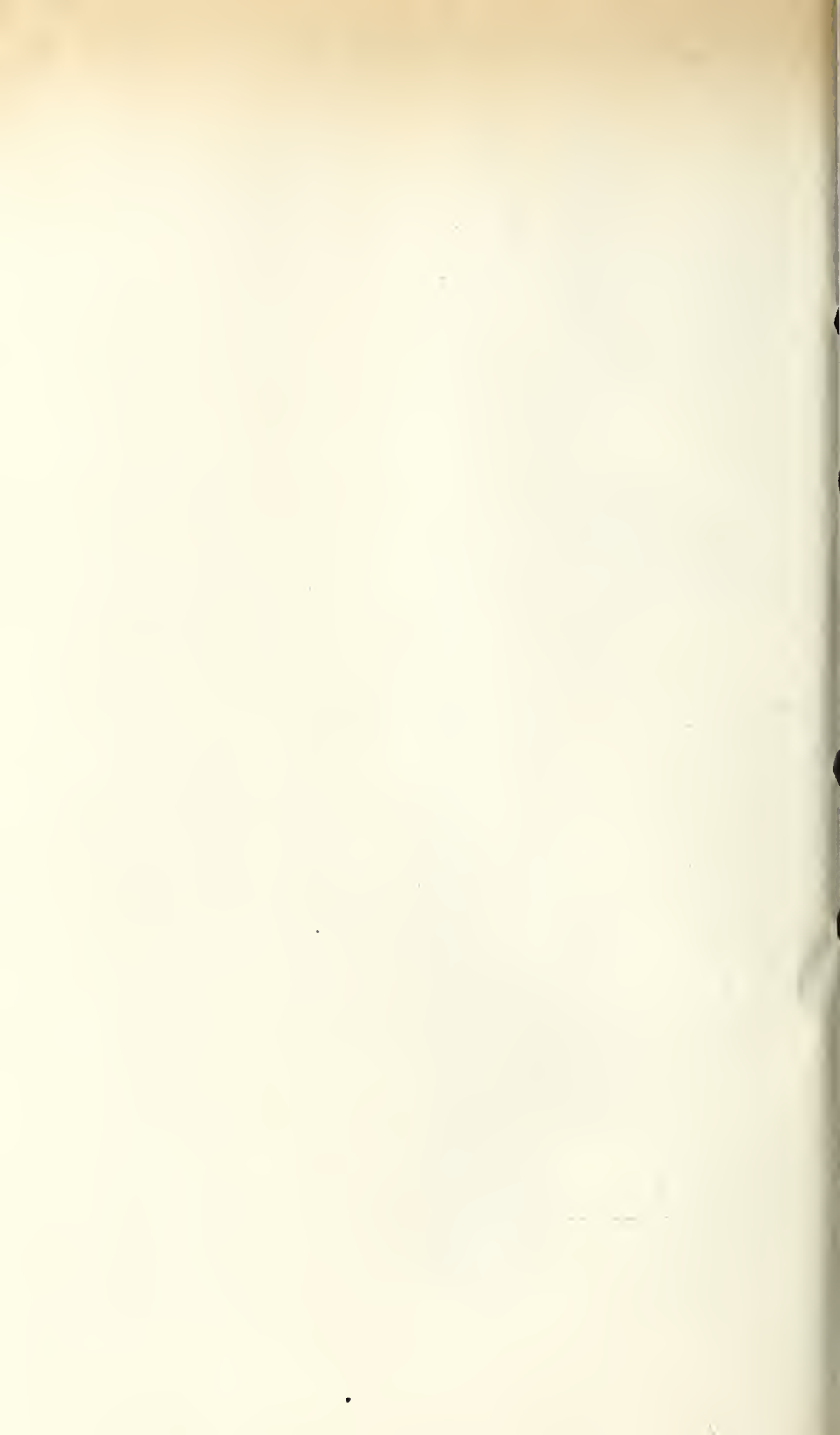
¹³ Authorizes payment from appropriations available to the War Department of rewards for suggestions resulting in improve manufacturing methods or economy.

¹⁴ Authorizes payment from appropriations available to the War Department for expenses in connection with training of military personnel.

25 Plus net additional contract authority for Maritime Commission of \$2,173,719,545.

¹⁶ Plus increase in amount for permanent appropriation for "Expenses of loans, Treasury Department." (See notes 10 and 11.)

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PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein a bill which I have introduced to reach certain tax dodgers in the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR]?

There was no objection.

FURNISHING OF PROCESSED FOOD TO RANCHERS IN THE WEST

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, something has got to be done to relieve the situation in States such as my own where distances are great from source of supply with reference to the furnishing of an adequate amount of processed food to our ranchers, both sheep- and cattle-men. We must make sufficient processed foods available to the sheep- and cattle-men or they will close shop.

I received a very interesting telegram this morning from the Garfield County Sheepman's Committee reading as follows:

MILES CITY, MONT., February 23, 1943.
Representative JAMES F. O'CONNOR,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Present processed food rationing for sheepmen and ranchers is as sensible as the War Production Board's suggestion that lambing be postponed until better weather. Urge you to recommend that sheepmen be given some consideration in amount of their allotment and to be allowed to buy in quantities.

GARFIELD COUNTY

SHEEPMAN'S COMMITTEE,
E. L. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; and pending that, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I can arrange with the gentleman from New York for debate to continue for the rest of the day, to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York and myself, and to read the first paragraph of the bill before the Committee rises tonight?

Mr. TABER. But take no action on it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not beyond reading the first paragraph.

Mr. TABER. That is satisfactory.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, then I ask unanimous consent that debate continue throughout the day, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and one-half by myself, and that the first paragraph of the bill be read before the Committee rises this evening.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1975, with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is an economy bill. It is true it aggregates in appropriations and contractual authority the sum of \$6,298,000,000—an amount which even in bills of large denominations could not be counted by any Member of this House within his lifetime—a sum so stupendous that the finite mind of man cannot comprehend its purchasing power. But, Mr. Chairman, I dare say the committee has never reported a bill more carefully scrutinized or more closely trimmed.

While more than 99 percent of the appropriations carried in this bill are directly connected with the war program, outside of one item, the item for the Maritime Commission, we have reduced the estimate submitted to us by more than 10 percent. Considering the fact that in the last session of Congress we pruned more than \$1,000,000,000 from the supply bills of the previous year, this further reduction in excess of 10 percent constitutes a notable economy and more than conforms to the commitments of the committee to continue its policy of drastic retrenchment.

At the same time it should be pointed out that we have denied no funds actually necessary to the prosecution of the war and the transaction of the normal business of the country.

Mr. Chairman, the bill is in keeping with the record made by the committee and the House in the Seventy-seventh Congress. The results secured through the expenditure of funds provided for the current fiscal year border on the miraculous. Never since Aladdin touched the wonderful lamp has so much been accomplished in so short a time. Starting from scratch, on the tragic December 7, 1941, we have put more men on the firing line, better equipped, better trained, better clothed, better housed, better fed, better hospitalized, and better paid—more efficient fighting men—than have ever been sent to the front in a like period of time, by any nation in the history of the world. And if anyone doubts any single item in that inventory let him ask the men themselves—and if still incredulous let him ask the Japs and the Nazis. The Nation is being defended.

Its shores are being held intact and inviolate. With little time to prepare, it is winning victories from seasoned foes. No other Allied nation has made, and is making, so valorous a stand—or is being so well served and so well defended.

And yet, believe it or not, the highways and byways, the press and the air, are filled with querulous complaints.

"Congress has bungled. Congress is playing politics. Congress is wasting money. The war program is being neglected. Congress has failed to dot the i's and cross the t's. Nothing is right and everything is wrong."

May I take advantage of the occasion to ask here and now—in this greatest forum of the Nation and the world—in the opening consideration of the first war bill of the seventy-eighth Congress for a bill of particulars? I now invite anyone to stand and in my time say wherein this committee or this House has been negligent or remiss or culpable in any respect in the conduct of the war, to point out specific instances in which this committee and this House has failed to come up to its opportunities and its obligations and its responsibilities, to point out one dollar that should have been appropriated that was not appropriated or one dollar that was appropriated that should not have been appropriated.

It is easy enough to stand on the street corners and make general charges and demand that Congress and the high command be consigned individually and collectively to perdition for alleged sins of omission or commission. But I am asking you now to put your finger on the heinous and outrageous instance or situation or condition to which you refer in your generalities. Please do not hesitate to interrupt me. I will be glad to give you time. And do not hesitate to offer amendments to this bill. If anyone charges Congress with extravagance or waste or maladministration let them speak now. We want to know about it.

If further economies can be made in this bill we want to make them, and we will help you make them.

It is natural for people to complain. That is an American privilege. It is a privilege you would not have in Germany or Italy or Japan. It is one of the privileges we are fighting to maintain—the right to go out on the street and "cuss" any man from the President and the Governor down to the mayor and the constable. And at the time we are making our loudest "squawk" we realize that we have less to complain about than any people on the face of the globe.

Life has been easy for us here in America—easier than we appreciate. We have become so accustomed to plenty and liberty and freedom of speech that we impose on it. We do not even want to slice the bread, or wear trousers without cuffs, or be rationed.

There was bitter complaint that we were shipping butter to Russia and yet that butter helped Russian heroes to roll back the relentless tide of invasion that would have swamped not only Russia but every free nation, including our own. What would every American

home be enduring today in privation and peril but for the gallant stand Russia has made when all others were driven back? And yet there were those who were unwilling to put a little butter on the black bread of the Russian boy whose bayonet was making it possible for their own boys to stay a few months longer at home.

Usual supplies of gas on the streets of your city mean American blood on the decks of the Pacific Fleet and the sands of Africa, and yet there were those who denounced Congress and the Government because they could not have the usual supply of gas to drive out and make "whoopie" on Saturday night.

Complaint about the rationing of shoes puts a patriotic citizen in the class of those who would go back to the darkest days of the Revolution when American soldiers left bloody footprints in the snow at Valley Forge.

Sugar on every table at home means insufficient explosives at the front. That last bowl of sugar may mean the last shot in some boy's gun as the Japs pour over the breastworks at Guadalcanal.

Scarcity of beef and pork at your butcher shop means a square meal over there—with enough energy to make a winning charge against heavy odds when the battle hangs in the balance.

American marines eating a sliver of mule meat in the fox holes of Bataan, trying to grind with their teeth the dry rice they could not even cook on Wake Island, and with nothing at all those bitter days of defeat in Tunisia, would have been glad to slice their own bread. But the people who are enjoying the usual home life for whom these boys are starving and dying—for whom their blood reddens the soil of an alien land 3,000 miles from everything they hold dear—beat their breasts and shriek to high heaven because they have to slice their own bread.

And while we are on that subject, it might be well to explain that the cloth saved by taking the cuffs off of trousers is this year making 600,000 complete suits of clothing. And discontinuation of sliced bread effects three economies: The slicing machinery is needed by the armed forces; the paper required to wrap sliced bread contains chemicals badly needed in the manufacture of munitions; and unsliced bread is less subject to deterioration. When the war is over and the long years of peace come once more and grandchildren ask what we did to help win the war, there will be those who can say proudly: "I complained because I had to slice the bread."

But let me get back to what Congress has done for these boys. Although the American camps of 1898 teemed with disease and vermin and death—although one camp in Ohio in 1918 was unable to supply coffins fast enough to care for the victims of the epidemic of influenza which swept every concentration of troops that year—there has not been a single epidemic or contagion in any American camp in this war. There are not even any cooties. And, remarkable as it may seem, the health rate is much higher in our cantonments than it is in civil life. In other words, there are men

in our armed forces who are well and robust today who would not be alive if they had remained in civilian life.

As an example of the efficacy of our hospitalization, the percentage of wounded who recovered from the bombing at Pearl Harbor breaks all records in the history of military medicine.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Because the gentleman is discussing the relative health situation of military and civil life, may I call to the attention of the committee the fact that the Civil Service Subcommittee yesterday heard testimony that 12 percent of those persons who were separated from Government employment did so because of ill health.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is a corroborating situation. A comparison of the health of civilians with that of men in the service is decidedly in favor of service conditions, and is a tribute to the efficacy of our Medical Corps and the efficiency of the Congress in making the necessary provision for the service.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is the gentleman satisfied that we have an adequate number of hospitals to care for the disabled? I am troubled because I am told that some of our men coming back from overseas are being sent to insane asylums or in some cases to jails because there is no place for them in the hospitals. I am checking up on that, but I want the gentleman's opinion.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There has never been, there is not today, and there never will be sufficient hospitals in a world war, but we are meeting the need more promptly and by larger percentages than ever before in the medical history of warfare.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Can the gentleman give us any figures as to the number of individuals wounded, and the mortality rate of those who have been wounded in the war, how many are dying?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, we cannot as yet give exact figures for any period, and especially current figures; that is confidential information. As a matter of fact any figures we would give on current casualties, even if available, would be obsolete, as they increase daily, unfortunately. I may say however, that in proportion to the number of men involved, in proportion to disadvantages under which we are advancing on all fronts, the number at this time is gratifyingly small.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am told that the Navy has a remarkable training of first aid, when men are wounded. They are treated in a primary way, and almost immediately taken to a field hospital, which is better than

anything ever done before in the care of the wounded.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And further, each man is equipped with an emergency kit, with emergency drugs for self-application, and a very large number of lives have been saved which would have been lost in former wars, because they are in a position to take primary care of their wounds. Our men have had not only improved equipment and supplies, but they have been infinitely better trained. In France, in 1918, General Pershing deplored the lack of training, "the lack of military information on certain points" displayed by American officers from colonels down, arriving in France.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. Can the gentleman give us something about the comparative cost of training men in this war as compared with the other?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course the training in this war is more expensive than in the last war, first, because there is a longer period of training and it is more comprehensive. And, second, because costs entering into the courses given are heavier. Naturally the cost varies with the character and nature of the course. But we have provided everything needed to train a man to take care of himself and his men, and we have never hesitated to appropriate money for training when we thought we were getting value received.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. And I may state that the taxpayers would not object to any money that is spent along that line.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am very glad to hear the gentleman say that. As between spending too much and spending too little, as between having ample requirements and having inadequate funds, I do not think there is a single man in this House who would differ with the policy of the committee putting sufficient men on the front line in time and with enough to do the job.

Mr. ROWE. And in addition to the costs being greater, by reason of the time, is there not an additional element to consider in that the percentage of mechanical equipment and extensive training require increased cost?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is perhaps the most important element of cost. The planes of 1918 were hardly more than kites, while the Flying Fortresses of today are among the most intricate and expensive machines produced in this mechanical age. That same is true in the comparison of tanks and all other war equipment. And the gratifying feature of it is that all branches of warfare and character of equipment is being produced in record time and with record efficiency. A recent report from Mr. Donald Nelson was that the manufacture of munitions, the production of planes, the output of guns, and the launching of ships tops not only American records but is greater in both volume and value of the mechanical output of any modern nation—in peace or

in war. We are producing every month more than was produced in any previous month in any land or in any industry. American industry and labor, fed by American agriculture, is winning the war.

But no tribute to those who are serving the Nation in this war would be complete without reference to the extraordinary contribution of President Roosevelt. Without his foresight we would not be a free people today. He came to the Presidency at the close of a decade that had been devoted to disarmament—when disarmament meant dismantling of the American Navy.

In 1922 the Washington Conference had solemnly agreed to gradual disarmament and the five contracting powers, including Japan had bound themselves to sink a percentage of their ships and retard and eventually abandon new construction. It was in keeping with the temper of the American people.

We hoped and believed that at last the millenium was about to dawn and the peoples of the world dwell together in permanent peace and amity. Apparently the world had reached a stage of civilization when war could be relegated to the limbo of the barbaric past and we could now sink our battleships and beat our swords into plowshares, and our spears into pruning hooks. We entered wholeheartedly into the agreement, and we kept our agreement.

Japan signed the protocol and prostituted it to her advantage in preparing for a war she had long had in contemplation, an advantage and a program which but for President Roosevelt, would have been fatal to the American people.

In the period between 1922, the year of the first conference, and 1934 our Government laid down only 35 combatant ships. During that period Japan, in contravention of the commitments of the conference, laid down 119 ships. When President Roosevelt came to the Presidency the temper of the American people and the temper of this Congress was adverse to spending money on armaments. We were especially adverse to building up the Navy. Men on the floor of the House said, and said very properly as it seemed at that time, "What is the use spending millions of dollars to build battleships we will take out and sink the next time we have a disarmament conference?" So when President Roosevelt recommended expansion of the naval program, we demurred. I remember very well, and other Members who were here in 1932, 1933, and 1934 will remember, that we went along with the President's naval construction program very reluctantly. But, fortunately for the Nation, we went.

Under President Roosevelt's plan we constructed 30 combatant ships, 8 dreadnaughts, 12 cruisers, 2 aircraft carriers, 65 destroyers, and 36 submarines. In the next 7 years we built 153 vital naval units. In the previous 11 years we had built only 35, as contrasted with the 7 years in which we built 153. The important thing is that at the end of that 7 years we not only had the ships but we had the manufacturing facilities for producing ships and naval equipment which we would

otherwise not have had. More than that, we had the trained personnel, trained officers, whom we would not have had had we not followed the program laid down by President Roosevelt.

I make no statement of the significance of the situation. A statement is not necessary, but I ask you what would have been our position after Pearl Harbor if we had pursued the program we were pursuing in the decade following the Washington Conference? And what would have been our situation without these ships, this naval strength, these manufacturing facilities, and this naval personnel—the direct and immediate result of the policy of President Roosevelt—on December 7, 1941?

The figures speak for themselves. The significant thing is that the President did not advocate a similar program with regard to the Army. Looking at it 10 years afterward we can see unmistakably the President's policy. He advocated the construction of a navy as a protection and not with an idea of ever having to use it in war. He knew, as all American statesmen had begun to realize at that time, that Japan had designs which we must be in a position to meet. He looked upon the Navy as a shotgun behind the door. If we had it Japan would never attack us. He did not realize at that time, nor did anyone else, that Japan had long since entered upon a program of controlling the Pacific Ocean. There are very frank statements on record now in which Japanese statesmen said that the Pacific Ocean was a Japanese ocean and they expected to control it. We know now that that was and is their objective.

What would have been our position after Pearl Harbor if we had been without the ships and the men and the facilities which President Roosevelt's policy gave us?

In contrast, the President did not build up a corresponding Army. Why? Because he did not expect to go to war. At a comparatively late date we had an Army of only 136,000 men, an Army smaller than the Army of Rumania. No one can look at that record and doubt for a moment that his idea was to prevent war not to provoke war. No one can now doubt that but for his wise, far-sighted policy we would have been helpless in this greatest crisis in our national history.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I agree with the gentleman thoroughly that the President did not think we were going into a war with Japan. If he had, I am sure America would not have furnished all the materials to build that great navy for Japan.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is right, with perhaps this reservation. Even had we known positively and officially of Japan's plan of attack, we could not have denied her materials unless we were ready to precipitate the war at a time when we were woefully unprepared and when we were striving earnestly and sincerely to avoid war. Secretary Hull worked up until the last

minute in an endeavor to avoid war. Up to the last we depended on the superiority of our Navy to prevent war.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I agree with about everything the gentleman has said. The Congress in 1937 passed a law giving the President the power to place an embargo upon all war materials, that is in the rough, or in the raw, being sent to Japan. In June 1939 I made the statement on the floor of the House that Japan was our greatest menace and that I thought the President should have placed an embargo upon the shipment of what amounted to 54 percent of the materials Japan was using for the construction of the war materials and war equipment about which the gentleman is talking. Personally, I always thought the President should have used the power given him by Congress to place an embargo upon the shipment of those materials.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman and I were in complete accord; but looking back at it even now, as long as there was a chance to maintain peace, as long as there was a possibility of keeping out of war—and that was unquestionably the will of the American people—to have taken that step would have been notice to Japan that we anticipated war and were ready to meet it. We would have been the aggressor.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. In view of what the gentleman said, I wonder if he thinks that the American Congress, or this Congress, or the President of the United States in future will ever permit a thing like that to happen where we absolutely furnish the materials to some other nation to build up a great armament to be used against us by her.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad the gentleman takes that position because we must not only win this war on terms of unconditional surrender but we must completely disarm these predatory nations and we must maintain airfields and bridgeheads in strategic positions over the world to prevent them from rearming. We must not only deny them supplies, but we must maintain a surveillance that will prevent them again disturbing the peace of the world.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I know that the gentleman will agree that any traffic in war preparation materials which is carried on for the sake of profit is basically wrong from a moral standpoint; we all know that; but I ask the gentleman whether in his opinion it does not appear to be true that at any time when America had taken drastic action in this matter of shipments to Japan, Japan was apparently ready to strike? Hence the taking of such action necessarily had to be when, as, and if this Nation was ready to follow through with the consequences thereof. Does not the gentleman believe that is true?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Exactly; there was only one ground upon which

we could deny these materials to Japan, and that was solely, wholly, and only upon the ground that we thought she was using them to prepare armament to be used against us; and whenever we took that position, in the eyes of the chancelleries of the world we invited war.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Our distinguished chairman has brought out a thought that I have wanted to explore a little in connection with this bill and the committee report, and if he will permit me I will bring it in at this point in the debate.

The gentleman from Missouri has laid down the proposition that we must maintain bridgeheads and keep these predatory nations unarmed, we will say. I wish to submit this question because to me it is perhaps one of the hottest issues of today; it ties directly into this: Are our people in this country prepared mentally and financially to put up the necessary dollars in the form of taxes to carry on such a program? That is question No. 1.

Question No. 2 is this: Coming directly to the bill here, the committee report on page 14 and the bill on page 25 shows a deficiency item of \$6,150,000 to put the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department in position to collect \$8,000,000,000 of additional taxes assessed by the revenue act we passed last year. Here is a deficiency bill, as I understand, for \$6,000,000,000 and more. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is right.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This is a deficiency bill. Our budget for the fiscal year now running called for \$8,000,000,000 of additional taxes as set forth on page 14 of the committee report. We are now appropriating \$6,150,000 to facilitate and implement the Bureau of Internal Revenue in collecting that \$8,000,000,000. At the same time we have a proposition here before us on the Hill where it is being proposed that that \$8,000,000,000 of taxes be canceled or forgotten. Now, I raise that question and tie it in with the gentleman's comment to the effect that we must maintain bridgeheads, maintain standing armies, disarm and keep disarmed predatory nations; and I want to ask the gentleman to comment on this whole thing not only as to whether or not in his opinion with so many millions of our people and so many Members of this House in a frame of mind to cancel, and forget, and forgive taxes, whether or not we are prepared morally to go ahead and take on that job at this time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. My good friend for whom I have the highest regard and for whose economic opinions I have very wholesome respect is, of course, going very far afield when he wants to leave the bill and talk about a subject entirely foreign to the province of our committee. I must not encroach upon the jurisdiction of the prerogatives of my good friend from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON].

In answer to the gentleman's first question, Shall we maintain airfields and bridgeheads to prevent a recurrence of this world holocaust? may I say that up to this time we have tried everything else. You know, I know, and we all know beyond peradventure of a doubt that if Germany and Japan are allowed to rearm, it is only a question of time before my grandson and your grandson, if not my son and your son, will have to fight this war all over again. Is there any man on this floor who has any doubt about that? If so let him rise now and enter his objection. As often as they are permitted to rearm we will have to go through this same thing again, but it will be a little bit worse each time.

I think the gentleman rather magnifies the steps which it will be necessary to take. We will not need a large standing army. We can go back to the smallest standing army we have ever maintained in time of peace and hold these airfields and bridgeheads, because we operate now with airplanes and explosives. We do not have to occupy forts and maintain large bodies of troops. All that it is necessary is to keep sufficient explosives and airplanes and we can nip any outbreak in its incipency.

So far as expense is concerned I believe any of you would be willing to put it up to any taxpayer in the country as to whether he wants to adopt a policy with assurances that it will prevent the robber nations of Europe from rearming and again running amuck or whether he wants to come back and spend billions, billions, and billions of dollars as we are spending them now simply because we did not take the proper steps to prevent a recurrence of this thing the last time we fought it out in a world war.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Going to the other phase of it, and coming right down to the bill, keeping out of the field of taxation as best we can, in the event the Congress within the next few weeks cancels the 1942 tax assessment as discussed on page 14 of the committee report, then what?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt? He is adopting a premise of "If such-and-such a thing is done."

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But the premise does not pertain to this bill. If the gentleman insists, I shall be glad to have him make a statement, but we are getting clear away from the subject in hand.

Mr. CRAWFORD. No; I do not think so, because in that event would the \$6,150,000 be necessary for the Internal Revenue Bureau?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The necessity for additional money is to carry out the laws of this Congress. If you want to carry out the laws, if you want them to carry out your directions to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the collection of these taxes as provided by statute, they will have to have this money. If you do not propose to collect these taxes you do not need it.

Mr. GORE. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Before the gentleman becomes too far removed from his suggestion that we maintain strategic outposts, I want to inquire of him if he does not think that we should hold them and others in collaboration with all nations who will join with us in a determination to preserve law and order and peace in the world?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I certainly feel we would be amiss in our trust to all civilized nations if we did not collaborate in the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does not the gentleman agree there must be on the part of Americans, particularly those in the position of leadership in our Nation, a deeper consecration to America's responsibility in those regards than has ever existed before?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I was preparing to agree with the gentleman, but he takes in too much territory when he says "than has ever existed before." The President of the United States and representatives of the United States in the armed forces, the Army and Navy, for 150 years have consecrated themselves to this end. The pages of our history are full of men from Washington down who would sacrifice personal interest for common good. I ask anybody to suggest a method or course which President Roosevelt could have taken which would more completely and more adequately have carried out his oath of office, which would more adequately and more completely have maintained the integrity of our Nation and the perpetuity of our Government and our institutions than the course he did take? If you can suggest it, I will yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree completely with what the gentleman said and when I made the remark I did a moment ago the main reason I put it as I did was because I think we never before in our Nation have faced an international problem as acute as we do now. It is my earnest hope that at the conclusion of this war we will avoid some of the things which I believe were overlooked and neglected at the conclusion of the First World War.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am in complete accord with the gentleman that the world was never so small and our responsibility was never so great.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. And our safety so dependent upon what happened on an international scale.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Precisely.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman has been expressing much better than I can some of the thoughts that have been going through my mind. I take it, however, that the gentleman is not trying

now to give us a complete program for after-war safety; but laying down, rather, the cornerstone or the basic foundation of our future international policy. It may be that international organization will be needed, I am not competent to speak on that and I do not care to do so at this time; it may be that some justice as between nations in economics will be necessary for a lasting peace, but I believe that the task, as the gentleman has said, is such that we must see to it that a police power preserves peace and does so by keeping aggressor nations disarmed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to hear the gentleman make that statement. Of course, we can adopt at this time only the broadest general directions. We cannot at this time determine the detail and the minutiae or even the framework by which this can be done. It will require the ability, the time, and the patriotism of the wisest men we have today to work it out.

On that account, I rather deplore the fact that we are omitting in this bill the provision for the National Resources Planning Board. We cannot wait until the time is upon us, until we reach the precipice; we must plan in advance. Every reasonable human being knows that there must be some forethought. Provision should be made now. Of course, Congress should itself take a direct hand in the matter, but we should at this time have appropriated to continue these activities in such a way that we could correlate them with the work of the Congress.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I do not believe there is a Member of the House who is not fully in accord with what the gentleman is saying, that we must lay the foundation for continued peace in this world or else civilization as we know it will be destroyed and lost.

Now, may I refer back to the colloquy we had a few moments ago with reference to placing an embargo upon the shipment of materials to Japan. May I remind the gentleman of the famous speech of the President, made in the city of Chicago in the fall of 1937, when he spoke about quarantining aggressor nations, referring to Japan, I think. It has always seemed to me that the reasonable interpretation of that speech was that trouble with Japan should be anticipated. Having that in mind, I always thought that the President should have placed that embargo following the passage of the act of Congress giving him the power to do so.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. To have done so would have amounted to a virtual declaration of war at that time. While we can look back now and see that war was inevitable, at that time we did not believe and the great majority of the American people did not believe that war was inevitable.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my good friend from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. A moment ago the gentleman said that unless we disarmed Germany and Japan our grandsons if not our sons would be fighting this war over again. Did I understand the gentleman correctly?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I believe nobody objected to that statement at the time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No. I am not objecting now. I just wanted to ask the gentleman whether or not he thought we could avoid these future wars and save our sons and our grandsons if we continued to meddle in every quarrel that came up over on the other side and placed our commercial interests above the welfare and the lives of our own citizens.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman understands, of course, that we are not in this trouble because of meddling.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not understand that at all.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are in it because Japan came like a thief in the night, and plunged a dagger in our back.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am familiar with all that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But for Japan's action, we might never have been involved.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Can we continue to meddle in the quarrels over there—I will leave out the "continue"—can we meddle in the quarrels over there and keep out of war?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is like the question, When did you stop beating your wife? We have not been meddling.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman mean to say that sending ships into belligerent waters and carrying munitions of war was not meddling?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Absurd. Germany declared war first, Italy declared war first. Japan, without excuse and without notice, in probably the most reprehensible international action ever taken by any nation, made it a matter of self-preservation.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Concerning the inquiry with reference to why an embargo was not imposed against Japan, I think it is known, or should be known, that an embargo was not leveled against Japan because it was known that if such an embargo were leveled it would precipitate war with Japan. Our Navy advised the State Department that we were not prepared to go to war with Japan. It was, therefore, to prevent war that an embargo was not imposed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has stated the situation exactly.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MAY. The only reason I asked the gentleman to yield is to clear up a misunderstanding. In addition to the

fact that the administration was doing everything it could to keep us out of war, after that bill was passed by the Congress—and it came out of the House Committee on Military Affairs after weeks of hearings—it was known that all of the strategic war materials in the Far East, such as rubber and tin, were being made available to this Government, and if we had shut down on Japan promptly we would not have gotten millions and millions of pounds of critical materials that we did get. That was a good reason for delaying the embargo.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There can be no question about our position at the time. We took the only course open.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I was interested in the question of the gentleman from Michigan. To me it was a rather shocking question. It reveals that the gentleman is still laboring under the illusion that this great Nation, the most powerful nation in the world, can hold itself aloof, that by keeping our ships out of belligerent waters, by staying out of quarrels, and all of the other old isolationist phrases, we can remain at peace. Surely the gentleman should realize by this time that this Government must shoulder its responsibility, that we must take a part in preventing these quarrels from developing into wars of aggression, which inevitably engulf the whole world.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The United States in neither the First World War nor in the present World War has had any ulterior motive. At the close of the last World War we were in a position to take the lion's share of the spoils, but we did not take a foot of land, we did not take a dollar of indemnity. We did not take a single trade advantage. We did not ask for a single commercial concession. We came home empty handed, bringing our dead with us, and an imperishable record for unselfish service to Christian civilization that has never been equaled in the annals of mankind. That is our position today. We do not want to meddle with the affairs of any nation. We do not want a foot of territory. We do not want any commercial advantages, we do not want any trade treaties or material advantages of any kind. We want to maintain only our right to live our own way and maintain the freedom of all nations.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I do not understand the gentleman's two statements. I do not see how they coincide—that we are in war because Japan attacked us and that war was inevitable. The gentleman made both statements.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It was inevitable because Japan had planned it for 25 years. Japan announced after she opened this war that she was going to make the terms of peace in the White House. Her leaders said that their allies might have the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, but they wanted the Pacific coast because the Pacific Ocean

was a Japan pond and they proposed to control it. Their first start was in Alaska, and they are in Alaska this afternoon—the first step on their way to take our coast west of the Rockies. It was inevitable. Japan made it inevitable; and her attack was the first step in furtherance of the determination to accomplish that purpose.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. CASE. I am interested in the gentleman's remarks in regard to not getting any advantage after the war is over. I think of it in connection with the statement of the Secretary of the Navy, that we should have some bases in the Pacific at the close of the war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I did not see the statement made by the Secretary of the Navy. What was it?

Mr. CASE. My understanding is that the Secretary of the Navy stated that at the conclusion of this war we ought to secure our position in the Pacific, by some outlying naval bases.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. My position is the position of the average man on the street. I do not attach any particular significance to it beyond a personal opinion that I have gained from listening with the rest of the members of the Committee on Appropriations to the evidence that we have had before us. It is that we must take some means to prevent the rearmament of Japan. I think all of us agree on that. If we do not, we will have to fight the war again in 20 years. It is merely a matter of how we shall prevent rearmament. I am willing now to listen to any suggestion the gentleman makes along that line, and I am satisfied that we have a common purpose, a common motive, a common opinion to the extent that Japan and Germany must be prevented from rearming.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. In respect to the suggestion that during the 18 months previous to Pearl Harbor we did not do anything to lay an embargo on the shipment of goods to Japan. During that time when we refused to lay an embargo on the shipment of goods to Japan we accumulated the largest amount of rubber ever accumulated by anybody, and had we not possessed that enormous rubber reserve, then our military would have been out long before now. Because of our failure to declare that embargo, it enabled us to build up a huge reserve of rubber.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Which fully justified our position in refusing to invite the embargo.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. In order to take our proper place in a post-war world, does the gentleman think it is necessary that we should surrender our national sovereignty, our form of Government, or our way of life under it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under no circumstances. That is what we are

fighting to maintain, and that is what we propose to defend at all cost.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. GRANGER. I am sure that the gentleman is expressing the desire of a great mass of the American people in the stand that he is taking and the statement that he has already made. After the last war we came out asking nothing, and is it not a fact now that all of the nations of the world except the belligerents are looking to the United States to take the leadership and lay the foundation for a peaceful future?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In every part of Europe today, men in chains, in concentration camps, in empty houses, watching their children starve, are stretching out their hands to America, their only remaining hope, the hope of the world.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman speaks of a plan and a program for disarmament after the war, that is, disarmament of the belligerents. Does not the gentleman think that any feasible, practical plan will envision a League of Nations, a disarmament of the countries, and a policing power that will enforce peace throughout the world?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All of these plans and suggestions will be welcomed and will be considered.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman has correctly stated, and I thoroughly agree with him, that Japan attacked us. But I would like to ask the gentleman, Which does he think is our greatest enemy, Japan or Germany?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unquestionably, our most dangerous enemy is Japan.

Mr. FISH. Can the gentleman answer me, Why are we not concentrating more of our efforts against the Japanese at this time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have the best qualified Army and Navy leadership in the world, and I am willing to leave it to them.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I understood the gentleman to say a moment ago that Japan has been preparing for a war for 25 years. Does the gentleman think that our State Department knew those plans were being made or that that was the intention of Japan?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Oh, no. We had no positive knowledge. There was evidence which put us on guard. That is why we repeatedly tried to enter into an agreement with Japan to disarm.

Three different times we said to Japan, in 1922, 1930, and 1931, and to the other nations of the world, "Now, let us quit this absurd thing of competitive armament. Why should we spend millions of dollars and burden our people and the people of every country of

the world in this race to build the most battleships and the biggest guns? Let us agree together that we will have no more wars and live in peace and amity." We made every effort to maintain peace with Japan—even up until the last minute. Their representatives were in the State Department ostensibly trying to reach an agreement between Japan and America at the time they struck.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. The white book issued by the State Department would indicate that they had a pretty thorough knowledge as to what was existing.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They had no positive information. Gradually through the years there grew up a volume of evidence which pointed to the fact that we had better keep our eye on Japan; but we did not propose to declare war. Our purpose was to maintain peace.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, one of the most interesting items submitted to us was a Budget estimate for \$200,000 to continue the National Resources Planning Board for the rest of this fiscal year. In view of the fact that the independent offices subcommittee had already rejected the continuation of the organization beyond July 1, it was generally felt in the committee that it would be better to stop it now.

The National Resources Planning Board throughout its entire life has been made up of people without a practical viewpoint on life. It has been made up of those whose theory of life is that it is absolutely impossible for the economic system of America to take care of our people after this war is over, and that we must have some kind of fake employment or employment on public works, that we cannot afford, in order to provide the daily bread of our people.

America became great because of hard work and because of an economic system based upon the private employment of her people, based upon thrift, based upon industry, based upon the idea that we should keep our country at peace whenever it was possible and raise the standard of living of the American people.

In 150 years America has become the greatest and richest nation in the world. Her standard of living for her people is higher than anywhere else in the world. We have not educated our people to believe that they must be at somebody else's throat all the time with a saber or a gun. On the other hand, the American people are not yellow. They will fight when it is necessary to do so and there is no other recourse, for their liberty, for their country, and for the right to live. We are engaged in that kind of a struggle now.

The implication of the continuance of the National Resources Planning Board is that America is dead. It represents an attitude of defeatism. It represents an attitude that there is no future for America.

If the planners in this outfit were any good they would be working at the war

effort. They would not be getting up plans based on a defeatist theory for the after-the-war period.

It is about time that the Congress began to take cognizance of the situation and began to plan for an after-the-war period in which there will be a free America. A free America with a free economic system where a man can, as he has been able to do throughout the history of America, work up to a position of real importance and real power in our country as a result of his own ability. The only way that the standards of living of America can be maintained and increased is by the increase in the capacity of our country to produce consumable goods. That has been our history. As a result of that type of free economy we have progressed. The reactionary theories of the Roosevelt administration that America is defeated make no appeal to me and I cannot support the continuation of any organization such as this one which is based entirely on a defeatist attitude toward the future of America.

Now, there has been some discussion here about the preparation for war, and I want to say a few words about that.

In 1922 the disarmament treaty was agreed to, which leveled off the navies of the world. That treaty and its extensions were lived up to, and as a result of that treaty America had just as good a Navy as any of the rest at the end of that period.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The gentleman remembers, does he not, that one signatory power present at that conference in Washington and who signed the treaty that finally came from the conference failed to observe the stipulations of the treaty? I refer to Japan.

Mr. TABER. Well, she did later on, perhaps, but not in the early part of the picture—not in the period down to the time that she renounced and refused to go along.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The gentleman is mistaken about that, because Japan never repudiated that treaty, notwithstanding the fact that she was continuously violating the provisions of it.

Mr. TABER. Japan refused to go along with it in about 1931. From that date on she began to build up a Navy that was away beyond the treaty Navy. Very soon after that Hitler came on the scene. When Hitler began to come into power all these treaties were scrapped and our race was not as rapid as the race of Japan, but what did we do while that was going on? In spite of the fact that the white book that the administration has put out from the State Department indicates that for many years the Secretary of State believed that Japan was ready to spring at us whenever she got a chance, what happened? In 1937 from this country 2,081,037 tons of steel and scrap iron went to Japan—enough to build 20 bat-

tlehips, 200 submarines, 10 aircraft carriers, 26 cruisers.

In 1938 1,365,721 tons went to Japan. Again, in 1939, 2,035,000 tons of scrap, and 144,000 tons of steel ingots and blooms. In 1940 after the war had started with China, which started in 1940, 936,000 tons of scrap and 285,000 tons of steel ingots and blooms went to Japan.

In addition to that scrap and steel, in 1937, \$2,483,000 worth of aircraft went to Japan; in 1938, \$11,062,000 worth of aircraft; in 1939, \$3,306,000 worth of aircraft; in 1940, \$933,000 worth of aircraft. During that period \$219,000,000 worth of petroleum products went to Japan, and this included, in 1939, 555,000 barrels of aviation gas and, in 1940, 776,000 barrels of aviation gas. Oh, I do wish this administration had been alert and upon its toes to protect the interests of America.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman know of any greater record of appeasement in the history of that word about which so much has been said in the last few days, applied to a certain noble American, accused of being a potential appeaser? I say that this record is probably the world's greatest in appeasing.

Mr. TABER. It certainly is a record of failure in appeasement.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Is the gentleman implying by his statement that that is the price we paid for tin and rubber?

Mr. TABER. The tin and rubber would not have been nearly so useful to us as these things Japan got from us were to her. That oil was the thing with which she was able to start the war and to maintain her war in China. The same is likewise true of steel and aircraft.

Mr. SHAFER. How about the gold we purchased?

Mr. TABER. I presume that has something to do with it.

Mr. SHAFER. It paid the expenses, did it not?

Mr. TABER. It did.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I think if the gentleman had traveled on the Pacific during the last 15 years he would have observed, as I and others did observe, that the Pacific was simply always filled with Japanese tankers traveling from our west coast to Japan. It was during those years, may I say to my friend from New York, that Japan prepared for the things that have happened since December 7, 1941.

Mr. TABER. That was the way she put herself in shape to make the trouble for us which she has made. I want now to come directly to the bill. There are a few items in the bill to which I wish to call attention. I have spoken about only one so far.

One item that does not appear in the bill is the item to look after farm labor.

There are no printed hearings on that part of the estimate that was sent to us. Our committee decided after 2 days' hearings and a lot of work on the part of all us—and the decision was unanimous—that we would not be able to bring the parts of this bill that absolutely need to have attention in here to the House in time to meet the demands if we attempted to reach an agreement upon a program to handle agricultural labor. We felt that we must have a very considerable number of days to look the thing over, to hear the different people and the different programs, and try to work one out.

There has been no attempt on the part of the committee to dodge the program; it is just that we did not have put up to us what we believed was a satisfactory program, and we did not have the time before this bill had to be brought up to take care of that situation. We are going to have to ask the indulgence of the House to permit us to go into the whole picture, make a thorough study of it next week, and then come back here with another bill that relates to this particular program. The rest of the cuts that have been made I believe were made without any sacrifice of any real interest of any organization having to do with the war effort or the economic system of America.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Would the gentleman explain what was done with the Office for Emergency Management, and just what is the function of this agency?

Mr. TABER. The functions of that agency are rather involved. Estimates for several items were submitted to us. Let me take, first, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service. An item was presented involving a total program of \$2,800,000 for the care of children of employed mothers, and payments to States amounting to a total of about \$3,000,000,000. It was a part of a program which it was suggested to us would cost \$30,000,000 a year.

There seemed to be no intelligent method of setting it up; there seemed to be no intelligent method of handling it, and we did not feel that we were in any position to bring that in here. It may be that something will have to be done along this line, but the program presented to us was so crude and incompetent, in our opinion, that we did not feel that we could consider it.

There are several small items in the bill dealing with travel expenses and items with reference to the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and to the Office of Defense Transportation.

A program was suggested for the National War Labor Board. The regular portion of the program amounting to \$3,250,000 we allowed. A lot of items with reference to the Bureau of Labor Statistics we did not allow because we did not feel that they made a good case for them.

With reference to the Manpower Commission, we refused to appropriate \$2,454,000 which had previously been denied by the Labor and Social Security Subcommittee, denied by the full committee, and denied by this House last year. They claimed they could not keep the people, but this was the history of the thing: They have a set-up calling for 21,900. They claim they had a turnover of 14,000 in a year, a large portion of whom were boys who were taken into the service.

At the end of the period they had over 19,000 on their roll, indicating that they were not very seriously embarrassed by the salaries they had to pay or that they would have any more than 2,000 vacancies out of the 21,000 employees. That is what was in here under Office for Emergency Management very largely.

Mr. Chairman, in connection with this bill there has been an absolute agreement on the part of the minority and the majority of the subcommittee. There is nothing in here that I intend to offer an amendment to. The bill has been very carefully considered in the committee, it has been considered entirely on its merits and nothing has been put in here that I feel should be subject to criticism even in the slightest degree. I hope that when the bill is read the membership of the House will stand against the addition of any unnecessary sums to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to ask one question, not for the purpose of getting involved in taxation. The committee recommends \$6,150,000 to further implement the Internal Revenue Bureau in the way of putting on additional help and personnel in handling the returns necessary under the Victory tax and for the thirty-five to forty million additional new taxpayers that came in as a result of the 1942 Revenue Act, and who will file returns. It seems to me this is a sensible question. If the law is repealed that assessed those taxes for which the additional personnel is now called for and no additional law enacted bringing in a similar number, the \$6,150,000 would not be expended, would it?

Mr. TABER. Well, I presume that is true, but it is an assumption that I would not expect to result.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Neither do I expect it to result, but I bring up that question to show that when you bring thirty-five or forty million additional taxpayers into the family to contribute directly to the tax box there are involved from seventy to eighty million additional tax calculations that have to be made and audited by somebody.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. The \$6,000,000 that has been added to the bill is a small fraction of what would be required upon an annual basis for this operation. There will be very little of this \$6,000,000 spent before the first of April,

and it will not implement their force to any great extent until close to the 1st of July.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. It is absolutely necessary to have the force in the Bureau of Internal Revenue if we are going to collect the revenue.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think so too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK].

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, today I introduced a bill to place second-, third-, and fourth-class mail on a paying basis. For a number of years the Government has been giving a subsidy to the users of second-, third-, and fourth-class mail which is costing the taxpayers of this country close to \$130,000,000 per annum.

The following tables will show the losses for the past 5 years:

1938:		
	Second-class mail.....	\$89,608,278.20
	Third-class mail.....	23,352,987.75
	Fourth-class mail.....	16,969,837.46
	Total.....	129,931,103.41

1939:		
	Second-class mail.....	87,264,126.47
	Third-class mail.....	23,882,071.15
	Fourth-class mail.....	17,488,641.33
	Total.....	128,634,838.95

1940:		
	Second-class mail.....	85,381,026.63
	Third-class mail.....	26,291,985.68
	Fourth-class mail.....	21,809,869.92
	Total.....	133,482,882.23

1941:		
	Second-class mail.....	83,519,746.30
	Third-class mail.....	22,325,181.15
	Fourth-class mail.....	19,092,069.41
	Total.....	124,936,996.86

1942:		
	Second-class mail.....	86,345,597.65
	Third-class mail.....	23,954,159.98
	Fourth-class mail.....	17,909,587.20
	Total.....	128,209,344.83

The total loss for the past 5 years amounts to \$645,195,166.28. This is over a half-a-billion-dollar subsidy given by the Government during the 5 years mentioned above.

There have been rumors around Capitol Hill that the postal authorities are going to recommend an increase in the postage on first-class mail. That is something which is hard to understand, because first-class mail is used by nearly every family in the United States. It does not seem possible that they would increase the postage on this mail where men making \$20 to \$30 per week would be affected and at the same time give a subsidy to a small minority group using the second-, third-, and fourth-class mail.

In 1938 the net income from first-class mail was \$123,535,504.94, in 1939 the net income was \$128,291,223.29, in 1940 it was \$136,680,313.10, and in 1941 it was

\$146,815,578.73. In 1942 the net income was \$162,976,883.65.

I feel that the Members of this House on both sides of the aisle who are today making speeches on economy and advocating the cutting down of appropriations for all departments except those engaged in war activities should support my bill. It will save the taxpayers of this country millions and millions of dollars. Part of this saving could be used to increase the pay of postal employees, who have not received an increase in salary for many years; the balance could go into the Treasury of the United States.

To continue the practice of permitting second-, third-, and fourth-class mail to go through the post office at a loss is something I cannot understand. Of course, I am not advocating that a profit be made, but at least the users should pay for the cost of handling second-, third-, and fourth-class mail.

You will note in the Postmaster's annual report that the newspapers, magazines, and different publications receive an annual subsidy from between eighty-five to ninety million dollars. In other words the taxpayers of this country are making a contribution to the very papers that are advocating economy throughout the various departments, but they do not complain about the subsidy they are receiving, which in the past 5 years amounted to close to a half billion dollars.

Very often the newspapers refer to the franking privileges accorded to Members of Congress. Yet if you will take the amount it costs the Government for the congressional franking privilege, you will see that it is about one-half of 1 percent of the total amount lost on second-, third-, and fourth-class mail.

I, therefore, appeal to the Members of Congress to ask the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to report this bill out favorably, because if it is enacted into law, it will save the taxpayers, not only millions, but billions of dollars that are now going to the owners of the newspapers, magazines, and other publications throughout the country.

I assure you I will do everything in my power to get favorable action on this legislation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have noticed within the past 6 months that several magazines with Nation-wide circulation have doubled their subscription rates, from 5 to 10 cents, and that a good many others have increased their rates to protect themselves and get the benefit of the inflation.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein the bill to which I have referred.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, the bill which I have introduced today is as follows:

A bill to provide for increasing postal rates on second-, third-, and fourth-class mail matter so that such rates will yield revenues adequate to cover expenditures

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, regulations providing for such increases in the rates of postage applicable to mail matter of the second, third, and fourth classes as may be necessary in order that the revenues in the case of such several classes of mail matter will fairly approximate the costs and expenditures attributable thereto, and to amend such regulations, from time to time, to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. The rates of postage provided for in such regulations shall become effective, in lieu of the rates now provided by law, within such reasonable time after the promulgation of such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide therein. The regulations prescribed pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be published in the Federal Register.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, if I heard the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee correctly, I am amazed that he should indicate in his remarks that there has been any lack of support insofar as the minority is concerned in building up our great ship-construction program which is so vital in the war effort.

My mind goes back less than 3 years to a day in June when this House was informed, 10 months after the war had started, that the Chief Executive of this country had indicated that unless Members of Congress desired to stay here and make speeches they could go home, that there was nothing else for them to do. We all recall, of course, that Congress did not go home. The Congress remained in Washington and as a result the war effort got under way at increased speed shortly thereafter. I think, generally speaking, that every ship-construction bill that has come along has had the overwhelming support of Members on both sides of this aisle.

Only 2 days ago a ship-facility bill was before the House, and on a roll call there was a unanimous vote in favor of the passage of the legislation.

This bill is the first deficiency bill. As in the case of other deficiency bills, the hearings reflect certain tendencies on the part of the executive agencies. They reflect a tendency to override the work of the regular subcommittees. They reflect a tendency to build up in the remaining portion of the fiscal year an organization to be carried on in the next fiscal year. They reflect a tendency to come in before the Deficiency Subcommittee with a lot of personnel that was never authorized by the regular subcommittee, placing the Deficiency Subcommittee in the position of either approving the increase or compelling a lot of personnel to be severed from the rolls of the Agency.

I think this particular bill has dealt with these tendencies in pretty satisfactory shape.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. There are more than 100 Republicans on the floor and only 15 Democrats. This being a move toward economy, does not the gentleman believe we ought to have more Members here?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I believe we ought to have a large representation here on any bill that carries in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000,000, as this one does.

As I say, I think this bill deals with the tendencies to which I have referred in a pretty satisfactory manner, but they must be watched and guarded against, in every deficiency bill.

It may be that the Congress should take drastic action, such, for instance, as limiting specifically by the terms of the bill the number of departmental personnel and the number of field personnel that may be carried on the rolls of this or that agency. It is a perfectly ridiculous spectacle, to my mind, to see 100,000 additional Federal personnel going on the Federal rolls every month, with the Committee on Appropriations often confronted by the fact that personnel has been added before the committee has passed upon the merits of the addition. This is a matter that should be given further and careful consideration.

This bill carries a total in contract authorizations of \$5,250,000,000, reduced to a net obligation of about \$2,174,000,000 by reason of the fact that about three-quarters of the actual appropriation for the Maritime Commission in the bill is to be applied against this contract authorization.

The bill also carries appropriations aggregating about \$4,125,000,000, or an aggregate in the net as indicated in the report of about \$6,299,000,000.

The principal item, of course, is for the Maritime Commission, which takes all the contract authorization to which I have just referred and \$4,000,000,000 out of the \$4,125,000,000 of appropriations.

Outside of the Maritime Commission, there is only about \$125,000,000 of appropriations, which reflects a decrease of \$13,900,000, or 10 percent, as compared with the Budget estimates.

The principal items outside of the Maritime Commission are \$40,000,000 for the Public Roads Administration for access roads; \$10,000,000 for the Office of Education for training programs; \$31,000,000 for the Treasury Department, largely for expenses of loans and the Bureau of Internal Revenue; \$7,500,000 for the Department of Justice, largely for the Immigration and Naturalization Service; \$6,800,000 for judgments and claims; \$5,500,000 for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; \$4,700,000 for the Department of Agriculture largely for forest fires and insect control; and \$3,250,000 for the War Labor Board, with particular reference to wage stabilization.

Certain important requests have been omitted, at least for the time being, in-

cluding that for a farm labor program, \$65,000,000; that of the National Resources Planning Board, \$200,000; that of the Office of Education, \$3,068,000; that of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service, \$2,884,000; that of the Children's Bureau, \$1,200,000; and that of the United States Employment Service, \$2,454,000.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The amount stated for the Children's Bureau is quite a cut from the amount asked.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The item requested by the Children's Bureau has been deferred at least for the time being. It amounted to \$1,200,000 for the balance of the fiscal year or \$4,800,000 on an annual basis.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. If a little more information could be secured and an amendment worked out, would that be considered?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the committee felt that this is a matter in which the States and localities should be primarily responsible, and that further study is essential before approving the program submitted.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I believe the Committee would feel, would it not, that it is very essential at this time that we should keep up the health of the children. I think it is the least that we can do for those who serve in the armed service.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The program proposed had to do with the taking care of mothers at the time of childbirth.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That has to do with the life of the child.

Mr. JENSEN. In respect to the appropriation for the Justice Department, is that made necessary because of the increase of the F. B. I. force?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The increase for the Justice Department is very largely for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. There is nothing here I think for the F. B. I., as such.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Supplementing what the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] has spoken about, with respect to the requested additional appropriation of \$1,200,000 in a supplemental estimate for the Children's Bureau, that provides grants to the States in providing medical nursing, hospital, and maternal care for the lives of children of enlisted men in the armed forces. As I understand the gentleman, and I have read the statement on this subject in the report, it is the attitude of the deficiency committee that this item was passed over or eliminated from the estimates because it was thought that the States themselves are in a financial condition to stand this additional expenditure, rather than for the Federal Government to pay it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman that if he will consult the table appearing in the RECORD he will

see that a number of States are in fact taking care of these things 100 percent, and are therefore making no request for this purpose. The committee felt, I think I am correct in saying, that before embarking on a \$4,800,000 annual program, which has no enabling legislation to support it, further study should be given the question.

Mr. KEEFE. But it is merely supplemental to the program now being carried out.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is a program that applies to prenatal care and to postnatal care also, but it does not apply, as I understand it, to the particular matter contemplated here, namely, expenses at the time of childbirth.

Mr. KEEFE. The hearings indicate that the Children's Bureau had in fact made allotments out of appropriated funds, in this fiscal year, to inaugurate this program in some 27 States that had approved programs. As I understand it, the deficiency item was to enable the carrying on of that program that had already been inaugurated, and it was in operation in some 27 States, that had programs already approved, and that there were some 17 other States that had programs subject to approval. Personally I am interested in seeing that that particular program is carried on, and unless there is some good reason that can be advanced other than the mere fact that the States themselves are in a financial condition to carry this program on, and I find according to the list I have before me that only 7 States have not requested funds for this purpose, including Alaska, I think I would be compelled to offer an amendment. It seems to me that this is a very vital question, and one that should be given the attention of the Congress. As I say, I personally would be inclined to offer an amendment to the bill in the absence of a very specific showing of a lack of necessity to restore this item, because I believe it is a very vital and necessary work that this Bureau is doing.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think I can say to the gentleman that all the members of the committee have sympathy with the objectives sought by several of the items eliminated, including the one in respect to which the gentleman has just expressed his own personal interest.

However, as I have already stated, I think it was felt that these programs should have further study, involving as they do the question of the division between Federal activity on the one hand and local activity on the other; involving as they do the fact that no one of them has been supported by enabling legislation; involving further as they do the fact that each of them calls for a very substantial outlay if estimated on an annual basis.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] was talking about a program for mothers whose husbands were in the service; maternity care.

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I was interested in the program which apparently has been started, to take care of mothers who are employed in war industries, which is also in this bill or was presented by the Budget in this bill, I believe?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It was.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The same action was taken on that. It was deferred?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It was.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The next question as I read this—I cannot tell—have they already started these nurseries for taking care of these children of employed mothers?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There has been a certain amount of work done under W. P. A. There is also being carried on a certain amount under the Lanham Act funds, the funds being used, as I understand it, in those communities where there has been a great increase of workers from outside communities so that local communities are not in a position to take care of them, and as a matter of experience, resulting in actual payment for that care largely, if not wholly, by the mothers whose children are taken care of.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The next question arises, if you cut this off right here, does that not mean that some women will have to leave defense industries who are now working in essential industries?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This is a proposal to take over the work by the Office of Defense Housing and Welfare Service, and to administer it through grants to States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

A large share of the expenditure will be borne by Uncle Sam instead of locally—the proposal calls for about \$30,000,000 on an annual basis.

The committee, as I said in the other instance, felt that before embarking on a quasi permanent program calling for a large expenditure of funds, and in direct conflict with work now being carried on under Lanham Act funds, further study should be given the matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it not seem proper that you should help those communities where there is a tremendous influx of workers? As the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] said, I do not see how those women can carry on their work if the children are not cared for. It seems to me it should be done at once and then change it over to another department later if advisable.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think everybody in the committee and everybody in the House is fundamentally in sympathy with the objectives sought. The question is one of ways and means and not of objectives.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. Is the Lanham Act fund for emergencies only in those fields?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As I understand it the Lanham Act activities are confined to those communities, where there has been a great influx of workers from outside, on the theory that the influx has led to a situation that the locality might properly not be asked to take care of.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly. There are many matters I wish to cover.

Mr. KEEFE. Did the committee go into the activities of Mrs. Kerr in connection with this program in the use and handling of funds under the Lanham Act?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. We had a representative of that agency before the committee. Mrs. Kerr herself did not appear.

Mr. KEEFE. Was the committee motivated in its action in striking out the funds for the Children's Bureau by reason of the fact that Mrs. Kerr was alleged to be doing some activities along similar lines with funds provided under the Lanham Act?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No. I think you are confusing the items. There are two items. One is for the Children's Bureau and deals with the care of mothers at the time of childbirth. The other is an item for the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service, which proposes to carry on day care for children while the mothers are in employment. Mrs. Kerr comes in the latter picture.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman mentioned W. P. A. nursing projects. Of course, the gentleman is aware that those projects will be closed down by April 1?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. A large part of them will close on April 30, as I understand—

Mr. MARCANTONIO. So that all the more, that makes the need for increased appropriations?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is a factor in the picture.

MARITIME COMMISSION

Now, as has been stated, Mr. Chairman, the principal item in the bill is for the Maritime Commission.

Just to give an over-all picture, from July 1, 1940, to date, if this bill is passed, the Congress will have authorized about \$11,226,000,000 for the construction of the so-called long-range program.

Appropriations aggregate \$3,685,000 of which \$2,091,000 are reported as unexpended. The independent offices bill just passed by the House carries further appropriations amounting to \$1,289,000. In this bill there is a total of \$4,000,000,000. This gives an over-all total of \$7,300,000,000 for expenditure in the next 18 months.

Large as this seems, it appears to be justified by the fact that we have already reached a monthly expenditure of \$400,000,000 and expect to go to \$500,-

000,000 before the end of the calendar year. It also appears that the \$4,000,000,000 under consideration before us now reflects a reduction of about \$900,000,000 at the hands of the Budget.

The \$4,000,000,000 now under consideration if allowed will be applied about one-quarter in respect to 2,242 ships under contract before October 31 last; and about three-quarters in respect to 2,161 ships to be placed under construction after that date. In other words, the long-range program contemplates 4,303 ships in addition to 843 ships in the other 3 programs of the agency, an over-all total of 5,146 ships.

The goal of 8,000,000 dead-weight tons in construction was reached in the calendar year 1942. It is hoped to go to 16,000,000 dead-weight tons in 1943 and to 18,800,000 dead-weight tons in 1944.

The importance of the work of the Commission cannot be exaggerated. It is apparent to us all.

There are a number of other items in the bill but I do not wish to take too much time.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Public Roads Administration is asking for \$40,000,000 for the construction of access roads. There has been a total authorization for access roads of \$260,000,000 and appropriations to the amount of \$74,600,000. You will find a summary of the projects by States on page 583 of the hearings. By June, 767 projects are reported for the Army, 349 for the Navy, and 226 for the War Production Board.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Office of Education asks for \$10,000,000 for additional payments through the States for vocational courses in less than college grades. Original estimates were based on 1,040,000 students for pre-employment classes and 1,325,000 for supplemental instruction, a total of 2,365,000 students. Revised estimates call for 1,350,000 students for preemployment classes and 1,240,000 for supplementary instruction, a total of 2,590,000 students.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The N. A. C. A. asks for \$5,494,000, for the most part to bring its staff up toward that which is authorized in the independent offices bill for 1944. The total provides also for some construction work at Langley Field and for the completion of the engine laboratory at Cleveland.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, asks for \$6,150,000 by reason of the new provisions of the tax law, particularly the Victory tax, for a large expansion of personnel and of field offices.

I call attention particularly to the proposed salary stabilization unit with about 300 people and 13 regional offices costing almost \$700,000 annually. This unit had been set up by reason of the act of Congress of October 2, 1942, and the Executive order of the President of October 3, 1942, to deal with the matter of increases in salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Up to January 28, 1943, the Bureau had received 7,544 requests for its consideration—a statement covering this work will be found on page 473 of the hearings.

WAR LABOR BOARD

For the War Labor Board the committee recommends \$3,250,000 bringing this agency on an annual basis up to \$11,800,000 or thereabouts. It, too, contemplates a large increase in force, 2,280 to be exact with 12 regional offices, this again resulting from the act of Congress and the Executive order just referred to. While the Bureau of Internal Revenue has to pass upon salary increases, it is up to the War Labor Board to pass on wage increases.

The general policy of the Board is said to be to maintain the wage level of September 15, 1942, except where a change is necessary to correct so-called maladjustments, to eliminate substandards of living, to eliminate gross inequities, or to assure the effective prosecution of the war.

The agency has already had something over 20,000 applications for wage increases. They are coming in at the rate of about 8,000 cases a month. A statement as to its jurisdiction may be found at page 661 of the hearings.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The matter of the increase for the Department of Justice \$7,600,000 or thereabouts has already been referred to by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. It is caused, in large measure, by the increase in work of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in dealing with the alien enemy detention program. The Service is charged with responsibility for the temporary detention of alien enemies, for the handling of any that may be placed on parole, and in large measure for those who may be interned.

There are half a dozen items that have been omitted, at least for the time being. I do not think further detail is necessary considering what has already been said. They include the farm labor program item calling for over \$65,000,000 in the calendar year 1943; the National Resources Planning Board item of \$200,000, referred to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]; the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service item of \$2,884,000 for the balance of the fiscal year, and \$30,000,000 on an annual basis; the Office of Education item of \$3,068,000 for the balance of the fiscal year, and \$8,500,000 on an annual basis, the Children's Bureau item of \$1,200,000 for the fiscal year and \$4,800,000 on an annual basis; and finally the United States Employment Service item of \$2,540,000 which has already been turned down on two previous occasions by the subcommittee in charge of this agency.

I do not think I will take further time, Mr. Chairman, unless there are

some questions. Other matters, I think, can be properly dealt with under the 5-minute rule.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the bill before the House is a very important piece of legislation, but I hope to speak to you briefly about something which may be even more important than the pending legislation, and that is the synthetic rubber program of the Nation. It would be a waste of time to elaborate upon the importance of the rubber program because everybody knows it is of the utmost importance.

The War Production Board is bungling the rubber program. Instead of seeking to brush aside the obstacles in the way, it often appears that some of those in authority in the War Production Board are even seeking to throw obstacles in the way in order to prevent progress. I trust that this could not be so.

My portion of Texas, rather the district which I represent in Texas, not only produces considerable wheat, it is the greatest grain sorghum-producing area in America. We produce vast quantities of grain sorghum, many millions of bushels. We produce in Texas more than one-half of the grain sorghum which is produced in the Nation. As early as last March I called on the War Production Board to give consideration to the use of grain sorghum in the manufacture of grain alcohol, and on March 2, by letter, Mr. A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director of the Materials Division, assured me that consideration would be given to the use of surplus grain in Texas. Then at a later date, on September 22, Mr. Jeffers—and let me say that Mr. Jeffers, in my opinion, is doing the best he can to make a good Rubber Director—assured me that consideration would be given to the use of Texas grain in the production of grain alcohol.

At a later date Mr. John W. Boyer, Chief of the Alcohols and Solvents Section, Chemicals Division, War Production Board, led me to believe that some consideration was being given to grain sorghum in west Texas. I talked with him on January 5, 1943; then on January 28 I wrote him a letter stating in substance that west Texas was the greatest grain sorghum-producing area in the United States and asking for an investigation of the area. On February 6 in a letter of reply, Mr. Boyer stated that an engineer was then in Abilene, Tex., and that the area would be given full consideration during the next few days.

Mind you, Mr. Boyer did not say in his letter that grain sorghum would not be considered as a grain for the production of alcohol. No one else in the War Production Board had made any such statement, insofar as I know. I do not mean, however, that any promises were made to the people of Texas, or that great encouragement was given.

Then last week to my amazement another development came—a development

which made me wonder about the forthrightness of some officials in the War Production Board.

I called Mr. Boyer to learn what progress was being made toward the use of grain sorghum in the alcohol program. Mr. Boyer stated that grain sorghum was not being given any consideration, and there was no thought in the War Production Board of giving any consideration to grain sorghum. He stated that the Department of Agriculture had charge of grains and starches and that the Department had selected wheat for the alcohol program and that grain sorghum was out of the picture. I promptly asked a member of the staff of Secretary Wickard for an explanation. Officials of the Department of Agriculture denied ever having made any such requirement, but did admit having written a letter to Mr. Donald Nelson which might have been misunderstood. The department wanted all surplus grains to have due consideration in the alcohol program. It seemed, therefore, that the War Production Board had willfully misled Texans into believing that grain sorghum was being considered, when actually the Board did not have the remotest idea of giving it a moment's consideration. I trust there was no real intent by the War Production Board to mislead anyone, at any rate, it was very unfortunate.

In order to inform and enlighten the War Production Board, the Department of Agriculture wrote a very significant letter yesterday, which I will insert later, and which certainly leaves the Board free to use wheat, corn, and grain sorghum in the grain-alcohol program. This is as it should be.

Let me quote the following from the letter:

In view of these facts the Department recommends that consideration be given to the location of alcohol plants in the heaviest surplus grain-producing areas and to the utilization of various feed grains, such as corn in the Corn Belt, grain sorghums in the Southwest, and wheat in the Pacific Northwest.

Many months have passed since the War Production Board began to wrestle with the rubber program, and it is discouraging to learn that only yesterday did it learn that in making grain alcohol all types of grain could be considered.

I do not want to be unfair—I know that much grain alcohol has already been produced, that much progress has been made. I know that it is easy to criticize and hard to deliver the goods. But I think the American people have had a right to expect more goods than the War Production Board has delivered. This is war and "too little and too late" must give way to delivery on schedule.

Let me make it clear that if rubber can best be made by processes which do not require grain, then no grain should be used. The war effort comes first. There is no dispute on that point.

Texas is a great oil State, and we are glad to have our oil used in the rubber program. What we need is rubber, and plenty of it, and the material out of which it is made is of relatively no importance. However, experts have chosen both oil and grain.

Mr. WORLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WORLEY. I would like to commend the gentleman for presenting the case in such excellent fashion. I know he has spent several months, exactly as I have and several other Members from the southwest portions of the country, in trying to secure proper attention from the rubber production branch of the Government to our resources in Texas. There is one question I would like for the gentleman to explain. One reason that was advanced by Mr. Boyer and other gentlemen of the War Production Board, as to why we were not given consideration in the grain alcohol program, was that our proposed sites were not on navigable streams. Can the gentleman favor us with any information as to why that should be the case? We have down there plenty of raw materials to manufacture all the alcohol they will need in the synthetic rubber program.

Mr. MAHON. I may say to the gentleman that Mr. Boyer and others in this branch of the War Production Board seem to consider the Baruch report as a chart and guide. But my observation has been that when the report serves their purpose they use it. When necessary they seem to be able to interpret it rather liberally. The Baruch report did recommend that grain alcohol plants be put on navigable streams.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. The gentleman is making a very important statement, and one with which I agree wholeheartedly. I notice, however, that the gentleman seems to be of the opinion that the Department of Agriculture coupled with the War Production Board has been somewhat derelict in view of negotiations the gentleman has carried on with them in waiting until perhaps yesterday to say that now grain sorghum may be considered in the alcohol program. But does not the gentleman believe that probably one reason for their dereliction is that the President vetoed the bill this Congress passed in which we tried to get synthetic rubber made from grain alcohol? Does the gentleman perhaps think that the Cabinet members were discouraged by the Chief's own action in vetoing that bill, and does he not believe that is probably one of the reasons for the delay that has come about?

Mr. MAHON. I may say to the gentleman that I voted for the bill to which he refers, but I do not believe the Department of Agriculture has had the responsibility of the rubber production program. I am blaming the War Production Board with short-sightedness and delay.

I am not saying that all alcohol should be made out of grain sorghums or out of wheat or out of corn. I say make it out of anything, and make rubber out of any available material. I say put the plants anywhere in any State of the Union that it is necessary and proper

they should be put. Fair consideration and more action is what I am pleading for.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. It is very apparent that the gentleman has made quite an extensive study of this subject. Does the gentleman feel from his studies that the War Production Board is justified in demanding that these plants be built on navigable streams?

Mr. MAHON. I do not claim to be any expert on this subject. I will say that I believe that recommendations of the Baruch report should be given consideration just as all facts should be given consideration in any matter. I think the plants ought to be placed in the grain-producing areas and that the question of navigable streams should be wholly optional. I believe there are plenty of places in the United States where the plants might be properly located that are not on navigable streams.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. That is my opinion.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

Now, I should like to add for the record some general observations about grain sorghum. During the 1930's the average production for the entire United States was in excess of 52,000,000 bushels annually. The average Texas production was 27,000,000 bushels annually. The 1941 national production was about 111,700,000 bushels. The 1942 national production was about 107,000,000. In 1941 Texas produced 57,900,000 bushels and in 1942 Texas produced in excess of 59,000,000 bushels.

But the production of grain sorghum could be increased almost unbelievably. Large areas of Texas, especially west Texas, and parts of Oklahoma, and the Southwest generally, could increase grain sorghum production in 1943 by many millions of bushels with anything like fair weather conditions. Here is an almost unlimited source of grain for the production of alcohol and feed. The farmer can produce it if an adequate price is offered and if he is given a little encouragement by way of manpower and farm machinery. It is not an experimental crop.

Since it has been officially determined that the production of alcohol from grain is essential to the success of the rubber program, at least a minimum of one plant should be constructed for the use of each of the three principal grain sources—grain sorghum, wheat, and corn. As I understand it, a combination of these grains can be used in the same plant.

There has been for years a demand for the industrial use of surplus farm crops. Since such a program fits into the war effort, now is the time to begin that program. If the plants are placed in these grain areas referred to, then after the war, they will be near the sources of supply and can utilize surplus crops and help solve the problems of peacetime.

It may be to the selfish interest of some business enterprises to scrap these plants after the war. The War Produc-

tion Board should have no part in furthering such a scheme.

I want to insert at this point the letter which was sent yesterday by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Grover B. Hill, to Mr. Jeffers:

FEBRUARY 24, 1943.

MR. W. M. JEFFERS,
Rubber Director,
New Municipal Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. JEFFERS: This is to inform you concerning the availability of grain for use in the manufacture of alcohol, particularly in connection with the projected 100,000,000-gallon expansion in the alcohol production facilities.

The total supply of corn available at the beginning of the present marketing year starting October 1, 1942, was 3.7 billion bushels, the largest supply on record. In spite of the high level of utilization this year, it is estimated that there will be a carry-over of 500,000,000 bushels of corn on October 1, 1943. Approximately one-half of this carry-over will be located in the State of Iowa.

The current year's supplies of wheat are likewise the largest in the Nation's history and the carry-over at the end of the marketing year on July 1, 1943, will probably be 700,000,000 bushels or more than an average year's domestic requirements.

The Department's 1943 food-production program calls for increased production of corn, of wheat, of barley, and of grain sorghums.

In view of these facts, the Department recommends that consideration be given to the location of alcohol plants in the heaviest surplus grain-producing areas and to the utilization of various feed grains, such as corn in the Corn Belt, grain sorghums in the Southwest, and wheat in the Pacific Northwest.

The Department definitely recommends that the new alcohol facilities be equipped to retain all the protein byproducts possible because of the urgent need for additional protein feeds in our food-production program. It is also recommended that serious consideration be given to the applications of producer-cooperatives in the allocation of alcohol plants because of their interest in the production, handling, and processing of grain, and their interest in the use of protein feed byproducts.

Attached are tables and maps showing the amount and location of grain supplies.

Sincerely yours,

GROVER B. HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

MR. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

MR. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

MR. THOMASON. Under all the circumstances, does not my colleague think that it is only fair to say that, regardless of the merits of whether synthetic rubber should be made from alcohol produced from grains or from butadiene produced from oil, that these factors have not been the real cause of the delay in the production of synthetic rubber? I ask that because only recently the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs held a rather extensive investigation as a result of the charges made by Mr. Jeffers, and certainly it cannot be said that he has not been on the job.

MR. MAHON. He has been very energetic.

MR. THOMASON. He ought to be commended for his efforts, regardless of

whether some of his criticisms were just or unjust.

THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

MR. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

MR. THOMASON. However, it should be borne in mind, I believe, that the real cause of the delay in the production of synthetic rubber is this thing about which Mr. Jeffers has complained, that he could not get priorities with which to get materials—pumps, compressors, and things of that sort—to build the plants. It has not been a question of the merits as between alcohol produced from grain or butadiene produced from oil, as I see it. The trouble has been that because of Hitler's terrible submarine warfare, escort vessels, airplanes, and bombers and what not must of necessity be built. The War and Navy Departments have insisted, as I think they have a right to insist, that the escort vessels and the materials that are necessary to make them are entitled to have the highest priorities.

MR. MAHON. The gentleman is correct in asserting that escort vessels must come first. I am not complaining at Mr. Jeffers for not getting priorities.

MR. THOMASON. The trouble is that there has not been material available out of which to make the plants, the compressors, the pumps, and the steel. There have not been available the high priorities on the most critical building materials.

MR. MAHON. I would not differ with my friend on that point. Of course, there is a scarcity of material, and available material should be put to the best use, but it does seem to me that it would not have taken until yesterday for the War Production Board to learn that they were free to make grain alcohol from wheat, grain sorghum, or corn. I am complaining of the bungling and the failure to use to the best advantage the scarce materials.

And I trust that my keen interest in this matter has not led me to overstate the case or to indulge in improper criticism.

MR. THOMASON. The gentleman does not maintain that all rubber should be made from grain alcohol?

MR. MAHON. I do not care how it is made. I am sure the gentleman and I share the same views with respect to that. The first consideration is getting the rubber. Let it come from both oil and grain and from any other available source.

THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

MR. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago the majority leader took issue with the statement made by a highly respected, an outstanding American, our former President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, that "time runs in our favor in this war." Only a limited opportunity of debate was afforded at that time. The issue raised by the distinguished majority leader deserves more than passing attention. In

fact, every utterance of the majority leader merits extended consideration. His comments are never commonplace. But his address on that occasion took on an added significance because of the acknowledged qualities of leadership of the man against whom he leveled his criticism.

I shall not dwell at any length on the motives which prompted the majority leader to take the course which he did. It can hardly be supposed that the effort took on the characteristics of earlier days when a notorious smear campaign demonstrated the depths to which prejudice could drag public utterances. Nevertheless, it can hardly be disputed that he speaks with the authority of an administration spokesman, that his utterances reflect its attitude. Nor shall I make any extended observation on the wisdom of the majority leader in raising the issue at a time when unity means so much. Suffice it to say, that many of us who are mindful of the dangers of disunity are extremely doubtful of the wisdom of drawing the inferences which the majority leader did from Mr. Hoover's statement.

The war in which we are engaged is a titanic struggle. It is a struggle which, because of its magnitude, entails the most far-reaching obligations ever assumed by any nation. It is a struggle which, because of its scope, tests the supremacy of our strength and of our willingness to sacrifice. It is a struggle which, because of its consequences, commands the unrelenting, the unyielding, the uncompromising will of our people to contend for a final and complete victory. To this conflict America has committed herself. There can be no turning back—no compromise. There is no middle ground. There must be either the humiliation of defeat or the exultation of victory. The former we refuse to contemplate. The latter we intend to enjoy.

What factors are involved in this struggle? Are we to dismiss from our minds entirely the preparations made by the enemy long before the fateful days of September 1939, which resulted in the accumulation of vast stores of every conceivable device of destruction? Are we to ignore completely the handicap which the enemy enjoyed and which it hoped we could not overcome? Waging war is a wearing down process—an attrition of the enemy's resources. The greater the day-by-day attrition, the closer the approach to victory. But the wearing down—the whittling away process—does take time. And it will continue to take time, a shorter time perforce now than at the beginning, and certainly a shorter time the harder we apply ourselves; but every day will count until the texture of an intolerant tyranny is completely destroyed.

The majority leader disputes the statement that the element of time—an indispensable part of a wearing-down process, of a constant weakening of the enemy's resistive strength—is a factor in our favor. If my convictions on this question were of my own contriving, if I stood here and made assertions of my own evolving, I might be charged with presumption in opposing one who is re-

sponsible for the direction of legislative policies in the prosecution of the war. But I offer in support of my contention nothing of my own, unless it be the claim of common sense. I make no profession of my tactical ability as a strategist or of my crystal gazing skill as a prophet. Nor do I urge upon you the acceptance of an abstract theorem simply as an academic proposition. In opposing the position taken by the majority leader, I depend upon the authoritative sources which I, as a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House, am privileged to examine and which I would be at liberty to quote but for the limitations imposed by war. These limitations, however, do not prevent me from drawing the conclusions of a reasonable man. These limitations do not prevent me from insisting here and now that every day that sees disintegration and dissolution taking place on a wider scale and on a broader base in the ranks of the enemy—whether on the home front or on the battlefield—means in Berlin, Tokyo, and Rome a weakened resistance and a waning resolution. These limitations do not prevent me from insisting that every day that sees the bombing of industrial establishments, of submarine bases, of ship-building centers, in Germany and in the countries that are its vassals today, contributes to whittling down the strength of the enemy. These limitations do not prevent me from insisting that every day that sees the continuance of this uninterrupted attrition makes our offensive the more effective as well as the less costly, and hastens the day of the enemy's collapse. Is the prospect of this dissolution and disintegration, this weakened resistance and waning resolution, an unpleasant one? Is the anticipation of the whittling down of the enemy's strength an undesirable one? Is the hope of hastening the day of the enemy's collapse an unwelcome one?

If we are not to regard the element of time as a favorable factor, are we to assume that the majority leader advocates a policy of headlong haste? As I see it, that is the alternative which he offers and espouses. Otherwise, there is no point to his criticism of Mr. Hoover's statement. Is the war to be prosecuted with reckless abandon—in a slap-dash, helter-skelter fashion—regardless of the price always exacted by impatience and impetuosity? Have we not had enough of boisterous bustle? I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the time taken for painstaking planning is time well spent and that it in no way weakens the effectiveness of an offensive.

Reflect for a moment on the success which attended our African invasion—the move that contributed more to Hitler's realization of the certainty of his defeat than any move thus far made in the war. The success of that adventure was due primarily to the careful planning which preceded it, to the days and weeks spent in fitting together the pieces of the plan into a perfect and composite whole, all of it timed with a clock-like precision, that would have been impossible without punctilious care in preparation. Those preparations took time. Days upon days

were spent on every detail. Items were checked and rechecked—all of it taking time—the element which the disciples of headlong haste no doubt grudgingly gave. If time was a valuable factor then, and it was, what new element has suddenly intruded? What has converted a valuable asset into a worthless liability? The large-scale offensive operations to be launched against the Axis partners will require a steady flow of expeditionary forces. Are we to assume that future expeditions will be less carefully planned than the one which led to Casablanca? Are we to accept the hazards of hit-or-miss policies? Can successful offensives be expected if the element of time in preparation is tossed aside? The suggestion that such a course should be adopted is repellent to me as I envision the cost of these expeditions and these offensives—the flower of American manhood. And I certainly cannot reconcile the majority leader's idea of precipitous haste with the solemn warning just sounded by the President that the Nation still faces “reverses and misfortunes.”

Many of us remember the old-fashioned copy books of our boyhood. They were part of the “horse and buggy” days. There comes to my mind one of the maxims of that day that I copied and recopied over and over again—“time is worth while, if the task is worth while.”

That maxim does not suggest procrastination or slothfulness or unnecessary delay. It does not suggest the wisdom of failing to strike when the iron is hot. But it does suggest taking time to do a given task well and thoroughly, and it implies that dangers lurk where finishing a job is looked upon as more important than the thoroughness with which it is done. That maxim suggests orderly procedure rather than hit-or-miss methods—completeness rather than incompleteness in preparation—competency rather than incompetency in execution—a clarity of perspective rather than a fog of confusion in the approach to any undertaking. In the instant case it suggests that the effective driving force of well-planned, skillfully organized, and competently directed campaigns will expedite the prosecution of the war and save the interminable delays which always can be counted on as the cost of plunging without planning.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that no greater encouragement could come to our enemy than the impression that we despaired of our ability to take the necessary time to defeat him and that we have become as desperate as a gouged gambler. Does he play his cards with the calm confidence of assured and certain winning? If time is not in our favor, Mr. Chairman, then desperation can be substituted for deliberate decisions and the urge of despair can take the place of confident assurance. This is the alternative offered by the majority leader. But let it be remembered that a price must be paid for the gambler's chance, which in this case will be paid for in men—in the needless wastage of our most cherished possession.

I doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the majority leader will deny the assertion that

the element of time is a factor in any undertaking. It is either a favorable or an unfavorable factor which must be taken into account. It is an advantage or a disadvantage. As we review the record from Pearl Harbor down to today, are we to draw the conclusion that our growing strength is to our disadvantage? And will tomorrow's additional strength add to such disadvantage? Are we to conclude that the potency and power of the arsenal of democracy are destined to decrease as the day-by-day drive on Berlin develops? If the tomorrows offer nothing in our favor, shall we abate the efforts of the millions of American men and women who are straining every fiber of their being to reach a peak of production in the weapons of war? Are their efforts in vain? How shall we account to our people for the shortages rigorously exacted by a rationing process which reaches into their very means of subsistence, if time does not work in our favor? Why the giving up? Why the sacrifice? Why the doing without? Are these exactions a part of a subtle scheme to revolutionize our social structure or are they the price which we must pay to take advantage of the element of time in the expeditious prosecution of the war?

If time is not in our favor, what have we to depend upon for the complete victory which all of us crave and for which we fervently pray? How are we to meet the reverses and overcome the misfortunes of which the President warned unless time is afforded us, leaders and people alike, to work harder and longer and more conscientiously and unselfishly than we have up to this time?

The majority leader's position is made the more untenable, not only by the warning sounded by the President, but by the declaration of Mr. Stalin as he directs the most successful continued offensive thus far carried on against Hitler. “Time is working against Fascist Germany,” Stalin declared a day or two ago. Russia is waging an offensive operation, yet Stalin believes that time is a factor in his favor today. By making that statement he is not suggesting a slowing down of his offensive, a slackening of his effort, which would permit a recovery by Hitler. Quite to the contrary. Stalin is encouraging his countrymen, challenging them to even greater efforts as he warns them that Germany is “not yet conquered.”

I have tried, Mr. Chairman, to find some reasonable basis for the charge leveled against our former President by the majority leader. I have sought to interpret his opinion in the most favorable light—in light that would appeal to reason, to common sense, and to patriotic impulses. I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I have failed in this effort. The majority leader claims that Mr. Hoover is lacking in vision, “unable to grasp and meet the problems of our country at war,” and that if we follow “his advice the result will be a stalemate of the war, a wave of appeasement sentiment, and a negotiated peace.” I see in this attack, Mr. Chairman, something which smacks of the style to which resort was had during the last campaign, and which we

had reason to believe was buried effectively, by the ballots which were cast. You will remember that repeated efforts were made to cast aspersions on the patriotic purposes of many men and that ridicule was heaped upon them for lacking in vision. I shall not detain the House at this time to discuss this phase of the question. If these men erred, they erred out of too much confidence in the assurances which had been given to the American people—in a too-literal acceptance of the promises made by men in high places.

Upon what ground does the majority leader base the charge against Mr. Hoover? He is disturbed over the publicity which followed our former President's appearance before the Senate committee. He has quoted from the releases which were given to the press. I know that the majority leader would not want the impression to prevail that he was not fully informed of the contents of that release, or that he would lift from the context a sentence upon which to pin an assertion. Let me direct the majority leader's attention to other phrases in that release and to other recent public utterances of Mr. Hoover, so that his mind may be set at rest and be free of the fear which haunts him. From that release I quote:

'The United Nations now have a ring around the European Axis and the Japanese. From these rings we are doing an effective job of aggressive attrition to their home fronts. Germany and Italy have passed their zenith, and are steadily degenerating on both the military front and the home front. They will be weaker in 1943, and still weaker in 1944. Japan cannot grow stronger; she is losing more tonnage and planes than she can construct.

In that same release we find this further positive statement:

Total war is inevitably a race of exhaustion between nations. And we must make a strong finish.

I ask you, do those statements smack of appeasement, of a negotiated peace?

Reflect for a moment on other recent statements made by our former President:

Our country is now engaged in the greatest struggle of its existence. All Americans, regardless of their past views, are now united in a single purpose. That purpose is to achieve victory and thereafter build a world where we can hope to live in peace and security.

Again:

We are in this war, and the only road out of it is victory. There will be no liberty anywhere if we lose the war.

Or:

Today, again, we have a victory to win in war, in making peace and in restoration of freedom. And again as before it must be won by our united effort, by the heroism of our men in the field, and by the eternal vigilance of a free people.

Can you find a suspicion of appeasement in these declarations?

Or again:

Industry is doing the magnificent job which only an industry born of free enterprise and directed by men who have risen by merit could do. The Army and the Navy are

proving to have the full courage and skill of our race—and will prove that by victory in this war.

Or again:

If we would attain lasting peace now, we must win this war with undoubted victory.

Mark you, these are the utterances of one whom the majority leader is fearful of as an inducer of appeasement. I urge you to examine these declarations with a most critical eye—I plead for no charity in your interpretation—and then, in a dispassionate, honest, fair, unprejudiced spirit, with a mind open to reason rather than beclouded by intolerant convictions, make your own appraisal of them.

A stalemate of the war, a wave of appeasement sentiment, an urge for a negotiated peace could develop in one way. It could come from one source—from a fear of defeat, from a sense of futility, from a conviction of the worthlessness of waging war to a decisive victory. Can you find the slightest suspicion of such suggestions in what Mr. Hoover has said? His statements are the very antithesis of such suggestions.

Why, I ask you, are there rumors of peace feelers by Hitler today? Is he seeking to negotiate because of his confidence or because of his despair? Are we to assume that a fear of defeat, a sense of futility, a conviction of the worthlessness of waging war to a decisive victory will be the result of the certain assurance which is ours of our growing strength and of our enemies' increasing weakness? Stalemate, appeasement, negotiated peace are the fruits of a disheartened spirit and a discouraged soul.

Are we likely to be disheartened in spirit or discouraged of soul as we see the tangible evidence of the ever-growing success of a free people to thwart the designs of tyranny? Are we to believe that the American people will be stalemated in their purpose or inclined to appease or to negotiate as the mounting might of America makes itself felt on every battlefield? Men negotiate for settlement when they are fearful of the outcome of an undertaking, not when they are assured of success.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that our spirit to carry on to a decisive and complete victory will be helped rather than hampered as time affords us ever-increasing opportunities to mass greater and greater striking force. Time will give us more ships and still more ships, more planes and still more planes, more guns and still more guns and more and more determination to carry the war to a glorious and triumphant conclusion.

No, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hoover did not speak in terms of appeasement. Mr. Hoover spoke in terms of victory.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KILBURN].

FARM LABOR SITUATION

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Chairman, the rationing of processed foods which began this week has raised an important issue in the minds of the American people. Could the present food shortage have been avoided, or is it the inevitable result of endless bungling among incompetent

bureaucratic officials and Government politicians?

Everyone knows that one of the underlying reasons for the serious food situation now facing us is the shortage of labor on American farms. Proper foresight among Government leaders could have prevented much of this difficulty—but foresight among Government leaders certainly has left much to be desired, particularly in the War Manpower Commission. Now that the horses are out of the barn, of course, these same officials are frantically rushing around trying to lock the various doors through which the horses escaped.

Soldiers are being sent into the fields to save the crops. The President stated only a few days ago his belief that young people of high-school age could do a lot to relieve the shortage. Perhaps they can—but these are patchwork methods. What of the skilled farm hands that are needed to raise the stock? It takes a lifetime of experience to run a livestock farm properly. Can freshman farmers furloughed from high school step into the places of farm managers drafted into the Army? Will crops and animals adjust their schedules to week-end attention only, from willing but handicapped novices? There are some officials who do not seem to appreciate the intricate demands on a farmer's experienced knowledge. The New York City markets commissioner only the other day reminded these officials of the facts.

I hope the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration will remember—

He said—

that it takes longer to bring a calf into the world than it does to create a destroyer. Nature cannot and will not be hurried.

There have been many reasons for the shortage of farm labor. At a time when heavier and heavier responsibilities are daily being placed on American farmers to assume the obligation of feeding the world, close to 2,000,000 workers have been drained from the farms into the armed services and war factories. Hundreds of farms have been sold out for lack of present and anticipated help. Thousands of heads of cattle have been prematurely killed off for market for lack of farmhands to care for them. While the labor shortage pulls tighter and tighter its stranglehold on American farms, the production of farm machinery has been reduced to a crippling degree—40 percent of the 1940 total—and even this goal cannot be accomplished on time, according to the Secretary of Agriculture. Wages in industry have soared, and the overtime clause has encouraged them, but farmers still must work regularly up to 70 and 80 hours a week, with no such compensation to show for it.

Those 6,420,000 pigs and mother sows that were slaughtered on the New Deal altar back in 1933 would have produced some mighty welcome meat during this ever-increasing crisis. The skeletons in the closet of the New Deal cannot, unfortunately, be picked for meat now that we need it.

I read in the paper the other day that Russian soldiers, who would rather have food from us than guns, are spreading—not butter—but lard on their black bread, eating tallow, and linseed oil.

Let us hope that we do not force this condition on our own sons—our own soldiers—because of the failure of those of us on the home front to demand intelligent handling of our labor supply.

America, the arsenal of democracy, must produce the food that will win the war. While praying for military successes abroad we cannot tolerate political bungling at home.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I visit 15 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS].

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said in the last few weeks about the creation of a permanent committee on aviation in the House of Representatives. Members of the House have expressed themselves pro and con on the subject. It has now reached a point that this matter of internal organization within the House of Representatives has attracted the interest and the fancy of some of those outside the House of Representatives. Yesterday practically every Member of the House received a telegram from some air-line pilot in the United States expressing his objection to the creation of this committee. Those telegrams, my friends, were sent out at the instance and demand of a man named Behncke, Dave Behncke, being the head of the Airline Pilots Association. What his interest is in the matter is more than I can understand. Those telegrams reached the House yesterday en masse. It was a movement well directed and well timed. I am perfectly willing that the membership of the House make up their own minds as to whether or not this body should in this internal problem be guided and directed in its activities by Mr. Behncke or his organization.

Of course the pilots who are sending in these telegrams do not realize the import of the thing they are doing. Nor do they comprehend what is sought to be done for them, or they would not be sending the telegrams. Only this morning there comes to my desk a copy of a letter directed to Mr. LEA, the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, from a great American, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green objects to the House of Representatives creating a standing committee on aviation. Mr. Green in part says:

It has come to my attention that an attempt is being made to take from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which you are chairman, jurisdiction over legislative matters relating to civil and commercial aviation, including air-line transportation.

He further says—and I shall put the whole letter in the RECORD:

Certainly what is not in the best interest of the industry cannot be in the best interest of the laboring people of the industry.

Mr. Green's letter, in full, is as follows:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LEA: It has come to my attention that an attempt is being made to take from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which you are chairman, the jurisdiction over legislative matters relating to civil and commercial aviation, including air-line transportation.

In view of the splendid way in which your committee has been handling civil aviation problems, resulting in our country's civil and commercial flying assuming a place second to none in world aviation, I see no reason for any such changes as are being proposed. There appears to be little or no good reason to take the jurisdiction over civil aviation legislative matters from your committee and place it in the hands of a new legislative committee, the members of which may be well-meaning and sincere, but certainly they will not have the broad and complete grasp of the commercial aviation picture as do the veteran legislators of your committee. Could it be that this move is primarily to create another committee so someone may have what they deem better committee assignments, or to enhance some other form of political expediency? Civil flying has in the past suffered considerably from the intervention of politics, and it seems likely that this move may be similarly tinged.

The air-line pilots are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as are other groups of laboring people in civil aviation. Certainly what is not in the best interest of the industry cannot be in the best interest of the laboring people of the industry. The pilots and other air workers see no good reason for taking the jurisdiction over legislative matters affecting civil aeronautics from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and, I might add, I have always respected the advice of the pilots on matters of this character, because I have through the years found it to be sound.

The American Federation of Labor, therefore, is strongly opposed to the passage of House Resolution 23, which takes jurisdiction over commercial aviation legislative matters from your well-experienced and thoroughly seasoned committee, where it is being handled most satisfactorily, and turns it over to a new committee which can only be regarded as inexperienced in such matters and whose actions would certainly be extremely unpredictable. In other words, this seems to be another one of those cases where it would be far better to leave well enough alone and not take a chance, especially with a matter that is as important to the country as civil and commercial aviation at the present time, with particular reference to air transportation.

With every good wish, I am,
Sincerely yours,

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green, you are entirely correct. The best interest of this industry and the best interest of the people of the United States is the only thing that those who sponsor this legislation are interested in, and Mr. Green the sponsors of this legislation are interested as well in the well-being and the best interest of those people who labor for the industry. So, Mr. Green, you and I start with the same premise.

I want to create a permanent committee on aviation only so it can direct 100 percent of its attention to the best interests of the public, the industry, and those who labor for the industry. You, Mr. Green, are a busy man and have no doubt been so occupied with other things that you have not had time to give the proper

amount of study to this all-important problem.

Likewise Mr. Behncke has probably been so busy with other things that he is not quite as conversant with the organization of the House of Representatives as are we who are a part of the House of Representatives and who, incidentally, will not yield to Mr. Behncke or to you in our interest in that, things best for commercial aviation, the country, and those who work for commercial aviation.

Nothing affecting aviation should be adopted unless it is in the public interest, and unless it is in the interest of this industry, and so far as I am concerned—and my actions in this fight will bear this out—I want the question of whether or not there is to be a standing committee of this House on civil aviation determined purely upon its merits and upon nothing else. I am not interested in any collateral matter. I am not interested in the propaganda that is going around that probably I am active in this matter only because I want to be chairman of the proposed new committee. This thing is too important to be determined on the basis of personalities. I think I would make a good chairman of the committee, but I am not particularly interested in that. I think I know the subject, but who is the chairman of the committee makes no difference to me. All I want is that he shall be a man who knows the subject matter, whether it is myself or somebody else. I am not concerned. No; let us keep this squarely on the basis of merit.

Now, I come to another matter, and I hope Mr. Green that you, Mr. Behncke, and the air-line pilots of the country will follow closely in the RECORD what I am about to say. Only a few days ago there was reported from the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. Yes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I interrupt the gentleman before he goes into that bill reported from another committee, because I should like to say that many Members of Congress, including myself, have received communications by telegram and letter from air-transport pilots.

One in particular came from a young man in my district that I had first interested in flying. Now he is a pilot for a transport concern. He wrote me a letter in opposition to H. R. 23. I later talked with him by telephone and asked him if he understood the subject matter. He told me frankly that he did not. He told me that he had been requested in a rather demanding fashion that he send the telegram. He said he knew nothing whatsoever about the subject matter.

Mr. NICHOLS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. I am sorry. I only have a short time. I am going to discuss a part of this bill that is very involved, and then I will yield if my time permits.

I hope the Members of the House will interest themselves in this. This is H. R. 1012, reported from the Committee on

Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes. I would direct your attention to page 94 of the bill. I would direct your attention to section 29, found on page 94 of the bill, and I read:

Subsection (a) of section 412 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 is hereby amended by striking out the words "every air carrier shall"—

Now, just keep that in your minds. Let me tell you what the present situation is. This section deals with contracts made between the air lines, air carriers and others. The existing law provides that every such contract must be filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board and that before that contract shall have legal force, it must be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. That is a "shall." That is a "must."

Now, under existing law the air lines of this country entered into a contract with the Railway Express Co. which incidentally is 100 percent owned, by the railroads. The air lines entered into a contract with Railway Express, wherein they agreed that Railway Express should have a monopoly upon the gathering of air express, and the contract further provides—and this cannot be successfully refuted—that Railway Express shall fix the rates that the air lines will charge for the transportation of air express subject only to the approval of the Board. That contract has been before the Civil Aeronautics Board for a great many months. It has not been approved. Until it is approved it is subject to the Sherman antitrust law. It is an illegal contract. It is not in the public interest, because if the railroads of this country are to be able to say to the air lines what the air lines may charge for the transportation of air express, then the public will suffer as they do today, when air express is from 10 to 12 times as high as rail express, and certainly much higher than it should be.

Now, if section 29 of this bill is adopted—I challenge you to read it and I challenge anyone to successfully refute the statement that I am about to make—if section 29 of this bill is adopted the contract between the American Railway Express Agency and the air lines of the United States will become legal, unless it is positively disapproved by the C. A. B. And it will place this contract and all akin to it beyond the authority of the Department of Justice to prosecute for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Not only that, if section 29 of this bill is adopted, this is what it provides: In the first place it says "strike out the word 'shall' and insert the word 'may'" That would make it read:

Every air carrier may file with the Board its contracts.

Then what can the Board do? This bill points it out specifically and definitely. Any contract entered into by an air line with any other person or any other individual or corporation does not, under this bill, even have to be filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. LEA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. Yes, I yield.

Mr. LEA. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the Board would have control over the rates paid by the express company.

Mr. NICHOLS. The contract is already in existence.

Mr. LEA. The idea of this provision is that at the present time the law requires all contracts to be filed.

Mr. NICHOLS. That is right.

Mr. LEA. There are a great many contracts of minor character, and the volume of business is becoming so great—

Mr. NICHOLS. Now, I do not yield further. I yielded to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. LEA. It is left in control of the Board. It says "to the extent required by the regulations."

Mr. NICHOLS. No, no. I will read it to you:

The Board may, by order, disapprove any such contract, whether or not previously approved by it, that it finds to be adverse to the public interest, and may approve any contract that it finds to be not adverse to the public interest—

But listen—

or may advise the parties that it proposes to take no action with regard to such contracts or agreements.

Until the Board disapproves a contract the contract is legal and binding and is outside the pale of the law governing violations under the Sherman Antitrust Act. If they simply advise that they are not going to take any action, then and only then can one party to the contract compel the Board to act. I read it to you:

Provided, That in any case in which the Board proposes to take no action with respect to a contract or agreement and so advises the parties thereto, any such party may petition the Board to take action.

That is the only instance in the bill where a party to that contract can petition the Board to take action on the matter. What does it mean? This means that contracts could be entered into indiscriminately and never have to be filed with the Board, and would be legal and beyond the antitrust laws until the Board could find them and compel their filing, and finally disapprove them.

I would rather have control over the rate structure of a going transportation than to own its stock, if I was its competitor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS] has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. NICHOLS. I thank the gentleman.

I am bringing this up now so there will be plenty of time for free and open discussion before this bill comes to the floor for consideration. Here is the test of whether or not there should be a standing committee on aviation. Is the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce so busily engaged with other

important matters that it cannot give proper attention to the consideration of aviation legislation? It is a great committee, membered by smart men. Yet, they have just reported H. R. 1012 containing section 29, and if H. R. 1012 is passed with section 29 in it you can wrap the air lines of this country up in a package, tie a red ribbon around it, and deliver it to the railroads; and I challenge successful refutation of that statement. Now, I am sure that this was not done deliberately by the committee, but the bill will speak for itself. Thus, the committee did not have sufficient knowledge of the subject matter to detect this dangerous provision in the bill, or they were too busy to give sufficient attention to the study of the bill before some urge compelled them to report it out.

Following is section 412, subsection (a) and (b) which is existing law:

POOLING AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

FILING OF AGREEMENTS REQUIRED

SEC. 412. (a) Every air carrier shall file with the Authority a true copy, or, if oral, a true and complete memorandum, of every contract or agreement (whether enforceable by provisions for liquidated damages, penalties, bonds, or otherwise) affecting air transportation and in force on the effective date of this section or hereafter entered into, or any modification or cancellation thereof, between such air carrier and any other air carrier, foreign air carrier, or other carrier, for pooling or apportioning earnings, losses, traffic, service, or equipment, or relating to the establishment of transportation rates, fares, charges, or classifications, or for preserving and improving, safety, economy, and efficiency of operation, or for controlling, regulating, preventing, or otherwise eliminating destructive, oppressive, or wasteful competition, or for regulating stops, schedules, and character of service, or for other cooperative working arrangements.

APPROVAL BY AUTHORITY

(b) The Authority shall by order disapprove any such contract or agreement, whether or not previously approved by it, that it finds to be adverse to the public interest, or in violation of this act, and shall by order approve any such contract or agreement, or any modification or cancellation thereof, that it does not find to be adverse to the public interest, or in violation of this act; except that the Authority may not approve any contract or agreement between an air carrier not directly engaged in the operation of aircraft in air transportation and a common carrier subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, governing the compensation to be received by such common carrier for transportation services performed by it.

Following is section 29 of H. R. 1012, which proposes to amend the above existing law:

SEC. 29. Subsection (a) of section 412 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the words "Every air carrier shall" at the beginning of such section, and by inserting in lieu thereof "Every air carrier may, and, to the extent required by regulations or order of the Authority, shall"; and by striking out subsection (b) and inserting the following subsections:

"APPROVAL BY AUTHORITY

"(b) The Board may by order disapprove any such contract or agreement, whether or not previously approved by it, that it finds to be adverse to the public interest or in violation of this Act and may approve any such

contract or agreement or any modification thereof that it finds not to be adverse to the public interest or in violation of this Act or may advise the parties that it proposes to take no action with respect to such contract or agreement: *Provided*, That in any case in which the Board proposes to take no action with respect to a contract or agreement and so advises the parties thereto, any such party may petition the Board to take action with respect to the contract or agreement in which event the Board shall approve or disapprove the contract or agreement in accordance with this section. No order of disapproval shall be entered except after reasonable notice and hearing.

"AGREEMENTS BETWEEN DIRECT AND INDIRECT AIR CARRIERS"

"(c) In the case of a contract or agreement between an air carrier indirectly engaged in air transportation and an air carrier directly engaged therein, affecting the terms and conditions pursuant to which the former utilizes the facilities or services of the latter, an order of disapproval under subsection (b) of this section shall, effective upon such date as may be fixed in such order, make unlawful the carrying out of such contract or agreement in the respects specified in such order."

Mr. Chairman, finally, if section 29 of this bill is adopted the public will suffer. Forget about individuals, forget about the individual desire of members of any committee of this House. We are charged with the duty of guarding the public interest, and the public interest here is being flouted and disregarded, not that any member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce would deliberately do it; no, no; but they were either too busy or for some reason did not catch this thing, because if they had it would not be here now.

I bring this up this early so it can have free and open debate. I do not want to do anything in this fight under cover; I do not want to take any left-handed jabs at anybody; and I do not want to put the rush act on anybody. So there is plenty of time. This bill for the creation of the Committee on Civil Aviation will not be on the floor probably for a week, and if my statements that I have made today are wrong somebody will prove they are wrong. And then if they do, well, maybe you had better not pay any attention to me any more. But if I can prove they are correct—and I shall have more to say on the subject; I cannot cover it in 20 minutes; I shall have more to say on the subject in the days to follow—if I can convince this House that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has permitted to come out of it a bill which would, if enacted into law, permit the railroads of this country to throttle and stifle the expansion of the air lines and would throw to the four winds the public interest, then, I suppose I shall have no trouble whatsoever in getting agreement from a majority of the membership of the House for the creation of a committee which can devote 100 percent of its time to protecting aviation and guarding the public interest therein.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd].

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. JUDD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, we have just listened to what to my mind was perhaps the greatest and most informative speech I have ever heard delivered on the floor of this House with reference to the background situation in the South Pacific as it relates to this country and one of the countries with which we are now at war, namely, Japan. I have always maintained that Japan was our greatest menace—and I so maintain today.

The Russians are taking pretty good care of the Germans.

The reason I am taking this time is this, not that anything we are going to say on the floor of this House will create disunity among the Members of the House, nor will it create any disunity in the country, but try as hard as we can, and I have been saying it repeatedly on the floor of this House, that I think we should all keep away from past issues that were buried at Pearl Harbor in 1941. But like Banquo's Ghost, they will not stay down. Regardless, the American people are as one person today. They are 100 percent back of the President, our Commander in Chief, in the winning of this war, and so is Congress 100 percent back of our Commander in Chief.

The specific reason I am taking this time is caused by a colloquy that occurred between the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and myself with reference to what action should have been taken prior to Pearl Harbor with reference to this very country, Japan. I know the distinguished gentleman from Missouri did not intend to say anything that would cause a rehashing of those matters, but we rather got off on it and had sort of a field day on the mistakes or omissions that occurred before Pearl Harbor.

I believe every Member of the House agrees with the distinguished gentleman when he laid down the plan for peace after the war. I also believe mistakes were made before Pearl Harbor, and they will no doubt be made in the future. I think mistakes were made by all of us from the President down. Of course, our hindsight is always better than our foresight. I thought at the time the President made his famous quarantine speech in Chicago in the fall of 1937, when he spoke about quarantining aggressor nations, that it was premature. I did not believe, as was suggested here by the gentleman who spoke a few moments ago, that the people should say much until they were ready and prepared to follow through, and confessedly we were not ready or prepared to follow through at that time.

Congress in 1937 passed an act authorizing the President to place an em-

bargo upon the exportation particularly to Japan of war materials. At that very time and from that time on we were shipping to Japan 54.4 percent of the materials they were using to kill Chinamen with and to prepare for us. What were those materials? Trucks, copper, pig iron, machinery, and engines, and also high-test gasoline for the squadrons of Japanese airplanes. We have an acute shortage of every one of those materials today.

I thought the President should have put an embargo on then and said so June 27, 1939, on this floor, because I felt these very materials were going to be used, not only used against China, but also used against this country, because I have felt, for years past, knowing the Japanese as I did, having spent time on the coast, that they had designs on the Pacific coast.

The point was made this morning by two distinguished gentlemen from Texas that, if the embargo had been used, Japan would have cut off from us the rubber supply which we received from them until the embargo was actually placed. Let us suppose that the embargo had been placed and we had been cut off from the supplies of rubber, Japan would not have received the materials with which she has made guns, produced arms and ammunition with which she is fighting us today. Perhaps we would have been better off if we had put the cards on the table, taken the bull by the horns, and had started the production of rubber in this country, as we might have rubber today.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Has it been called to the attention of the gentleman the well-laid plans to defeat the United States, published back in January 1942?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Has the gentleman had that matter called to his attention?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes, I know about it.

I made my statement on the floor of this House in June 1939, and urged at that time that that embargo be placed upon the exportation of these materials. But, Japan was in no condition at that time to declare war on the United States. She had to get these materials from us before she was sufficiently armed to declare war upon us. Now, my friends, I realize it is perhaps not good policy even to bring these things out, and I have tried to keep them down, but, as I said awhile ago, sometimes it cannot be helped, sometimes you have got to follow through on what you have said before.

As idealists, if we are going to lead the world in morals and ideals we must not travel around with the dove of peace and Bible in one hand and with the other one reach out and grab the profits and gold made from the sales of death-deal-

ing agencies, or we will have to suffer the consequences.

In support of that statement I want to call the attention of the House to an article that appeared in Labor, on the 15th day of September 1940, entitled "Patriotic Oil Moguls," which reads:

A Norwegian freighter has just left Houston, Tex., with 770,000 gallons of aviation gasoline for Japan—

Get that, on the 15th day of September 1940—
and 1,000,000 barrels more are expected to follow.

This, in spite of an embargo placed on such shipments by our Government on July 27. Now, what happened?

That articles goes on to say:

Why has the embargo been raised?—

Get this—

Because, after Washington closed the American market to Japan, British producers rushed in and offered the little, yellow men all the "gas" they needed to wipe out the Chinese, and possibly the American and British Navies.

To the ordinary citizen, that looks like a nasty "kettle of fish." But you must remember these oil magnates must have their profits, even if in grabbing for the gold they jeopardize the safety of their own countries.

It has been said that we are known the world over as the grabbers of money, and if we are going to lead the world

in morals, idealism, and good government let us abandon that policy, and carry the dove of peace in one hand and the Bible in the other, instead of reaching out with one hand for the gold that we will make out of the profits of the sale of materials to kill human beings.

Mr. KNUTSON. Does not the gentleman think it is about time that we began to think about America and the future of America and the future of the American people, rather than concerning ourselves about putting a bottle of milk upon everybody's doorstep?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Oh, of course I think that "bottle of milk" speech was the most silly and asinine thing that I ever heard of coming from a responsible person.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, the question of farm credit and rural finance has received so much comment due to the bringing to life of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation that I include the following table from the 1942 Agricultural Statistics from page 702, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 776.—Agricultural loans not secured by farm real estate: Loans outstanding January 1 and loans made each year, by selected lender groups, 1923-42

OUTSTANDING JAN. 1

Year	Insured commercial banks	Agencies now supervised by Farm Credit Administration						Farm Security Administration	Rural Electrification Administration	Commodity Credit Corporation
		Federal intermediate credit banks	Production credit associations	Regional agricultural credit corporations	Banks for cooperatives	Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund	Emergency crop and feed loan offices			
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1923.....	(1)						2,359			
1924.....	² 2,943,818	42,732					2,513			
1925.....	(1)	62,267					2,207			
1926.....	(1)	79,660					2,101			
1927.....	(1)	91,677					2,292			
1928.....	(1)	74,325					2,246			
1929.....	(1)	80,058					7,976			
1930.....	(1)	73,356					14,510			
1931.....	¹ 1,936,360	126,839					136,698			
1932.....	(1)	117,137					156,230			
1933.....	(1)	89,276					158,835			
1934.....	(1)	75,387					90,863			
1935.....	807,613	59,052	60,459		144,615		157,702	5,600		64,577
1936.....	661,606	49,249	93,400		87,088		27,831	64,415	10	32,591
1937.....	593,614	42,149	104,451		43,394		49,962	172,468	3,338	271,219
1938.....	788,351	41,787	136,918		25,282		53,754	164,762	34,315	212,032
1939.....	1,064,667	33,531	146,525		15,588		87,504	171,983	88,129	358,449
1940.....	1,094,392	34,151	153,425		11,081		75,843	20,547	183,243	199,839
1941.....	1,281,275	34,607	170,686		8,005		74,405	167,963	249,229	280,218
1942.....	1,449,937	40,091	185,611		5,531		16,914	364,612	322,509	146,984

¹ Not available.

² Estimated for all open State and National banks.

Total amount of federally financed non-real-estate loans, on Jan. 1, 1942, \$1,358,125,000.

Total amount of insured commercial bank loans on Jan. 1, 1942, \$1,449,937,000.

From the above table you will note that Federal rural non-real-estate financing was begun in 1923 as emergency crops and feed loans of \$2,359,000. This was followed in 1924 by loans through the Federal intermediate credit banks of \$42,732,000. By 1930 we find the Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund. In 1932 we had the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation put in operation as a part of the R. F. C.,

though the loans were not made until 1933. This type of loan was replaced by the P. C. A., and the R. A. C. C. has been allowed to liquidate. Its recent entering in the loan field is with the funds paid back by the borrowers of this agency. You can also note that though as high as \$144,000,000 of these personal property loans were made in 1 year by the R. A. C. C., there are only \$5,531,000 of these loans still to be collected.

These R. A. C. C. loans were made generously. In many cases the loans were made on a semirelief basis and not directly on the basis of the cash amounts the property would bring on the market at that time. In other words, the loans were made as character loans, and also on the basis of the normal agricultural value of the personal property. Their repayment shows how short-sighted anyone is that has not faith in the rural people of America.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the commercial banks have increased their loans from eight hundred and seven million in 1935 to one billion four hundred and forty-nine million on January 1, 1943. You will also note the reduction in loans by the Federal intermediate credit banks. You will also note the gradual expansion of some of these other agencies. You will also note that during the past 7 years no new agencies have been organized.

An analysis of the place of these Federal-financed programs would take much more time than I have today. The basis of their origin, the reasons for their development, the contributions to the welfare of the Nation they have rendered, and the future place of these institutions in the financial structure of our economy, would require many hours to fully discuss. It cannot be approached on a partisan basis, as both parties have been supporting legislation that brought these institutions into existence. The abundant credit available today has changed the picture. Many non-Federal-financial institutions are eager to render the service performed by these agencies.

Many of these same banks were compelled to dispose of their chattel mortgages. But that is a long story.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON].

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Also, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

BALANCED MANPOWER: THE KEY TO VICTORY

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the talk of the gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD. There was one statement in that talk, however, with which I wish to take issue. He made the point that when the immigration law of 1924 was passed, when we laid down the principle that no oriental could become an American citizen by migrating here, that laid the seed for this war. We have a great many racial problems in America, and in my opinion they cannot be solved by adding more brown men and black men to the population. I am not putting this upon the basis that we are superior to them, but we are different from them, and we can get along well if we keep apart. I concur heartily with him on the proposition that we ought to lay emphasis on the Pacific war and that

we ought to take the offensive against Japan.

I want to address myself for a few moments today to the matter of manpower, to try to point out, if I can, that there are some very fatal defects in our manpower set-up. In the first place, I am interested in this matter because I spent several years in a selective-service organization as chairman of an appeal board in California.

That experience gave me an insight into the pulling and tugging for the manpower of the Nation by the military, the farmers, and the industrialists.

My experience in the World War as a flyer made me realize that any future war would be total war. What is meant by total war? It is a war in which all of the resources of the Nation—the human resources, the physical resources, and even the spiritual and intellectual resources of the Nation are bound together into a mighty force to strike the enemy a deadly blow. The American Legion 20 years ago realized that our next war would be a total war and prepared a universal-service law whereby they advocated the drafting of all of the resources of the Nation in the event of war—men, money, property, credits, and everything that would be needed in this total war, including Government control of prices, and so forth.

In a total war balanced manpower is the key to certain and quick victory. Also, if the home front is disorganized and does not work, the war front will be disorganized and ineffective. The success or failure of the war front will vary directly with the success or failure of the home front.

Manpower is our most fundamental and basic resource. From it come those that must do the fighting that alone can win the war; from it come those that will make possible the production for our armed forces and for those at home. The productive forces of the Nation in a total war are so interwoven with the military forces that for all practical purposes they are really one. Therefore, we must, by planning and an over-all point of view, so weld these forces together as to produce the greatest efficiency in each.

As far as I can determine from what has been done and what has been said, we have not really tackled this problem in a broad, fundamental, and comprehensive manner. In 1940 when we began to withdraw men from civil life for our armed forces we had in these forces 500,000 men. It soon became obvious that the war demands would take many of our producers from the ranks. This has continued until by the end of this year there will have been withdrawn 10,500,000 from productive ranks. Naturally this would create great dislocations in our productive force. To aggravate the problem the productive forces have been called upon to continue to increase their production. To further complicate the matter, there has been a great migration of people from parts of the country and from certain occupations to other parts of the country and to other occupations.

Someone in the great national effort must take a view of the whole picture and must divide up this Nation's manpower in the right proportions to keep our great war machine in balance and going at top speed. Otherwise, each group interest would pull and tug and pillage other groups for its share of the manpower. The result might be utter chaos, part of which is now here. The armed force, which is the spearhead of the mighty war effort, stretches its tentacles down into every farm and every factory in the land to get what it needs to wage the war successfully. The armed forces being so dependent upon the productive forces, we can see that the productive forces cannot be robbed too much or the armed forces will lack the very things they need to exist and to fight the war. And at the same time the productive forces, while being depleted, are called upon to increase their production.

We have less men than we normally needed to do more work than they did before. In other words, we must have some kind of rationing of our national manpower. These matters were clearly understood by the President. On April 18, 1942, he issued an order creating the Manpower Commission. The Chairman was Mr. McNutt, who is also Federal Security Administrator. Here is what that Chairman was ordered to do:

Formulate plans and programs and establish basic national policies to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war; and issue such policy and operating directives as may be necessary thereto.

Estimate the requirements of manpower for industry; review all other estimates of needs for military, agricultural, and civilian manpower; and direct the several departments and agencies of the Government as to the proper allocation of available manpower.

And among other things—

Formulate legislative programs designed to facilitate the most effective mobilization and utilizing of the manpower of the country; and, with the approval of the President, recommend such legislation as may be necessary for this purpose.

Ten months have now elapsed since the order was issued. What has been accomplished? Has there been a formulation of plans and programs to establish basic national policies to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower?

I have been trying to find out if broad basic matters have been considered. As far as I can learn the problem has only been considered piecemeal. One group considers the agricultural problem; another group considers the industrial problem, whether there shall be a 40-hour week or a 48-hour week and similar problems.

In total war there is no well-defined line between the armed forces and the civilians. They are closely knit together. The war machine is like a delicate organism. A disruption in one part disrupts all parts of it. The productive effort or lack of effort manifests itself directly at the front. If our productive

effort is good it means quicker victory. That means less loss of life and less wounded men. To show you what that might mean I need but cite you what happened in the great Argonne drive. In that battle, lasting 46 days, we lost about 21,500 men. That was an average of 600 a day. Had the war terminated 1 week earlier we would have saved 4,200 men who are now lying in the national cemetery.

Let us look at the arithmetic of this problem, reduced to its simplest form.

The number of employed persons over 10 years of age, according to the 1940 census, was 52,000,000.

This was divided as follows:

In agriculture, 9,100,000.

In nonagricultural pursuits, 42,900,000.

In other words, at the time selective service began to take our men for the Army, 52,000,000 persons carried on the work of these United States.

By the end of 1943 the armed forces will consist of 11,000,000 men, of which 10,500,000 were brought in after 1940.

This leaves a total of 41,500,000 who must do the work formerly performed by 52,000,000 people. It is a little more aggravated than that because our demands for production have stepped up because of commitments under lend-lease and our stupendous war program.

We can assume that the proportionate decrease in manpower in the various groups is equal, although that is not exactly true.

Think of it—one-fifth of our 1940 manpower has been taken from us.

How are we going to handle this situation?

How are we going to keep up our agricultural production with a drop of about one worker out of every five?

Is our workweek the right length to take care of the situation? The 40-hour week was put into effect to spread labor. With a surplus of labor it was proper to make the work hours per week shorter.

But now we must do much more with less workers. Will an increase in hours per week solve the situation? If the 48-hour week is placed in effect in so-called nonessential employments, are the employers able to survive if time and one-half is insisted upon? How can absenteeism be cured so that the workers will work every day? Have any studies been made to determine if in war plants the unit of work per man is what it should be? I do not mean sweating, but we should require each man to give us his best effort. Many of these men are out of the war because they are in war plants and their war occupation is not their regular one. Their friends and neighbors have sons and husbands engaged in warfare with their very lives at stake. We have a right to expect them to give us their very best effort, and if they are not doing so to insist upon it.

Has an inventory been taken to determine how many more women can be used in the war effort?

In other words, has a budget of our national need for manpower been made so that whatever allocations are determined upon will produce the maximum results in our war effort?

In short, has the Manpower Chairman given serious consideration to the formulation of plans and programs to establish basic national policies "to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the Nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war"? That was his order on April 18, 1942. Ten months have elapsed. He has several other big jobs, but none of them compare with this job and none are as vital to the Nation and to its people. His efficiency in this job may mean the saving of thousands of lives. If this man is too busy we should get a man who can give it his full time. There are men available who could do this job and do it quickly. With the basic picture worked out we could then fill in the annoying and complicated details.

Let me say here the Army and Navy are doing a good job. They, of course, had the advantage of an organization and much earlier planning. But they had a plan, they are working it out and their part of the job will click. They have said they believe that we can have an armed force of 11,000,000 and that in their computations they had considered the industrial and agricultural productive forces of the country. Their determination that our productive forces could sustain that large a force was naturally based upon the assumption that the productive force would be efficiently organized and guided. That is the job of the Manpower Chairman. He must furnish the leadership and get together the basic plan. And it would not hurt if he told the country what it was. We cannot wait. Twelve thousand of our men are going out every day to fight our battles. They and their loved ones are entitled to know that those in charge of the manpower problem are handling it expeditiously and efficiently. If they are not, we should get someone that can. When our very existence is at stake and the lives of these young men are thrown into the furnace to save us, the least we at home can do is to see that the home front is properly led.

There are ominous signs that this job is not being carried out in the manner or in the time that the President's order contemplated. Confusion and indecision are rampant.

In agriculture, for instance, there are already dangerous warning signals. The people are confused. They want to cooperate, they are willing to work hard, but they do not know what is wanted. Rules are put into effect that hamper and obstruct and confuse them instead of helping them toward better production goals. I shall place in the RECORD at the end of this discussion certain data on agricultural production in California, which is indicative of conditions throughout the land. Think of it. In the county in which I live there was a loss of 125,000 tons of tomatoes because of lack of manpower, and similar losses in over a dozen other crops. What does that mean for the Nation and for the future? Already serious shortages are being felt throughout the land and the future may see more serious shortages.

There are likewise many weak spots in industry. I need not point them out

here. Suffice it to say that one of the main cogs in our war leadership is not functioning as well as we have a right to expect. It is not pleasant to stand up here and say these things. But when the lives of our sons are at stake someone must say them.

Perhaps these matters should be corrected by Congress passing laws laying down the broad principles which should govern our administrative leaders in the productive effort. There are two bills pending in Congress now, the Kilgore bill in the Senate and the Wadsworth bill in the House. It is significant that both of these bills state as their purpose the thing which is set forth in the President's order and which has been so imperfectly carried out to date.

For your information I read from the Kilgore bill:

That it is the purpose of this act to (1) inventory and mobilize all the economic resources of the United States, including manpower, facilities, materials, technical and scientific knowledge, and natural resources for maximum use in the provision of military and essential civilian needs; and (2) adjust and stabilize the economy in accordance with the needs of full mobilization and other conditions created by war.

And from the Wadsworth bill:

SECTION 1. (a) The Congress hereby declares that in view of the critical nature of the present war and in justice to those in the armed forces of the United States, it is necessary to provide further for the comprehensive, orderly, and effective mobilization of the manpower and womanpower of the Nation in support of the war effort.

I hope what I have said has caused you to think further about this problem and to insist that something be done. The mighty cable of national effort to win the war comprises thousands of strands of civilian and military effort. The military strands are interwoven with the civilian strands. The military strands are sound and tough and are and will carry their part of the load. Some of the civilian strands are weak and rusty. They are the ones which reduce the effectiveness of the strong strands. Let us hope and pray that the direction and administration of our civilian effort will improve. It can release a veritable geyser of human effort if it will furnish leadership and take the shackles off our productive effort. I earnestly hope that this may be done.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I take this occasion to again thank my constituents for designating me to represent them. The Third California district is one of the most varied and also one of the most productive in the entire United States.

We produce in quantity a greater variety of agricultural crops than any other district in the United States. We have a great many thriving industries. We have such great permanent Navy and Army projects as the Mare Island Navy Yard and McClellan Field, as well as dozens of other Army and Navy projects

placed during the present war. Some of these will undoubtedly be permanent. No other district has a greater interest in the proper utilization of our manpower than this district, so that we may maintain our high degree of production. Thousands of our sons have entered the Army and Navy. Some are now among our far-flung forces and many more will soon be fighting our battle for freedom in all parts of the world. Let us organize our productive effort so as to speed the day of victory and the return of our boys.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY CROP LOSSES; 1942 SEASON
(A. E. Mahoney, agricultural commissioner, San Joaquin County, Calif.)

The following report is a résumé of the crop losses incurred in San Joaquin County for the 1942 season with special reference to labor shortages:

Asparagus:	
Producing acres.....	34,000
Number of acres unharvested as a result of labor shortage....	7,000
Approximate tonnage.....	5,250
Approximate farm value.....	\$525,000
Strawberries:	
Producing acres.....	175
Percentage of crop unharvested.....	65
Approximate number of crates unharvested.....	47,250
Approximate farm value.....	\$47,250
Sugar beets:	
Acreage.....	18,000
Number of acres disked under in the spring as a result of labor shortage to thin and weed.....	1,000
Approximate farm value.....	\$100,000

Harvest of the crop at the present time is far behind normal and beets are continually losing sugar as a result of not being harvested on schedule.

Cherries:	
Producing acres.....	4,100
Percentage of crop unharvested.....	30
Number of tons unharvested....	5,000
Approximate farm value.....	\$500,000

Reasons for losses:
1. Serious labor shortage.
2. Small sized fruit in some varieties.
3. Low prices which in many cases were a result of not getting the fruit harvested soon enough to carry properly. Delay in harvest also brings the fruit in competition with later cherry districts.

Plums, apricots, and peaches: The loss in these fruit crops was slight due entirely to prolonged cool weather during harvest thus allowing growers a much longer harvest period than normally occurs.

Tomatoes:	
Pear tomatoes.....	12,629
Round tomatoes.....	10,176
Total acreage canning tomatoes in county.....	22,805
Harvested tonnage.....	172,854
Unharvested tonnage.....	124,580
Average number of tons per acre unharvested.....	5.20
Average number of tons per acre harvested.....	7.58
Percent harvested.....	60
Percent unharvested.....	40
Acreage of canning tomatoes in 1941.....	17,209
Tonnage harvested in 1941....	141,113
Average yield per acre 1941 tons.....	8.2
Percentage of increase in tonnage over 1941.....	29

Tomatoes—Continued.

Percentage of increase in
acreage over 1942----- 32
Approximate farm value of
unharvested tonnage----- \$2,000,000

Grapes: Growers were able to pay excessively high wages for harvesting their crop. Tokay grapes which sold for fresh consumption and wine grapes for shipment were not subject to ceiling prices and therefore grape growers could afford to pay more than other farmers who were limited by ceiling prices on their commodity. None of the crop remained unharvested.

FACTS CONCERNING 1942 CANNING-TOMATO
SEASON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

1. Shortage of labor required to harvest crop reported by almost all growers.
2. Large percentage of crop unharvested due principally to a shortage of labor.
3. Killing frosts on mornings of November 5, 6, and 7 ended harvest.
4. Crop on vines at frost time mostly mature fruit which would have been picked prior to frost had sufficient labor been available.
5. Start of harvest season later than normal. One cannery reported processing as many tomatoes in August of 1941 as in September 1942.
6. Killing frosts also shortened season for delivery. One cannery reported completion of processing on November 18, 1941.
7. Tie-up at canneries due to a shortage of labor. Many growers reported 24 hours or longer in making deliveries.
8. Shortage of boxes occurred at canneries. Growers not only were required to wait for unloading but also for empty boxes. In some instances growers were sent home without boxes, necessitating laying off of crews.
9. Canneries in most cases were running short-handed and some canneries were unable to obtain sufficient labor for night shift. Employees worked many hours overtime and those canneries which operated the night shift had mostly volunteer labor on this shift.
10. Sufficient trucks were available with few exceptions. However, the long period of waiting at the canneries to make deliveries accounted for those exceptions.
11. Many growers express an unwillingness to grow tomatoes next year primarily as a result of seeing so much tonnage lost in the field as a result of labor conditions. Type of labor employed in harvesting tomatoes very undependable. Growers never knew from day to day whether or not they would have a crew.
12. Tomato pickers averaged from \$1 to \$1.50 per hour on a piece-work basis.
13. High wages did not stimulate workers to work longer hours or to remain on the same job, or to do satisfactory work.
14. School children assisted some in harvesting tomatoes, but require supervision, instruction, and experience.

[From the Washington Daily News of
February 18, 1943]

MUDDLING IS OUT WHEN A SON GOES
(By E. A. EVANS)

This is written by a man whose only son, aged 18 years 1 month and 12 days, went away this morning to join the Army.

I went with him as far as I could in the chilly dawn. We waited together, not talking much, in the bare assembly room of the draft board in the basement of a dingy old school, until a brisk corporal came in and read a list of 70 names, 1 of them my boy's.

I saw him square his shoulders and walk out to a big waiting bus, and I looked after that bus until it vanished far down the street on its way to the induction camp in Virginia. And it wasn't all pride—though it was that,

too—that swelled up in me and hurt my throat.

Then I walked to the office, trying to think about a subject that has claimed much of my attention as a newspaper writer—the squabbles and confusions and muddles of the war effort on the home front.

But somehow my thoughts were not quite the same as they had ever been before.

HE'S HEARD IT ALL

I have heard it said that these things are inevitable in an undertaking so vast, under a President whose genius is for great leadership, not for the details of efficient organization; that somehow the weapons and the food will get produced, in spite of muddling; that it's useless to worry about a War Production Board row, or a failure to solve the manpower puzzle, or a fumbling attack on the problem of food production.

I have heard all that, and have resented it rather mildly, believing that these things would cost me higher taxes, delay for a while the day of victory, and prolong the little inconveniences of wartime.

Today I know that whether Mr. Roosevelt provides or fails to provide a better home-front war organization may mean a whole world's difference to my boy's mother and to me.

Mr. Nelson, Mr. Wickard, Mr. McNutt, and the other so-called czars are not doing as good a job as needs to be done. I don't so much blame them, for they are victims of a system, or a lack of system, that is not their fault. They have no means of going to the President regularly and frequently with the conflicts and differences bound to rise among them; no way of getting his prompt, firm decisions—and no man except the President can make many of the decisions that are imperative.

JOB FOR EXPERTS

The size of the Army and Navy, for instance. I have little right to an opinion about that, for I don't and shouldn't know the grand strategy. Congress shouldn't attempt to settle it, for most Congressmen can't know much more about it than I do. It shouldn't be left to the generals and admirals, for they think first, and properly, only about getting as many men as they can possibly need.

Only the President, the civilian Commander in Chief, whose duty it is to know all about both the military and the home-front requirements, can determine the size of the armed forces to my satisfaction.

If he says 11,000,000 men this year, with my boy as one unit among them, all right with me. But then I want him to make some more definite decisions. This country can put 11,000,000 men into uniform, and equip them and supply them, and grow the food to keep the war won after they win it—but not unless many things are done that haven't yet been done.

I don't want Mr. Nelson wasting his time on rows with the Army and Navy. I don't want Mr. McNutt and Mr. Wickard fiddling away precious days on phony manpower and food-production schemes. I don't want confusion in Washington. I want the quarterback to run the war-organization team, and keep it working as a team, and see that every member understands and obeys the signals.

HE'S ONE OF US

Yes, that's asking much of the busy President. But I know now how much I have to lose. If Washington muddling prolongs the war 1 minute, and that minute means my boy doesn't come back, victory, and all the fine things Mr. Roosevelt promises for this country and the world after victory, won't mean much to me.

There must be many millions of people in America—parents, wives, brothers, sisters—who feel as I learned to feel this morning

when my son went away. With the induction rate rising to 12,000 a day, their number must be growing.

We can be the most powerful bloc in America—a pressure group of people who are willing to go hungry and cold and ragged, if necessary, and who ask nothing for ourselves except that the Government be organized to win the war quickly and bring our boys home safely.

I hope we can make the President understand what we want. And surely we can, for after all he's one of us.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MILLER of Connecticut was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, in the appropriation bill now before us we find an appropriation for three and one-quarter million dollars for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as well as an appropriation of a little over a million dollars to complete the experimental laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio.

I am glad to find this item in the bill. I think many times we have overlooked the importance of the work done by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Our Army and Navy and the units of our aviation industry have cooperated extensively with this committee. The enviable position in which we find ourselves in the aviation world, I believe, is due largely to the work of the Advisory Committee.

I wanted to take 3 or 4 minutes this afternoon to discuss a subject that will soon be before this House. Reference has been made to it this afternoon. That is, the formation of a standing committee to deal with civil aeronautics. The day before yesterday my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE] made a very interesting address in opposition to the creation of such a committee, but in that address he indicates that he feels a charge has been made that the committee presently handling aviation legislation, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has a prejudice against civil aviation. I can only speak for myself. I am only one of nine Members of this House who introduced a resolution in this session asking for the creation of such a committee, but I assure my good friend from Tennessee and the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that it was the furthest thing from my mind to charge this great committee or any member of it with having any prejudice against civil aviation.

I want to repeat in part what I said the other day, that I appreciate, as I know everybody now knows who has followed that legislation, the contribution that the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has made to the advancement of aviation in this country, going way back to 1920 and continuously thereafter. It was not in my mind that there was any incompetence on the part of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, but it sifted itself down simply to this: Are the prob-

lems of sufficient size and magnitude that we need a standing committee, a group of men who will devote their every possible energy to solving the problems of the present and the future? I sincerely believe that the work the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has before it this year and every other year makes it a physical impossibility for them to keep up with these problems. This is manifest in the report filed with the bill H. R. 1012. The first major amendments to the act of 1938 are proposed in the bill, and still it was only possible to have 9 days of hearings consisting of about 2 hours a day. No representative of the 27,000 licensed pleasure pilots in this country were heard; no representatives of the various State regulatory bodies were heard, and no member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will deny that there is a very grave constitutional question raised in certain sections of this bill. I cite these facts simply to indicate that time being as pressing as it is, members of that committee could not give it the time to which I feel the industry is entitled. As a matter of fact, does it not sift itself down to this when we come to make a decision: Whether we are going to listen to the testimony and the desires of men who represent important units of the aviation industry, or whether we are going to listen to men like Mr. Green whose interest in the subject concerns only one phase of it? Whether we are going to listen to men like Captain Rickenbacker who heads one of the great air lines of the country or listen to people who perhaps for purely personal reasons feel things were not being well handled?

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read.

The Clerk read down to and including line 4 on page 2.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on the floor today and to include in those remarks at that point certain excerpts from existing law and a portion of the bill H. R. 1012, and also a letter received from Mr. William Green.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on the floor today and to include certain excerpts from letters and other material, which will not be very long.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] that he may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial as part of his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein an editorial from the Washington News and a table showing the loss of agricultural crops in San Joaquin County, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] may extend his own remarks and include therein an address made by him at the Commodore Hotel, New York, on Sunday, February 21, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] may extend his own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who have spoken on the bill today may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and other special orders, I may address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE WOMEN WHO TAKE CARE OF AMERICA'S HOMES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks, and to include therein a very fine editorial from the Washington Post relative to the WINS, the women who will carry on the work without any uniform or without any glamor or without any ultimate appreciation of what they are doing, the women, many of whom, with a smile, are sending the men to the front—their husbands, their fathers—carrying on perhaps the prosaic work of washing dishes, taking care of homes and children, and keeping up the strength and health of the family; the women who in many instances must take the place of both father and mother to their children; the women who must manage on a very much lowered budget; the women who must bravely keep on smiling when they know they must bear the loss of the men in their families for the sake of others; the little-sung heroines of war.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The editorial is as follows:

WINS TAKE OVER

She is not on a 48-hour week. Her's is a 7-day round-the-clock job. She works alone without the stimulus of companionship. She wears no uniform, no insignia. She gets no citations, no medals, no pay check. But at last she has been given a name. She is a WIN. By bestowing this title on the American housewife and making her an official part of the mobilization for war, the Office of Civilian Defense has given homemaking a recognition that may affect its status permanently.

Many women leaders have long contended that active homemakers should be classed as producers just as if they were in offices or factories, and rewarded on the same definite basis. Now, thanks to the efforts of a national magazine, the Government has officially recognized homemakers as producers in the war effort. And the WINS have come to join the WAAC's, the WAVES, and the WAFS. And who knows but what more definite hours and more definite rewards for the sun-to-sun vocation of housewifery may eventually grow out of such action?

No group is more vital to the winning of the war just now than the 20,000,000 prospective WINS. They are the ones who must cushion the impact of food rationing, who must see that Americans are kept fit and healthy and gastronomically satisfied despite the decrease in food supplies. They must be the chief conservators of war materials, as fats and tin cans, and also of home goods, as clothes, house furnishings, electric equipment. They must function as doctors, nurses, plumbers, electricians, dry cleaners, launderers, delivery boys to save manpower, rubber and gasoline. In addition, they must be the chief morale builders of the Nation, sustaining their menfolk by their cheer and hope, adjusting their children to a world of war, and training them for a world of tomorrow, and keeping, as far as possible, life functioning as usual so that the "home" which absent men dream of will be awaiting them on their return.

This is a large order. But American housewives are meeting it valiantly. It is something that their efforts are being recognized officially and that they have been given a

name and program, even without benefit of pay check.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The **SPEAKER** announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 707. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. **CANNON** of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 26, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Monday, March 1, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Invalid Pensions at 11 o'clock a. m., Monday, March 1, 1943.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, March 3, 1943)

There will be a hearing of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on Wednesday, March 3, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of H. R. 1607.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, March 4, 1943)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, March 4, 1943, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 134 to provide for the suspension, during the war, of operating-differential subsidy agreements, and attendant benefits, under title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and for other purposes.

(Thursday, March 18, 1943)

The committee will also hold a public hearing on Thursday, March 18, 1943, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 1361 (Mr. **LANE**) and H. R. 1409 (Mr. **FOGARTY**), conferring upon men in the merchant marine the same rights, privileges, and benefits accruing to those serving in the armed forces; and on H. R. 1858, to confer the same rights, privileges, and benefits upon members of the United States merchant marine who served during the World War as are conferred upon members of the armed forces of the United States who served during such war.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

(Tuesday, March 9, 1943)

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, March 9, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., to begin hearings on H. R. 1880, a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal across the State of New Jersey, connecting New York Bay with the Delaware River, and forming the last link in the Intracoastal Waterway from Boston to the Mexican border.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, March 16, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Com-

merce, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, March 16, 1943.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 149.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

207. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 6, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a review of report on the Cheyenne River, S. Dak. and Wyo., with a view to improvement of Rapid Creek, S. Dak., for the control of floods, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on June 13, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

208. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 8, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Saginaw River, Mich., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

209. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended to him for disposal by the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

210. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend that part of the act of June 24, 1910 (36 Stat. 619), relating to disposition of profits from sales of ships' stores; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

211. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 301, World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to authorize renewal of expiring 5-year level-premium term policies of those in active military or naval service and certain others outside the continental limits of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

212. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a list of oil and gas leases which by their terms would have expired in 1942 but have been extended beyond their initial 20-year terms until the termination of such plans; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. **PATTON**: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 136. Resolution authorizing expenses for the special committee provided for by House Resolution 102; without amendment (Rept. No. 179). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. **PETERSON** of Georgia: Committee on Elections No. 3. House Resolution 137. Resolution authorizing the joint application for order of recount, Eleventh Congressional District of Missouri; without amendment (Rept. No. 180). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. **DISNEY**: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 1780. A bill to increase the debt limit of the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 181). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. **LESINSKI**: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 1073. A bill preserving the nationality of a person born in

Puerto Rico who resides for 5 years in a foreign state; without amendment (Rept. No. 182). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. **DICKSTEIN**: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 1289. A bill to repatriate native-born women residents of the United States who have heretofore lost their citizenship by marriage to an alien; without amendment (Rept. No. 183). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. **DICKSTEIN**: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 1295. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the residence for naturalization purposes of certain aliens who serve in the military or naval forces of one of the Allied countries during the Second World War, or otherwise assist in the Allied war effort, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 184). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. **MASON**: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 1680. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to permit the Commissioner to furnish copies of any part of the records or information therefrom to agencies or officials of a State without charge; without amendment (Rept. No. 185). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. **BOREN**:

H. R. 1987. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which provides for marketing quotas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. **ELLIOTT**:

H. R. 1988. A bill to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

By Mr. **FITZPATRICK**:

H. R. 1989. A bill to provide for increasing postal rates on second-, third-, and fourth-class mail matter so that such rates will yield revenues adequate to cover expenditures; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. **HOCH**:

H. R. 1990. A bill to establish a Chiropody (Podiatry) Corps in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. **WARD JOHNSON**:

H. R. 1991. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the postponement of the induction of high-school students who have completed more than half of their academic year; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. **LEA**:

H. R. 1992. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by providing for air and war-risk insurance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. **MURDOCK**:

H. R. 1993. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct experiments in the revegetation and reforestation of the public domain and authorizing an appropriation for said purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. **ROBINSON** of Utah:

H. R. 1994. A bill authorizing the Shoshone-Goship Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians to sue in the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. **ROWAN**:

H. R. 1995. A bill to assure to all persons within the District of Columbia full and equal privileges of places of public accommodation, resort, entertainment, and amuse-

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Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I suppose the debate will be fairly liberal on that legislation?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have informed the members that whatever they agree upon in committee will certainly be agreeable to me. Whatever agreement any committee makes on debate on any bill is satisfactory to me, particularly at this time in the session. So I assume they will arrive at an agreement that will be satisfactory to all the membership of the committee. Whatever agreement they arrive at will be satisfactory to me. However, if something develops which precludes the lend-lease bill coming up next week, then the Navy Department appropriation bill will be taken up either Wednesday or Thursday. If the lend-lease bill is taken up the probabilities are that the legislative situation will be such that the Navy Department appropriation bill will have to go over until the following week.

That is the general program for next week. If there are any changes, I will advise my friend and the House; but on Monday and Tuesday we will know definitely just what will be taken up then.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I gladly yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I would like to find out how much time will be allowed for debate on the Nichols resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, in the ordinary course, in the absence of a unanimous-consent request, the debate would be limited to 1 hour. As far as I am concerned, I am putting no other legislation on for Tuesday, because I assume there is such interest in that resolution that both the proponents and the opponents of the resolution would want considerably more than 1 hour.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The facts are, the rule requires 1 hour; and if any single Member wishes to object, it cannot be longer than that?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct. But I have set aside Tuesday for the consideration of that bill because I assume that both the proponents and the opponents would want considerably more debate than 1 hour.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. They both might want it and not get it, because one Member can object.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct; but I have set aside Tuesday for the consideration of that resolution alone.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AVIATION

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next there be 4 hours of debate on the Nichols resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I will object at this time.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1975, with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the minority leader, asked me a moment ago about the Consent Calendar, and I was unable to advise him and the House at that time. I have made inquiry, and I find there are 15 bills on the calendar, and the Consent Calendar will be called on Monday.

So I make that announcement for the benefit of the gentleman from Massachusetts and the Members of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, military bases, Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act for 1943, \$75,000, which total appropriation shall be available also for the administration of the act of December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), and for the procurement outside the United States of supplies or equipment or special services without regard to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised Statutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for 5 minutes, and ask also that my time may be extended to 8 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to proceed out of order and that his time may be extended to 8 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

The Clerk read as follows:

During the existing war and for 6 months thereafter, reserve officers of the Public

Health Service may be distributed within the several grades without regard to the proportion which obtains among the commissioned medical officers of such service.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BULWINKLE: Strike out lines 14 to 18, page 8, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"During the existing war, and for 6 months thereafter, any commissioned officer of the regular corps of the Public Health Service may be appointed to higher temporary grade with the pay and allowances thereof without vacating his permanent appointment, and hereafter reserve officers of the Public Health Service may be distributed in the several grades without regard to the proportion which at any time obtains or has obtained among the commissioned officers of such service."

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, there was a bill introduced to amend the public health law to take care of a situation affecting the Public Health Service. A bill is now pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and before the Subcommittee on Public Health, of which I am chairman, but, due to the fact that we are having to redraft the original bill and there is an emergency in this situation which this amendment will cure.

These officers in the Public Health Service are sent to all parts of the world today. They are in Africa, in India, they are in Alaska, in Iceland, in England, and any country that the Army or Navy is in these men are there at this time. The additional language in the amendment authorizes the temporary grades to officers of the regular corps of the Public Health Service during the existing emergency. It is not permanent legislation.

Similar authority exists for temporary promotions in the Navy, Army, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. My understanding is that this is designed to take care of a temporary situation that exists during the present disturbance.

Mr. BULWINKLE. It is.

Mr. TABER. It is not anything in the nature of permanent legislation, but is to meet a situation that confronts Dr. Parran, Chief of the United States Public Health Service, and it is an item which the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has not yet had opportunity to bring in here and have passed?

Mr. BULWINKLE. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. I can see no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. DURHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. I think the gentleman should point out that many of these men have been in the service 14

and 15 years with no promotion, is that correct?

Mr. BULWINKLE. That is correct.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, it has no effect upon the legislation which is now pending before the gentleman's subcommittee?

Mr. BULWINKLE. No.

Mr. HINSHAW. And that legislation may in due course be passed. This particular amendment has nothing to do with the type of person that may be employed by the Public Health Service?

Mr. BULWINKLE. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, by agreement on the part of the members of the committee, I am authorized to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE]. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: Page 8, line 18, after the period insert a new paragraph as follows:

"CHILDREN'S BUREAU

"Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care: For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity for infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades, under allotments of the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, \$1,200,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will have to make a point of order that the amendment is not germane at this point in the bill. It comes under the Department of Labor.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I would be perfectly willing to withhold the offering of the amendment and offer it at the Department of Labor item in the bill if the gentleman will indicate to me just where that point is.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It would come to the section of the bill devoted to the Department of Labor, page 18.

Mr. KEEFE. I have no objection then to redrafting it so that it may be inserted on page 18 or on page 19 at the end of the provision having to do with the Department of Labor.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I take it for granted that the gentleman will offer it at the place in the bill to which it is germane.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. I have no objection to doing that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] withdraws the amendment for the time being.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct an inquiry to the chairman of the committee.

On page 7, line 20 of this bill, under the heading "Public Health Service" we find this language:

Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth.

May I ask the chairman of the committee if that phrase "and so forth" is used extensively in appropriation bills? It is not clear to me just what it does mean.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The phrase is standardized and is frequently used in appropriation bills. It refers to the various allowances which go with the maintenance of such an office. It is used in order to save time and space in the bill. It is a familiar term and its significance is understood by the officials of the department and by the General Accounting Office.

Mr. CANFIELD. My only additional comment is that it seems to me we should be a little more explicit; \$135,000 is a sizable sum and should be fairly described.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time in order to make certain comments about the bill, which have to do, I am sure, with the section under consideration.

I have here a newspaper clipping from last night's Washington News, from which I should like to read a couple of paragraphs. This article has to do with juvenile delinquency, one of the most important problems we face today. The first paragraph I shall read is as follows:

Major part of the delinquency increase since the war is not due to war tension and disrupted homes. It is due, Dr. Winsor charged, to the way pressure groups and taxpayers' associations have used, or abused, the idea of war economy to cut public funds for services to meet delinquency problems held over from before Pearl Harbor as well as those arising since then.

The second portion I should like to read is this:

When fathers go off to war and mothers go into war industry and family incomes are reduced, we should see a strengthening, not a weakening, of school and recreational facilities, welfare and probation departments, to fill the gaps in caring for growing children. The delinquent child who gets only perfunctory, inadequate treatment from juvenile aid and probation services, who is referred to an institution but cannot be admitted because there is no room, not only fails to get adequate treatment but is confirmed in his delinquent ways by learning that nothing will happen if he continues to play truant from school or engage in harmful gang activities, it was said.

As a person who has spent a good deal of his life as a school teacher, this is a problem in which I am profoundly interested. The committee in this bill saw fit not to include any funds for the care of the children of mothers who are at work in defense industries or elsewhere. I agree with the committee's opinion as expressed in their report, that this is primarily a matter where local responsibility should be exercised to the greatest possible extent. Certainly, I do not think the Federal Government ought to run such programs. I do think there are instances where the local people, having developed an adequate program for tak-

ing care of this problem, may need Federal financial assistance. And where the local people show a need of such financial aid to carry on their program, I think we should give it to them, for this matter of giving children the best possible chance of a healthy adjustment in their formative years is one that just will not wait and which must not be neglected.

I do not believe it is desirable, if it can possibly be avoided, for mothers of children to leave their homes to go to work anywhere. I realize there are a great many mothers who must work for financial reasons and cannot help it, but surely the most important contribution any woman can make is the training of her own family and the rearing of American children.

This problem of care of children, then, is one that should be met first by doing everything possible to encourage and to make possible their mothers staying with their first and biggest job. But the fact is that today many children are not getting the care they require because their mothers are for one reason or another at work. I heartily agree that the localities should take primary responsibility. The method of providing care, recreation, and constructive activities must be then worked out in the communities by the local people. But on the purely financial side, it is my opinion that there will be a number of instances where Federal aid will be desirable and necessary to enable the local people to carry out their own programs.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. What does the gentleman think of the situation in which the mother of the family, when the father has not gone to war, is employed in a war industry, when that mother also goes into the war industry, probably in part for the lure of the money that can be made?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think she is taking a step down from the best and most important contribution she can make.

Mr. HINSHAW. I agree entirely with the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Does not the gentleman feel that before we bring a program in here providing funds for any such purpose the agency asking the funds should come before us with a proper explanation of what they intend to use the money for so that we can know something about what we are doing?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes; I agree with the gentleman about that. I would say further that I think the committee would act properly in being very careful to see that the control of such programs is in the hands of local people who have really developed them and built them up. All I want is that there be available the possibility of Federal financial aid where it is necessary.

May I say a word about another phase of this problem, another item for which the committee did not allow funds, and that is the item upon which the amend-

ment to be offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin has bearing, for here, in the case of the necessity for maternity care of servicemen's wives and their babies when they come into the world, there is a Federal responsibility very definite and clear. Here again I understand the committee rejected the appropriation for the reason that they felt it was not authorized in law and wanted further consideration of it, but it is clear to me that where the father of this baby has gone to war and where his wife who bears a child in his absence, while he is fighting for this country, needs maternity care, it certainly is a responsibility of the Federal Government to see that she gets this medical care and attention.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to point out that under the Selective Service Act as it has been drawn and under the regulations which have been promulgated under it we have a situation where in the case of persons who have been married following certain dates and now have children, the men of those families if they are of draft age are not exempt from service. It is not unnatural that such couples should have children. In many instances they have had not only one but two children since the date set out in the regulations. In any event we have that situation. It is our job to think about it and to do something about it. I do not know how you can expect a young mother with her husband drafted and gone to war to live on the allotment that is allowed and take adequate care of one or two children, unless she goes to work. We do not desire her to go to work and leave those children for some day nursery or other institutional care. We want her to take care of her children as they should be taken care of by their mother. I offer that as something to think about, as a question that has arisen under the law, and one that is highly important to the future not only of our country, but of its citizens of 20 years from now.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission: To increase the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$4,000,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount of contract authorizations contained in prior acts for ship construction and facilities incident thereto is hereby increased by \$5,250,000,000 (toward which \$3,076,280,455 is included in the amount appropriated herein): *Provided further*, That without regard to the limitations imposed thereon in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, the Commission is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative expenses, including the objects specified in such Appropriation Act, during the fiscal year 1943, of not to exceed \$16,625,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Page 11, at the end of line 10, insert "*Provided*, That no ship owned by the United States shall be disposed of under act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11), as amended, except by lease."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is self-explanatory. It merely provides that upon the cessation of war activities title to these ships shall remain in the United States, and that includes naval as well as merchant vessels. It is offered here in conformity with the policy already adopted and as set forth in the provisions of the amended act.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MAAS. As I heard the amendment read, there was no restriction as to the length of the term of the lease. On other legislation we have a limit of 6 months after the conclusion of the war for the termination of the lease.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Lend-Lease Act itself takes care of that. It provides a period of termination, and any limitation here should coincide with the period provided by the Lend-Lease Act.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that perhaps there is something in what the gentleman from Minnesota calls attention to, and that perhaps the language of the Cannon amendment might be amended by adding that the lease under the Lend-Lease Act must expire 6 months after the termination of the war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I have no objection to such a provision and would accept an amendment to that effect.

Mr. MAAS. I think something should be provided in law that the lease shall terminate with the termination of the war. We should not be providing ships to foreign nations with which they could compete with ours even for 6 months after the war. I would like to see the amendment provide for the termination of the lease with the termination of the war.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Strike out the period in the amendment and insert "which must end 6 months after the conclusion of peace."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is now on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Page 11, line 4, insert "*Provided, further*, That no funds appropriated under this act or heretofore or hereafter appropriated under this heading, shall be available

for the construction or acquisition and conversion of any vessels for use as a naval auxiliary, except on a reimbursable basis from funds appropriated to the Navy Department, pursuant to an act authorizing the construction or acquisition and conversion of auxiliary vessels for the Navy Department."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is subject to a point of order, and I make the point of order, or, if the gentleman desires to debate the amendment I shall be glad to reserve the point of order.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I join in the making of the point of order and its reservation.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important matter, and I shall state to the Committee how it happened, how it arose. In January the Navy Department submitted to the Budget in the usual method required by the Department for clearance, a bill to authorize the construction of a million tons of auxiliary. Bear in mind that from the beginning of time down to date the Navy has always controlled what is known in the Navy as the auxiliary shipping bills. For instance, in 1941 and 1942 we authorized 2,500,000 tons of auxiliaries. In the past that authorization has been brought before the House in a separate bill from the Naval Affairs Committee, and when it becomes law, then we go to the Committee on Appropriations to get the money to carry out the authorization. When the Navy Department in January desired to build a million tons of auxiliary, what happened? The naval budget officer from the Navy, on January 13 went before the general Budget officials and they said this:

They state that they were already giving to the Maritime Commission, Admiral Land, sufficient money to finance the building of the merchant ships which can be built according to the types which we call naval auxiliary tonnage. In addition to that, they have given and propose to continue to give the War Shipping Administration, also Admiral Land, plenty of money to convert many of the ships for Army or Navy use. The paper today states a request for \$4,000,000,000 before Congress for the Maritime Commission.

Here it is in the bill. Now, what does that mean? It means that if the construction of the auxiliaries for the Navy, which are composed of tankers, supply ships, repair ships, and other ships that are armed but do not carry armament, they propose by the set-up that is now being worked out with the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration, to give to the Navy its auxiliaries. Now, I am opposed to the War Shipping Administration or the Maritime Commission taking the place of Congress. In other words, what is under way now is to circumvent Congress in making the authorization, the Naval Affairs Committee in presenting it to the House, and the Naval Appropriations Committee from making the appropriation. We have no objection to the Maritime Commission acting as the agent of the Navy to construct any of its auxiliaries, but we do propose to enter a vigorous protest against the Navy Department becoming the pensioner of the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration.

Now, what is going to happen? The Navy says, "We need a million tons of auxiliaries." The Maritime Commission comes in here and gets \$4,000,000,000 to build ships. It will say to the Navy, "There are certain other demands that must be met out of this pool and therefore you may not be able to get what you want." Now, who is going to run the Navy, the War Shipping Administration, the Maritime Commission, or will the Navy run itself? Congress should have a voice in the matter. You are sitting here today and permitting to happen that which we are all opposed to, that is, losing control over what goes into the Navy and what dispositions are made of the ships that are being built by the Navy. I say it is a very important matter. It is a serious matter. The Naval Affairs Committee the other day authorized a billion tons of ships.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Of course, I am frank to admit that the amendment is legislation, but I want to say it comes with poor grace on the part of the Appropriations Committee to make a point of order against this amendment, because the very genesis of this was legislation in the last appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman would feel that the Navy should take charge of building every cargo ship that goes along in a convoy.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Not at all; but I do say that the Navy should control its auxiliaries and not turn it over to the War Shipping Administration or to the Maritime Commission. By what you are doing here, see what happens now. The Budget is refusing to clear a bill for a million tons of auxiliaries, but you tell them to get it out of the pool of the Maritime Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS]. Of course, the Chairman understands we reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. The Chair so understands. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, I am hoping that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] will withdraw the point of order against this amendment. The Naval Affairs Committee has gone into this matter very carefully and has unan-

imously voted to offer this amendment to this appropriation bill.

We find ourselves in a very peculiar situation, where the Naval Affairs Committee, charged by the House with the responsibility of bringing before it legislation for the composition of the Navy, is losing control, losing even the right to get information about the size of the Navy. We will not know what the composition of the Navy will be. We will not know what we ought to authorize, because we will not know what they are going to get through the Maritime Commission. They are going to build ships for the Navy. Thereafter ships will be built for the Navy that will never have been approved by the Naval Affairs Committee, nor authorized by the Congress. We are not going to know what we ought to authorize hereafter, because we will not know what they will have or what they may or may not need.

Further, I point out to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that in the category of auxiliaries they are now including escort carriers which, by the wildest stretch of the imagination, cannot be interpreted as auxiliaries. An escort carrier is a combatant vessel. We fly airplanes from it. Naval personnel—not contract labor, but naval aviators have to operate off of those carriers. The only possible interpretation of it being an auxiliary is that it escorts convoys, but it is a naval combatant vessel.

The Navy Department no longer has control over the design or the construction; it cannot even inspect these vessels, and I want to point out that after they are built it requires considerable alteration by the Navy after the Maritime Commission has built them. We do not object to the Maritime Commission's building them; we are merely asking that they act as the contract agents for the Navy, and this amendment merely provides that the Navy shall design, or shall have the final say at least on the design and on the construction and shall have some supervisory inspection service over these ships so that they shall be built for the purpose to which they are to be put in operation by the Navy.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Does not this amendment, in effect, allow the Maritime Commission to interfere in what may be a matter of naval strategy?

Mr. MAAS. The proposed situation without our amendment certainly does. Heretofore the policy has always been that military people must decide military strategy. Now you are setting up a civilian agency that sets itself over and above the military, because military strategy is dependent upon the equipment and the ships and the transports that we need to carry that strategy out. Thus, you are giving to a civilian agency the power of vetoing military strategy.

Mr. HESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. HESS. Under this set-up, would it not be possible for the Maritime Commission, which is constructing these carriers, to turn them over to foreign nations under lend-lease?

Mr. MASS. It would. The gentleman from Missouri has offered an amendment permitting them to lease but not to transfer to our other allies; but here the Navy is told that it cannot go before the Naval Affairs Committee and ask for tonnage because it must get them from the Maritime Commission, and the Maritime Commission may say, "We are sorry; we have decided to give this to one of the United Nations under lease-lend." The Navy finds itself unable to carry out its strategy because it does not control the shipping program.

I hope the gentleman will withdraw the point of order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would completely disorganize our ship construction program; it would stop the building of ships already on the ways; it would cancel contracts requiring months to negotiate; it would throw a destructive monkey wrench into smooth-running machinery; it would delay immeasurably our war construction program.

I ask, Mr. Chairman, permission to include in the Record a statement submitted to the Committee on Appropriations by Admiral Land at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The memorandum is particularly pertinent and should have the careful consideration of all who are interested in expediting an efficient construction program. Under the leave granted it is included as follows:

RE: PROPOSAL TO PLACE MARITIME CONSTRUCTION OF VESSELS FOR USE AS AUXILIARIES ON A REIMBURSABLE BASIS

The present construction program of the Maritime Commission including some military and naval auxiliary construction has been carefully worked out under Presidential direction, on a maximum basis to make the most effective use of steel and other materials, ship-construction facilities, and manpower in the yards, the offices and in governmental agencies.

This is primarily true with the idea of utilizing the best shipbuilding brains in the country, always considering the brains available and the ability to produce.

The agreements and arrangements between the Maritime Commission and the other agencies worked out in the line with the program of the President cannot be disarranged without slowing down the war construction program and without a needless slowing down of the use of war manpower.

The attitude of all the agencies in the past has been to avoid any activity of an unnecessary nature in the coordination of the construction program both of strictly merchant vessels and vessels capable of use as naval or military auxiliaries, or expressly designed as such.

The proposed amendment would upset the whole accounting arrangement worked out under the President's program not only as to future construction, but as to construction heretofore constructed, acquired, or converted for naval or military use. It would throw out of pattern the appropriations made and to be made for merchant vessel construction,

including certain vessels for naval or military use.

Any modification will seriously disarrange the close working cooperation now existing between the Navy Department and the United States Maritime Commission with particular reference to new construction, as it affects the all-out war effort.

The amendment would require a specific additional authorization for such construction by the Maritime Commission and involve, even if such construction should be continued by the Maritime Commission in line with the present over-all ship-construction program, a tremendous duplication of supervisory manpower as well as much dislocation of arrangements for allocation of vessels, not only shipways but shipyard labor supervision, both by the contractors and by the Government.

The job is to build the ships to help win the war. The ultimate control or permanent provision of vessels specifically designed for auxiliary use will be worked out in line with the President's program. For the present the ship-construction program and the utilization program must be kept on a coordinated, unified basis in order to make the most effective use of the available construction facilities and available tonnage in meeting necessities of the war effort.

The proposed amendment is legislation in that it retroactively amends the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. The Commission's construction fund is created by that act. That act expressly provides that vessels constructed under it must be of such design that the vessel may be suitable for economical and speedy conversion into a naval or military auxiliary, or otherwise suitable for the use of the United States Government in time of war or national emergency (see sec. 501 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936). The proposed amendment would amend and, in fact, render ineffective the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, by requiring an appropriation and a specific authorization before any vessel suitable for use as a naval auxiliary could be constructed with funds in the construction fund of the Maritime Commission. It would render illegal action lawfully taken under existing law. Construction under existing contracts would have to be stopped.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Is it not true that the construction program which the Maritime Commission has now entered upon and which this bill implements by giving them funds to carry out the construction program upon which they are engaged and which is under the direction of the President of the United States after conference with the Navy Department? It certainly is a ridiculous and violent assumption to say that the Maritime Commission, whose one object is to build ships, cargo ships, or any other kind of ships to help win the war, would not turn over to the Navy whatever ought to be turned over to the Navy. I think we are exaggerating far beyond its importance something that would not possibly occur.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Does the gentleman think the Navy should be required to get its tonnage for auxiliaries from the War Shipping Administration? Or should it get it from Congress?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the Navy should get it from Congress.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. All right; but it is not getting it from Congress.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Let me say this to my friend, my distinguished friend, my able friend, who is chairman of the great committee that gets anything it wants to have because they are usually reasonable when they ask for something in this House, that if there is any division about this, the way to do it is for my friend to bring something here from his great committee and let the Congress, after recommendations for or against by the President, act upon it. What we are doing here is exactly what the Navy has asked to be done.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. All that we are asking in this matter of auxiliary shipping, all that the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Department is asking be done, is that the Congress control their affairs, and not the Maritime Commission.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Then does not my friend think the Secretary of the Navy and the President ought to get together?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Oh, I think they are together.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They are not, because this is the recommendation of the Maritime Commission carrying out a program agreed upon under the direction of the President of the United States.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Of course, in this program the Kaiser ships have been agreed upon.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the proper remedy is for the gentleman and his great committee to bring in a bill to authorize the procedure he recommends, rather than attempt it by way of amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to insist on the point of order.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I shall concede the point of order.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman concedes the point of order, I wish to emphasize the fact that the relations between the gentleman and myself in the conduct of our committees have been very cordial, and I do not want my appearance in objecting to this amendment or raising a point of order against it to be taken as an objection to the essential principles that are involved in the gentleman's amendment. I am in sympathy with the objections sought by the amendment, but I make the point of order, because I do not think that this deficiency bill is the proper place to secure those objections, for it would possibly tie up construction under existing legislation for the Maritime Commission. I am in sympathy with the gentleman's objectives.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. May I say to both the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Missouri that this does not interfere at all with any construction program of the Maritime Commission. It merely gives back to the

Congress control of the auxiliary of the Navy. What is happening? It goes from the Congress under blanket authorization to the War Shipping Administration and to the Maritime Commission. If you want to control these things, let it go as it has been in the past. We want the Maritime Commission to construct the ships. They are building the ships for us today involving a hundred million dollars. We have no quarrel there, but we do say that Congress should say what constitutes a navy. The Constitution put the responsibility upon the Congress to provide and maintain a navy, not the Maritime Commission and not the Shipping Administration.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] or the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] desire to be heard further?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Page 11, line 4, before the word "Provided", insert the following: "Provided further, That no funds appropriated under this act shall be available for the construction or acquisition and conversion of any vessel for use as a naval auxiliary which is not constructed or acquired and converted on a reimbursable basis from funds appropriated to the Navy Department pursuant to an act authorizing the construction or acquisition and conversion of auxiliary vessels for the Navy Department, and."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I submit that this amendment is not legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. All time of debate has expired.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this is on the point of order. I submit this is not legislation on an appropriation bill. It is a limitation on the money to be used in the construction of certain types of ships.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, may I speak very briefly on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation bill provides money for the construction of ships by the Maritime Commission. As I understand the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, it simply limits those funds as to the type of ships for which the funds might be used and is, therefore, very definitely a limitation on the appropriation itself and not legislation.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard briefly?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, the beginning of the section is that the appro-

priation is made to increase the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and any amendment such as proposed by the gentleman effects an amendment to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. If legislation is brought in to accomplish the purpose which the gentleman desires, I have no objection, but I am unable and he is unable to say what effect it will have upon the fund that is provided for the work now in progress. But whether that is true or not, it would be an amendment to the construction fund provided by the Merchant Marine Act.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, here is an authorization for the Maritime Commission to build ships, any kind of ships. We put a limitation on it and say they cannot build a certain type of ship. That certainly is not legislation. It is a limitation. That is the whole point.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All debate has been closed.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The debate had not closed on the section and all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will first dispose of the point of order.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] raises a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I have withdrawn the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] insist on the point of order?

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] provides for a limitation upon the appropriation contained in this bill. Therein it differs from the last amendment offered.

The gentleman from Missouri raises the point of order that the amendment is legislation upon an appropriation bill.

The Chair thinks that clearly this is merely a limitation upon an appropriation, therefore overrules the point of order.

Under the unanimous agreement, all debate on this paragraph of the bill was confined to 10 minutes, which time has expired; therefore no further debate is permissible on this amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 81, noes 40.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 10, line 24, strike out "\$4,000,000,000" and insert "\$3,772,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to take out the money that would be required for the 36 aircraft carriers that would have to be built some other way and not out of this appropriation, under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 46, noes 61.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, fiscal year 1943, \$3,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, realizing the sentiment of the House with reference to increasing any appropriations provided in the bill by the committee, I am not going to offer an amendment to increase this appropriation from \$3,500,000 to the amount requested by the President through the Bureau of the Budget. The Budget asks for \$3,944,000. This was cut to \$3,500,000 by the committee.

On the 1st of January a meeting was held in Denver of the State officials having to do with insect and grasshopper control. At that meeting it was decided that it was necessary in view of the conditions that at least the sum of \$4,250,000 should be provided. Later the Budget submitted a request for \$3,944,000. These funds are used for the control of several insects but the one in which we are the most interested is the grasshopper. Approximately 12,900 tons of bait are estimated as necessary for the Western States infested with this pest. Montana needs the greatest amount of bait material, 2,075 tons; Nebraska comes second with an estimate of 1,280; Texas third, with 1,250; and the others fall in line below that mark.

The States that are interested in this item are Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.

I want to make this record, Mr. Chairman, so when the matter comes before the Senate Committee on Appropriations they will be apprised of the necessity for an increase of this amount.

Last year there was appropriated the full amount asked by the Budget, \$3,950,000. That was cut this year; yet last year was a good year for production, and with a very successful campaign of con-

trol, still 5 percent of the crops in these Western States was destroyed by the insects, principally by grasshoppers.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I did not hear the gentleman mention the State of Arizona as being one also afflicted by grasshoppers.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is right.

Mr. MURDOCK. I assure the gentleman it is one of the Western States that is so afflicted.

Mr. O'CONNOR. It is one of the vital States that is so affected. I am sorry I omitted the gentleman's State and hurry to assure the gentleman it was not intentional. I do not want to criticize the Committee for I know they are trying to cut down on every nonessential item, as they term it, but the production of food is just as essential today as any other factor vital to our military effort. I am not going to offer an amendment, because I feel confident the committee would have to oppose it and defend the bill, and I feel that the House consequently would probably vote down the amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I hope the gentleman has recognized that in the language of this bill there is a provision that allows the Federal Government to work on range lands this year. This is the first time it has been done. I think this is of great benefit to the gentleman's State.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is very true. This is what happens. As a rule the grasshoppers infest the range land and then later when the grass becomes not so good they get over into the crops and destroy the crops. The importance of protecting essential food and fiber crops from the threatening populations of grasshoppers and the scarcity of labor for the coming crop season no doubt prompted the Department to request funds to extend its part of the cooperative effort to combat grasshopper control somewhat beyond the practice followed in preceding years. The estimate submitted contemplated the procurement and transportation of bait materials to distribution centers where they will be available to farmers for use in protecting cultivated crops. Approximately 12,900 tons of bait will be needed to apply control on somewhat more than 2,000,000 acres of croplands. In addition to this the estimate contemplated the purchase and application of approximately 14,800 tons of bait to an additional 3,900,000 acres through the use of trained assistants working under supervision and using equipment furnished by the Government.

The heavy infestations that may occur on range lands will also destroy large quantities of valuable forage needed for food of livestock. The control of grasshoppers on range and idle lands is, therefore, of special importance in connection

with the production of food needed because of the war effort.

(Mr. O'CONNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various acts of Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us a deficiency bill. I am not rising to make any effort to have reintroduced into it any of the funds that have been taken out, but I do rise to bring to your attention something of vital moment to the Nation and to the future of our country, which is larger than the Nation.

We are finding on every hand that our homes are being endangered. Our men are with the forces and intensively on the production lines. Our women are being called upon to take an increasingly active part in the war program. The cross purposes at which we are working in so many of our war efforts mean that one group pulls people out and the other group tries to put them in. I assert very, very feelingly today the hope that this Congress will take into consideration a fundamental principle of the future, which is the children, and their homes. Without adequate maternity care, without proper environment, without the protection of the home itself, we are going to lose our virility, we are going to lose everything for which this entire holocaust is taking place.

Those of us who work in the field of social hygiene know that the increase of venereal diseases among children down to the age of 5 years is shocking beyond measure. Why? Because in so many instances the mothers and the fathers are out of the home and no one is responsible. England has found that it is uneconomic to have the children below certain ages brought into nurseries; perhaps we will find the same thing. But let us find ways to protect our mothers and through them the children now. Let us find ways to make it possible for the mothers of children, say under 12 years of age, to be constrained to stay at home. On one hand many people are trying to do this, but on the other hand our terrible need for production is drawing these women out. The young women of the world are the future of the world, and their children must be protected in every possible way. So I would urge you, even as I charge myself, to be exceedingly watchful in the Committee on Appropriations, and in every committee on which we sit. Let us be careful lest in our endeavor to be more careful of money, we be less careful of life, less careful of health, less careful of the right of the children to be physically well born, with adequate mental capacity to be constructive citizens, with such opportunity as can be given only through an adequate home whose influences are those of emotional security.

Have you any conception of what it is to a child to find home insecure, mother not there, daddy not there? The child wonders what has happened, and fears

that perhaps they do not care so much as they used to care, and feels lost—responsible to no one, often with serious consequence.

We must not permit the war, terrible as its needs are, to make us forget that the peace needs are going to be even greater. Can you imagine a time in which it could be more important to have people of good physical strength and vitality, clear minds, trained emotions, and God-fearing spirits than in that time which is coming after this war—the time we call peace, the time for building the new world? What are we building a new world for? Are we building a new world for social and moral cripples, physical cripples, or are we going to protect it from those admissions of our failure to be true to the great laws of life?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943, \$12,300.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 19, line 3, after the period, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"CHILDREN'S BUREAU

"Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care: For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades, under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, \$1,200,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I make the point of order that the amendment is not authorized by law.

Mr. KEEFE. I ask the gentleman to withhold the point of order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I should be very glad to withhold the point of order. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri reserves the point of order.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the first necessity of childhood is provision for safe arrival into the world. A year ago it became apparent that many young women, wives of men in the armed services, often living away from home and expecting their first babies, would not be able to obtain good maternity care throughout the prenatal period and at the time of childbirth, unless public maternal and child-health services could be provided when good care was not otherwise available. Many of the wives

living near army posts are nonresidents and, therefore, not eligible for certain community services. Private funds have been made available for emergency care for a number of these women, or more often for the cost of sending them back from the camps to their home towns, but often it is not feasible for the wife to go elsewhere. As the number of cases increase, private funds have proved to be insufficient to meet the need of medical and hospital care. The Army has been forced to discontinue in many areas the provision of medical or hospital care for wives and children of service men which it usually provides during peacetime. American Red Cross officials have indicated the inability of their chapters to meet the need. Neither the Red Cross, the Army Emergency Relief, nor the Navy Relief Society have the organization to carry out a program of maternity care of the size indicated. The State health departments already have the administrative organization to undertake such a program in their maternal and child-health divisions and local public health services.

Red Cross representatives at 240 Army posts reported that in the one month from July 15 to August 15, 1942, 3,262 soldiers requested help in securing maternity care for their wives; 39 percent of these requests were for assistance in obtaining care for wives living near the army posts, and 61 percent were requests for assistance in obtaining care of wives living in another State.

The problem of maternity care exists not only near the camps but also in many home communities where wives and children of service men are living and where public provision for maternity care or medical care of children is not available or is inadequate. The American Red Cross reports that 2,601 requests from soldiers' and sailors' wives for help in obtaining maternity care or care for their sick children were received in the month of August 1942 in a 10 percent cross section of chapters in 46 States.

Dependents' allowances for privates and the lower grades of noncommissioned officers are not sufficient unless the families have other income to provide for the costs of maternity care and care of sick children, which amount to at least \$70 and \$80 per case for maternity care and at least \$20 or \$30 for medical care of the baby during the first year of life.

At the request of the State health officers, the Children's Bureau has made special allotments during the current year from maternal and child health funds available under the Social Security Act for grants to State health agencies. Altogether \$390,177 has been made available to meet the need for medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care. At the beginning of the program 38 State health departments indicated that a total of \$544,900 would be needed. Twenty-eight States are now carrying on these programs under plans approved by the Children's Bureau, most of them not getting under way until the second quarter of this fiscal year. Physicians attending women eligible for care may

state in the application for care whether hospital care is needed, and if so, authorization may be given by the State health agency. Proof of financial need is not required, but it must be shown that similar care is not otherwise available. The State plans set up rates of payment to physicians and hospitals and to agencies providing visiting-nurse care.

Experience during the past 5 months shows that the demand for this service is very great; the sums available have not been sufficient to enable some States to accept all the cases for which application has been made. One State, for example, in December 1942 had a waiting list of 300, and another a waiting list of 400.

On February 3, 1943, the President transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Children's Bureau for the fiscal year 1943 in the amount of \$1,200,000 for grants to States for the payment of maternity care and infant care for the wives and infants of the men in the armed forces of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades—grades carrying monthly base pay of \$73 or under. The grants are to be made in accordance with plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. The pending amendment would restore this amount to the present bill. I fully realize that the amendment offered is subject to the point of order that the amount requested is in excess of the amount authorized by the maternal and child-welfare sections of the Social Security Act. We were in hopes that the point of order would not be raised. The problem is here. It is critical and should prompt the proper legislative committee to act at once in bringing in legislation that will give proper legislative authority for this appropriation.

The following questions and answers and the following letters answer many questions in relation to this amendment:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING PROPOSAL FOR AN APPROPRIATION FOR GRANTS TO STATES FOR EMERGENCY MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE
(For more detailed information see hearings, pp. 317-329)

1. Is there legislative authority for the appropriation?

There is certainly a basis for work of this kind in title V, part 1, of the Social Security Act—in fact there is full authority as to everything except the amount of appropriation authorized. This title, section 501, authorizes appropriations "for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve, as far as practicable under the conditions in such State, services for promoting the health of mothers and children." The methods of administration which would be followed with respect to the new funds would be in accordance with procedures, policies, and regulations relating to maternal and child-health programs under the Social Security Act. Limited programs of the kind proposed are already in operation under these provisions, and the new money would merely provide for an extension of these programs.

2. Why is the proposal intended to benefit only the enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay ratings of the armed services?

Because these are the men whose pay rates are so low that they are unable to provide these services for their wives and children.

These are also the grades covered by legislation providing allotments and allowances to dependents of men in the armed forces. Enlisted men in the first, second, and third grade are entitled to quarters or monthly allowances for quarters for dependents. (At present approximately \$38.)

3. What is the basis of eligibility for care? Eligibility is determined by the State health agency on the basis of an application from the physician to whom the woman applies for care, stating that maternity care or medical care for infants and health supervision for such infants is needed. No test of financial need is required but care will not be approved if similar services are otherwise available (through facilities provided by the Army, Navy, State, and local health agencies or other local authorities).

4. How are funds to be allotted?

Allotments to States will be made by the Secretary of Labor on the basis of the financial need of each State for carrying out its plan, taking into consideration the number of children born in the State whose fathers are in the armed forces of the United States, the extent to which there are unusually large concentrations of troops in the State, and the experience of the State as to applications for care. (See information on numbers of births whose fathers are in the military service, attached.)

5. What requirements will the Children's Bureau require to be incorporated in the plan submitted by the State health agency before such plan can be approved?

a. That costs of State and local administration will be provided from existing funds or new funds provided by States or localities, without recourse to the funds provided by the new appropriation.

b. That care will be available only when the father is an enlisted man of the specified grades in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

c. That the requirements of section 503 (a), subsections 2 to 4 and 6, are met. (These requirements provide for administration of the plan or supervision of the administration of the plan by the State health agency; such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the plan; such reports as may be required by the Secretary of Labor; and provision for cooperation with medical, nursing, welfare groups and organizations.)

6. What provision will be made with reference to costs per case?

The State plan will provide for maximum rates for care of certain types and for agreements with hospitals made by the State health agency in accordance with procedures outlined in the regulations. Costs of hospital care will be calculated on basis of per diem ward costs.

7. What will be the annual cost?

The amount of \$1,200,000 will provide for about 15,000 cases in 1 quarter, or about two-fifths of the births expected to men in the armed forces during that quarter. The total annual cost would range from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 and would cover from a third to a half of the cases. Costs are estimated as averaging \$75 for maternity cases and \$20 for health supervision and medical care of infants during 1 year. There will, of course, be considerable variation in cost per case depending on whether hospital care is required and other factors.

8. How many States are now cooperating in a program of this kind?

Money was set aside under maternal and child-health funds for 29 States. Plans for 27 States had been approved at the time of the hearing. (See p. 328.) An additional plan has since been approved. The list of States as given in table 1, page 328, is correct as of today as to States with approved plans, with the exception of Virginia, which has withdrawn its affiliation for the time being.

Funds have been exhausted in a number of States (9 States as of the date of the hearing).

9. What is the extent of the need?

The extent of the need is shown on page 325 of the hearings. It is important to note that the Army and Navy formerly provided medical and hospital care for dependents of service men without regard to financial need. The Army has been forced to discontinue in many areas the provision of such care which it usually provides during peacetime. American Red Cross officials have indicated the inability of their chapters to meet the need. Colonel Myer, of the Army Emergency Relief, wrote the Children's Bureau in August that "none except emergency cases are included in which we give assistance." On December 8 a letter from the Army Air Forces Branch, District of Columbia Division of the Army Emergency Relief, signed by Lavinia H. Van Nostrand for the first vice president, stated: "I am so interested in this program because in our Army Emergency Relief, Air Forces Branch, we have many calls for assistance from prospective mothers. There just isn't any provision made for them in our relief program."

As stated in the hearings, Red Cross representatives at 240 Army posts reported that in the 1 month from July 15 to August 15, 1942, 3,262 soldiers requested help in securing maternity care for their wives; 39 percent of these requests were for assistance in obtaining care for wives living near the Army post, and 61 percent were requests for assistance in obtaining care of wives living in another State.

The problem of maternity care exists not only near the camps but also in many home communities where wives and children of service men are living and where public provision for maternity care or medical care of children is not available or is inadequate. The American Red Cross reports that 2,601 requests from soldiers' and sailors' wives for help in obtaining maternity care or care for their sick children were received in the month of August 1942 in a 10-percent cross-section of chapters in 46 States.

In a letter dated August 25, 1942, from the Salinas Valley Chapter, Salinas, Calif., of the American Red Cross, the following statement is made:

"It so happens that within the past 2 weeks the situation has grown out of bounds, due to the increase of Army population and also to the fact that this is the time when we might rightfully expect an increase of babies.

"The Army hospital at the Presidio of Monterey has taken these women for prenatal care and for delivery until 2 weeks ago, when this service had to be discontinued. This left the Salinas Valley Chapter with about 50 expectant mothers with no arrangement for prenatal or maternity care.

"We, of course, are trying to work this out with the county health officers. For the time being, the presidio is continuing its prenatal clinic. At the last clinic session our women left home at 7:45 in the morning and returned to Salinas, a distance of 20 miles, about 2:30 in the afternoon, having had no lunch. Only one physician was available."

The following case has been reported by the State Health Department of Wisconsin:

"Corporal X, extremely worried and concerned, appeared at the health department, sent by the Sisters at St. — Hospital, where his wife had been confined 2 days before. The Sisters had asked him about meeting the hospital charges and he had had to tell them that he had absolutely no funds. The couple had come from the Dakotas and this was their first baby. Shortly before confinement, Mrs. X had a short hospitalization and Corporal X was paying on these charges. They lived in an old apartment house in a poor part of town and shared both kitchen and bathroom with neighbors. The income was \$94 monthly, of which \$35 went for rent, \$7

for military insurance, \$2.50 for bonds (deducted), \$2.50 camp laundry (deducted), \$25 for food, and a few dollars a week on the old hospital bill. The couple had been unable to provide anything for the baby, and all that was in readiness were some things the landlady and neighbors had sewed for it. The physician at the Army camp had given prenatal care, but was unwilling to sign an application for hospital care at health department expense, as he thought free services should be only for the destitute; therefore, the health department felt it could do nothing further."

[From The Child of November 1942]

SAFEGUARDING THE HEALTH OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

MATERNITY CARE FOR WIVES OF MEN IN MILITARY SERVICE

State plans approved

By October 1942 State and territorial health departments had requested from the Children's Bureau funds amounting to more than \$1,500,000 to provide obstetric and pediatric medical care and hospital care for the families of men in military service. Plans had been received from 25 States and Hawaii and most of these had been approved and were in operation: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Funds totaling \$308,000 have been allotted to these States to meet immediate needs. No further funds can be allotted to these States from current Fund B appropriations. Appropriation of additional funds depends on the passage of bills now in Congress.

In several of the States the services are made available on a State-wide basis; in others they are limited to the most critical areas surrounding military posts. Some of the plans provide only maternity care; others include care for sick children under 1 year of age.

Percentage of newborn babies whose fathers are in military service

The percentage of all babies born whose fathers are in military service is already substantial and is on the increase. Preliminary figures based on birth certificates filed during May, June, and July 1942 are available for 28 States and the District of Columbia. The following tabulation shows the percentage of these babies whose fathers were stated to be soldiers or sailors:

State	Total births	Children of men in military service	
		Number	Percent of total
Total, 28 States and District of Columbia.....	303,357	9,176	3.0
District of Columbia.....	5,089	401	7.9
Wyoming.....	1,419	85	6.0
Kansas.....	8,416	460	5.5
Rhode Island.....	3,428	166	4.8
Georgia.....	13,618	642	4.7
Maryland.....	4,092	188	4.6
Louisiana.....	9,354	408	4.4
Nebraska.....	5,655	240	4.2
Utah.....	3,933	166	4.2
Oregon.....	5,697	234	4.1
New Mexico.....	3,475	135	3.9
Arizona.....	3,076	114	3.7
Maine.....	4,480	160	3.6
North Carolina.....	21,118	765	3.6
Idaho.....	2,981	104	3.5
Delaware.....	1,397	43	3.1
West Virginia.....	9,460	282	3.0
Illinois.....	35,904	958	2.7
Missouri.....	15,681	425	2.7

¹ Data for June, July, and August.

State	Total births	Children of men in military service	
		Number	Percent of total
Tennessee.....	15,750	388	2.5
Mississippi.....	11,870	285	2.4
Ohio.....	33,971	812	2.4
Indiana.....	16,303	367	2.3
North Dakota ²	2,950	68	2.3
Michigan.....	29,587	675	2.3
Iowa.....	11,999	265	2.2
South Dakota.....	3,105	66	2.1
Vermont.....	1,810	38	2.1
Wisconsin ³	23,330	236	1.0

² July data incomplete.

³ Figures for 5 months, January-May 1942.

Thus 3 percent of all the babies whose births were registered in these States in May, June, and July 1942 were born to wives of men in military service. In nine States and the District of Columbia the percentage was more than 4. But in the fall of 1941 not only was the total strength of the military force much less than it is now, but the proportion of married men in the services was much smaller.

In 22 States, where it was possible to analyze the figures by months, the percentage rose from an average of 2.7 in May to 3.1 in June and 3.7 in July.

The Children's Bureau has information which indicates that the proportion of married men in the armed forces more than doubled in the short period from December 1941 to April 1942. Indications are that the increase is continuing. On the basis of this information and the figures presented in the table, it may be conservatively estimated that 5 percent of the births in the United States in the year beginning July 1942 will be to wives of men in the armed forces. Since the information available as to the strength of the armed forces in the fall of 1941 and the proportion of married men in them agrees well with the results of the information tabulated from birth certificates, State health officers may find it useful to study birth certificates registered in planning programs for maternity care for soldiers' and sailors' wives.

For children born of unmarried parents whose fathers are in military service the percentage is probably much higher than for all babies. In one State, Michigan, for which information is available, from birth certificates filed during May, June, and July 1942, it appears that 2.3 percent of all babies were stated to have fathers in military service, compared with nearly 10 percent of the children born out of wedlock. This figure, of course, is based on a small sample, but at least it can be taken to indicate that this problem is especially acute.

MATERNITY CARE FOR WIVES OF MEN IN MILITARY SERVICE

Letters and reports have come to the Children's Bureau from 21 States, written by physicians and nurses, as well as health officers, who are administering the programs. The States represented are Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin.

EXCERPTS FROM THESE LETTERS AND REPORTS

From a physician in Olympia, Wash., writing to the State health department:

"In reply to your letter of January 30, 1943, concerning the possibility of having to discontinue the care of maternity cases who are dependents of soldiers.

"I think it rather important that every effort be made to continue this program."

"Last June I made a survey and found the wives of 2,500 enlisted men living in Olympia. Since then two eastern divisions have arrived at Fort Lewis, and this number has increased. This is a potential problem.

"Thurston County has no hospital, and these people are living in furnished rooms, so that hospitalization is necessary either here or as an emergency at Fort Lewis.

"I find that room and board in Olympia at present is about \$60 per month, with room alone at \$28 per month as a minimum. From this you can readily see that these people have no funds themselves. In fact, the after-care of these people is becoming a problem where they are living in rooms.

"These wives are a long way from their relatives, in case of one division, the New York and New Jersey, so transporting them home is not practical.

"It might be worth while to contact the Governor and see if the legislature would send a memorial to Congress urging an appropriation.

"If I can be of any assistance, let me know."

And two others from Minnesota—women needing help for themselves:

"DEAR SIR: Am writing you in regards of my confinement that is to be in April. My husband is in Army, a private in Hawaii, and I was told that there is a help in paying for cases of Army wives' confinements. So would like to hear from you in regards to this matter.

"I am staying home, but I have to pay for board and room, and after buying fuel for heating my room, there isn't much left from my checks from War Department. So, please write and let me know all details about this.

"Mrs. M. ———,

"115 W. ——— St., Winona, Minn.

"My doctor is: Dr. ———."

"DEAR SRS: Through my doctor, I have received information that you help soldiers' wives with hospital expenses.

"I am expecting a baby in less than a month. My husband is a private in the Army and as yet I haven't received my allotment. Being without anything whatsoever for 4 months has made my past expenses quite high. I am staying at home or otherwise I don't know what I would have done.

"My doctor told me that you helped others—soldiers and their wives—in similar cases, who have needed help. If I could but hear further about this I would appreciate it very much.

"It would be such a comfort if I could possibly get aid with this expense.

"Sincerely yours,

"Mrs. H. ———,

"Route 2, Wayzata, Minn."

From a public-health nurse in Boise, Idaho, reporting three cases of wives of servicemen under her care:

"Mrs. H., a young mother of three children, lives with her parents. The husband is stationed in Australia. The husband has not seen the youngest child, who is now 5 months old. The child is suffering from malnutrition. Immediate hospitalization of infant was recommended by the pediatrician and finances were taken care of."

From the chief of social service, Duke University Hospital, Durham, N. C.:

"As you know, quite a number of women have been given maternity care in Duke Hospital under maternal and child health services. Previous to this plan for enlisted men's wives and infants we had an increasing number of nonresident women and infants needing medical care and without sufficient funds to pay for it.

"One girl came from California to Durham because her husband had relatives here and he is stationed at a camp about 100 miles from here. She was quite relieved to be

accepted here under the plan because she has a possible heart disease.

"Yesterday, Mrs. X, an 18-year-old white woman, wife of a private at Camp Butner, was admitted as an emergency to Duke Hospital. She is 7 months pregnant and has had some bleeding throughout most of the pregnancy. She and her husband, previous to his induction 4 months ago, were tenant farmers in Alabama. He was drafted before he was able to sell his crop so that they not only did not have any money except for the Army pay and allowance, but also had several debts. When their other baby was born 18 months ago he had "Doc W., a wonderful doctor—knew him all his life," deliver her at home and she had come through it all right although she almost had a miscarriage several times. In Durham they had lived in a home where there are several other Army families. She had been to a local physician twice. Private X meant for her to come to the hospital, but didn't know how he was going to pay for her delivery. He felt he should have watched his wife closer, but she never complained. A neighbor and landlord brought her to the clinic. * * * Her husband was surprised when told of this plan for paying for hospitalization and with an obviously relieved expression said "sure takes a load of worry off my shoulders." No one had told him about it before and several men in his company are in his same fix. * * *

"A number of infants have also been hospitalized under this plan and much the same relief and appreciation is shown by the parents. Again the living conditions, strain, and tension mothers are under in a new environment will undoubtedly affect the health of babies. This past week a mother and 6-month-old baby arrived at the local bus station after a 3-day bus trip from Missouri. They came to be with the soldier stationed at Camp Butner who had never seen the baby and wanted to before he was sent out. They had no place to live, of course knew nothing about local medical facilities, nor had the money to pay for medical care. The baby was critically ill with pneumonia, was referred to the hospital by the Travelers Aid Service upon arrival at the bus station and immediately admitted to this hospital under the plan."

A nurse in New Jersey reports the following case:

"Mrs. T is a young woman, under 20, married to a private who is stationed elsewhere; living with her mother-in-law. Mrs. T expects a baby in April. She has been receiving prenatal care from a local physician. She has been worried about how she could pay for medical and hospital care at time of delivery since neither she nor her mother-in-law have any independent means. When she learned, through her physician, that the State MCH program would pay for this care, she was overjoyed, since this seemed the solution of her previously insoluble problem. The young woman was frightened about having a baby. Her mother-in-law seemed as much frightened as the girl herself. The public-health nurse understood the girl's anxieties and told her about the type of care she would get, summing it up by saying, 'we will take care of you as though you were our daughter.' This reassurance evidently meant much to the girl and she appeared much calmer and happier."

From South Dakota comes the report of two mothers who had had maternity care under the State health department plan. Both had Caesarian operations:

"Mrs. X's husband is a private in the Army. A normal 7½-pound baby boy was delivered by Caesarian section on December 28. This program made it possible for Mrs. X to have good antepartum, intrapartum, and postpartum service.

"Her parents are of the very low-income group and financial aid was necessary."

"Mrs. S is a primipara, 24 years old and the wife of a private first-class. She lives in a small home with her parents, brother and his family. This home has only two bedrooms and, as a result, the expectant mother had to sleep on a davenport.

"Prenatal care was given by a physician and public-health nurse. The medical and hospital obstetric care program made it possible for Mrs. S to be brought to the hospital 2 weeks prior to delivery. A normal 7-pound male was delivered by Caesarian section."

From Phoenix, Ariz., a nurse reports that previous maternity care in Army hospitals is no longer available. This case illustrates the need for a planned service:

"This case was that of a private's wife who received her prenatal care at Luke Field, expecting to be delivered there until within a week's time of delivery. She was then advised that they were no longer able to care for obstetrical cases. Captain — was notified of this and arrangements made by him at St. — Hospital, which has accommodations for five cases. This mission is primarily for the colored population but due to the emergency consented to care for the needs of this type of case. Due to their limited accommodations, they were only able to keep this woman 3 days from time of delivery. She was then returned to her home where she is taking care of the baby by herself with the help of her husband. Captain — requested the assistance of the city health nurse and both the nurse and doctor have been making frequent calls at the home."

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, every Member of the House can subscribe to the tender and human sentiments expressed by the lovely and gracious gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] and those expressed so forcibly and so well by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. However, there are definite limits within which the Congress may act when you have a particular measure before you for consideration. This committee is an appropriation committee and not a legislative nor a policy committee. Every committee of this House, policy-making committee, and rightfully so, is extremely jealous of its prerogatives. The Appropriations Committee would be criticized severely if it attempted to legislate on this matter. Speaking as a member of the Appropriations Committee I would be among the first to criticize the action of my own committee if we should attempt to enter into the broad field of legislation and policy making in this House.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Please allow me to finish my remarks and then I will gladly yield.

Under the Childrens' Bureau we have an authorization for \$5,280,000 per year, as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] informed you. This sum has already been appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 and the budget estimate for a like amount is now pending for 1944. But all that is authorized by that act has been appropriated and there is no further authority to appropriate under the act. As a matter of fact, it is not broad enough to do what is here contemplated. It provides for prenatal and postnatal care, but not for obstetrical

services or hospitalization in confinement. In other words, there is no legislative authority for the appropriation which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] seeks. Furthermore, there is no policy delineated by the House or the Senate or by the National Assembly with reference to this particular matter. Thus far it has been administered solely by the whims or caprice or by orders or directives of an administrative agency of the Federal Government, without the approval of the Congress.

Another weakness of this proposal is that it is not universal in its application to children to be born to the men of the armed services. It selects only the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay grades of enlisted men. It does not base the provisions of the aid upon any lack of financial ability. It does not base the appropriation upon any lack of facilities existing in any particular community. I took occasion to call the War Department this morning with reference to this item to find what their interest was in it. There has been no request by the War Department for an appropriation or for action of this sort. I was informed that to the extent of their ability, to the limit of their hospital capacity, at every Army post the facilities of the hospital for maternity cases for wives of officers and enlisted men of all ranks and grades were made available.

In view of these facts, even though the point of order should be overruled, I think the House would be quite unwise in taking this step until there has been careful and deliberate consideration of the whole subject matter and the Congress of the United States has established a policy under which the War Department should operate—I am doubtful as to the wisdom of placing this subject matter under the Department of Labor. I think we are not to be criticized in raising a point of order or justly criticized in voting down this amendment on its merits in this particular case, when you consider all the facts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman help us secure legislation along lines that will be beneficial?

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] has expired.

Does the gentleman from Missouri insist upon the point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I insist upon the point of order.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order. I conceded it in my statement to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin concedes the point of order.

The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, \$343,299.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it so happens that I served for 4 years on the welfare committee in the Ohio Legislature and during that time have studied rather extensively a long-range program for underprivileged children. I would like briefly to give to the Members of this House a code of ethics which is in keeping with the remarks made a few moments ago by the Honorable Mrs. BOLTON of the Twenty-second Ohio District.

Every child has the inalienable right to be born free from disease, free from deformity, and of pure blood. Every child has the inalienable right to be loved, to have individuality respected, to be trained wisely in body, mind, and soul. In a word, to be brought up in the fear and admiration of the Lord. I trust that any committees or subcommittees dealing with appropriation measures will bear this thought in mind when they allocate moneys affecting a child-welfare program.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, to be available also for the protection and repair of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization project, \$300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise particularly to ask a few questions with reference to certain items in this particular section of the bill. I notice on page 21, in line 18, an item of \$35,000 for representation allowance of the Foreign Service. As I understand it, there is about \$125,000 that was formerly allowed, and that amount was increased last year to \$150,000. Now, here is an extra item of \$35,000 to be added to the \$150,000 for additional expense for the use of foreign representatives. When you use the term as it is used here, "for representation," I wonder what the item of representation really means? Allowances are made for living costs. If this is in addition to living-cost allowances, we should know something as to how it is spent. Does it apply to items necessary for the living of these representatives? I think the item of \$35,000 ought to be explained, if there is anyone who can explain it and can tell us the purpose for which the funds are to be expended.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Or is the gentleman specifically asking the chairman of the committee to explain?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The representation allowance has nothing to do with the living allowance. The Foreign Service is given living allowances, and even light allowances, rent allowances, to cover differences in the exchange of money and other things. This has to do with the so-called entertainment fund.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What kind of entertainment? Does the gentleman mean that it is to provide liquor and other luxuries, or something like that?

Mr. STEFAN. It is for food and beverages; I think this particular item has to do with some emergency in Europe.

Mr. REES of Kansas. All right, now, let me call your attention to the item on page 23 where there is a much larger amount requested that is an additional item for representation. We have not been told how much the representation is going to cost, but it seems to include a lot of items for emergency auxiliary people. Who are they? This appears to be a rather new group. These representatives already have their necessary expenses paid. Is it not fair to know what the representation cost will amount to and the purpose for which it is to be used?

Mr. STEFAN. I agree with the gentleman that this probably would be subject to a point of order, but, as I understand it, this is for representation allowances in South America for an auxiliary force that we are going to send to South America. I would call the gentleman's attention, however, to the fact that the subcommittee which is making the regular appropriation for the Department of State is now holding hearings on quite a gigantic sum to be paid for an auxiliary force going into South America. This item is to furnish that auxiliary force with a representation allowance, or, rather, entertainment allowance. I think this might run to around \$90,000, and that the whole amount of the representation allowances for all phases would run to around \$290,000 when it is wound up. I think there should be some debate on this item.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Two hundred thousand dollars or two hundred and ninety thousand dollars sounds like quite a considerable item for representation. I think somebody should tell us what this money is going to be spent for. If we are going to spend money for parties or some kind of entertainment, it appears like a lot of money for that purpose, and if we are going to spend a part of it for refreshments they should tell us about it. If this is an item of expenditure that should not be explained, we ought to be told. If it takes most of it for entertainment, and it is the thing we are expected to do, then let us know that, too. If none of these funds from the Public Treasury are for beverages, tell us about it. If the chairman of the committee thinks it is to be used for beverages, all right; if that is what they want it for, tell us, and why.

Mr. STEFAN. It is for food and beverages.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I call the gentleman's attention to the language of the bill. Nothing in this bill appropriates money for any purpose such as suggested by the gentleman.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What does "representation" mean?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The testimony before the committee on this item, Mr. Chairman, was largely and necessarily off the record; but I may say to the gentleman that the provision

is for extra services in neutral countries, especially in Portugal and Sweden, where it is important for us to increase our diplomatic and consular representation, because in these two countries we are taking care of our interests throughout the world in those enemy countries in which we are now without representation. This amount is the smallest commensurate with reasonable disposition of our diplomatic business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But I am directing the Chairman's attention to the item on page 23. This is a different part of the bill. Those items have nothing to do with the European situation. It looks to me like a brand-new set-up from the appearance of it, and it is costing \$290,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. My understanding was that the gentleman referred to representation allowances on page 21, line 18.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I did that, but I refer now especially to an item that appears to amount to \$200,000 or \$290,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. When the gentleman began his remarks he specifically referred to the item of \$35,000 for representation allowance for foreign service. I answered him on that. If he has another item to bring up I shall be pleased to answer him on that also.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The item to which I referred now particularly is on page 23, line 11. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] suggested that the item would probably cost as much as \$90,000 for representation.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield to me I think possibly I can make it a little clearer to him. The representation allowance, \$35,000, was presented to us on this basis. It is required because of higher prices of food and taxes on diplomatic missions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Spain, Sweden, and Turkey were particularly mentioned as places where we had so many other things to handle. The item for the Foreign Service Auxiliary includes 232 additional employees who are required in connection with the State Department set-up in South America. It covers Foreign Service officers and this is for their salaries and the salaries of the technical people who are required to go down there. That is what the hearings demonstrated. I have the number here who are obliged to go down there. There are 166 clerks; there are attachés, 12; and

agricultural advisers and commercial advisers, 5; economic analysts, 15. I have the names of those people. I was quite particular to see that they were real people who had had business experience. I cannot see anything to criticize in connection with that. There is nothing in this particular item for living allowances. Our hearings are specific on that. It covers salaries.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. This has absolutely nothing to do with salaries.

Mr. TABER. Then the State Department has misrepresented this to us.

Mr. STEFAN. No; the State Department did not misrepresent it. Representation allowance has absolutely nothing to do with salaries or taxes or living allowances.

Mr. TABER. That item is for Foreign Service Auxiliary emergency, \$491,000, and that has just that situation in it. I am sorry if the gentleman is not familiar with the hearings on it, but that is the picture.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have the hearings before me. I do not find that the item includes salaries. My understanding is that it was for some outside expense, as near as I can gather, and that is what I am trying to find out. It is in addition to salaries and other necessary expenses allowed our representatives, and is described as "representation."

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think this matter might be cleared up by reference to page 365 of the hearings.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have that before me.

Mr. LUDLOW. There the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Shaw, defined these representation allowances, and said:

We are asking this appropriation in order to make increases in representation allowances, particularly in quarters where there is a great deal of important diplomatic activity such, for instance, as Madrid and Stockholm. Those two capitals, from my point of view, are exceedingly important at the present time.

I would like to emphasize there is nothing in the nature of recreation or quasi-recreation involved in this representation; it is hard official business that is comprised under that term, and important official business at the present time.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That covers the item of \$35,000 for the European countries, but does not cover the countries in South America. It seemed to me this is a big item. It is said to amount to \$200,000 or \$290,000. Surely, an item as large as that ought to have some detailed information on it. The term "representation" might cover a multitude of things and I do not see anything in the hearings or in the bill to explain it. That is the reason I raised the question.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I am not familiar with the hearings at all, but I do know that the war has greatly multiplied the duties of our diplomatic representatives in all of the countries, and that is especially true in South America and the European countries.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I agree with the gentleman, and, like him, I want to see everything done to assist our diplomatic representatives in these, as well as in other countries, but these items are for so-called auxiliaries in South America.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, this is a deficiency bill. The bill includes \$200,000 to be added to the sum of \$2,280,000, for increased rentals and other expenses. There are a number of other items of additional expenses. But, Mr. Chairman, here appears to be a new addition to our Foreign Service. It does not appear to be authorized by law; but whether it is or not, this expenditure, I feel, should be explained. Line 10 on page 23 states, and I quote:

Provided, That the cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized.

And so forth. It is the "representation" item, that amounts evidently to \$200,000 or \$290,000, and being in addition to living expenses, and travel expenses for the auxiliary service, that ought to be explained. Surely that ought to be fair.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), Department of State, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$491,000: *Provided, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.*

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the words "and representation," in line 11 on page 23, on the ground that they are legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the item is authorized by law. Paragraph 12 of title XXII, found on page 1877 of the United States Code, provides specific authorization for the item.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I understand, this appropriation is for a new auxiliary service, not the regular service.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Missouri advise the Chair whether the auxiliary service referred to in the paragraph is authorized by law?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This comes within the provisions of the statute, which reads:

Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, and within the limitations of such appropriations as may be made therefor, which appropriations are authorized, am-

bassadors, ministers, Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers may be granted allowances for representation; and also post allowances wherever the cost of living may be proportionately so high that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, such allowances are necessary to enable such Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers to carry on their work efficiently.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has advised itself on the language referred to by the gentleman from Missouri, but the point on which the Chair would like to be enlightened is the language in the last sentence of the paragraph referring to the fact that moneys may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed thereunder.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, there is no specific legislation authorizing the Foreign Service Auxiliary, but it is in existence and is in operation at this time for this fiscal year. No point of order was made by the gentleman on that score. The point of order was directed at the provision for representation allowances, which are authorized by law, as I have indicated.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Not for this kind of organization, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Missouri kindly answer one more question the Chair has in mind? Is there legislative authorization for representation allowances to be made to American citizens employed in accordance with this paragraph?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, language could not be more explicit than that just cited from paragraph 12 of title XXII, which specifically covers authorization of appropriations for cost of living and representation allowances under such circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. What the Chair is concerned about is, Does the term "American citizens" as used in this paragraph refer to ambassadors, ministers, diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers? Is that what the Committee has in mind?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unless they were American citizens they could not be serving as representatives of this Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they employees under the terms of this law?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly; there can be no question about it.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the explanation made by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations as to the existing law, the Chair is constrained to overrule the point of order made by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order against the language in lines 6 to 13 on page 23 that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, not authorized by law.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the point of order comes too late. There has been debate since the paragraph was read. It is now too late to interpose a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will remind the gentleman from Missouri that we have not gone beyond the point at which a point of order can be made.

The paragraph is still under consideration.

Does the gentleman desire to point out to the Chair anything further the Chair may consider in view of the second point of order made against the language in the paragraph?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have passed the proposition, Mr. Chairman; we are now on the proviso. The point of order made by the gentleman did not apply to the first portion, which is a separate entity as against the proviso. Inasmuch as the point of order was not interposed at the time, it now comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair advises the gentleman from Missouri that he will hold that the point of order does not come too late, in view of the fact that the proviso is a part of the paragraph. Does the gentleman desire to advise the Chair any further on the paragraph?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The point has been covered.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Missouri point out to the Chair the legislative authority for the Foreign Service Auxiliary? The section referred to by the gentleman from Missouri, which has been analyzed by the Chair, refers to the language "representation" on line 11, page 23. Is there legislation to which the gentleman can refer the Chair authorizing the Foreign Service Auxiliary?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no specific legislation on that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the statement of the gentleman from Missouri, the Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Kansas.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses for collecting the internal revenue, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,150,000: *Provided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding, stationery, and personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased from \$1,606,850 to \$1,839,850, from \$565,400 to \$616,290, and from \$11,006,542 to \$11,373,785, respectively.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Page 25, after line 11, insert a new paragraph:

"Office of Treasurer of the United States, salaries: For an additional allowance for salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year, 1943, \$250,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is offered to supply a deficiency created by the Senate amendment to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 82) agreed to by the House and returned to the Senate this morning. If this amount is not provided, it will be necessary for the Treasurer of the United States to immediately discontinue essential and indispensable activities. We ask that it

be included in the pending bill at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, to bring to the attention of the House again the provision for mother and child care, referred to in the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and to remind the House that the Appropriations Committee in its report left the door open for an appropriation after enabling legislation has been passed. I am very glad to receive assurance from the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] that he would help us secure enabling legislation which would provide care for the mothers and children. I understand that either the Naval Affairs Committee or the Committee on Military Affairs has some such idea in mind, that is, care for the wives of the soldiers. I would like very much to show the House two children here in Washington who are mentally deficient and deformed because of improper care at birth. I know every Member is interested in protecting both the mothers and the children of the Nation, and it is only a question of working out some plan that is acceptable.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. In connection with that, I think the House should bear in mind that on April 30, with the closing down of the W. P. A., there will be eliminated all these nursing projects, where thousands and thousands of children are being cared for, under which a number of children attending these nurseries have care, because of the fact that the mothers have taken jobs in defense industries.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is true. I believe that the place of the mothers is in the home, bringing up the children. Some sort of care must be given to children if their mothers cannot be at home and they are obliged to work in industry in order to win the war. An undernourished child and a lonely, unhappy child are the most pathetic things in the world. Mothers and children must be properly nourished. The future strength of America is dependent on the health of both the mothers and the children of today.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read to the bottom of page 28.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be open to amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 42, insert the following new section:

"SECTION 301. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this act shall be used to

pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid either in appropriation or authorization in any other act, but this prohibition shall be effective only during the term that such prohibition in such other act is effective."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is the same amendment that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] offered to the other bills that have been passed, and I am offering it at his request. Let me add this. So far as the charges of subversive activities are concerned, a special committee has been appointed by the Committee on Appropriations, to hear those charges, and I am in hopes that they will start hearings immediately on them.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This is a provision, Mr. Chairman, that is already carried in other bills that have been passed and we have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

ABSENTEEISM AND MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, since the pending deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the House, members of the committee have been called by friends of some of the governmental departments and agencies and others, demanding to know why some of the agencies did not receive all the funds they requested of them. It is a lot of arrogance, but it has been done; just as if the Appropriations Committee had to make any excuses or explanations to some of the agencies why they did not get all the money they requested.

We have been told that the work of some of these agencies would be seriously hampered unless the funds were allowed and made immediately available. Many telegrams and letters have also been received from various sections of the country, saying some rather uncomplimentary things about Members whose responsibility it is, after hearing all the evidence, to report the bill to this House. Even threats of political retaliation have come to some members of the committee. A few radical and irresponsible labor agitators have taken very serious exceptions to some of the things Members of Congress have said to some witnesses, including one Cabinet member who appeared before our committee.

I have personally been taken to task with reference to only three items that were slashed or eliminated by the committee. Perhaps a majority of the inquiries or threats have been made with reference to the request to the committee that was not granted for the Department of Labor for the alleged purpose of curing absenteeism in the industries of the country having war contracts. The committee heard the evidence as presented by the Secretary of Labor, in which she went into some detail to explain what she thought were the main causes of absenteeism. She spoke of ill-

ness, unfavorable working conditions, and advocated more and better drinking fountains for the workers, all of which should, of course, be corrected. Evidently, however, those things were not the main causes of the trouble.

The charming and clever Madam Secretary after making what I am certain our committee felt were trivial suggestions for improvement, then wound up by urging the committee to give her more funds so she might send some of her people into the local labor unions to educate them and ask them to educate these absentees that form about 10 percent of those who work in industries, and that would cure the absenteeism. The committee thought otherwise.

The testimony of Madam Secretary, who proved to be a very clever, if not evasive witness, brought out that the major part of the absenteeism came at week ends. That is to say, either Saturdays or Mondays. She did not mention hang-overs by name, but admitted that the situation with reference to absenteeism is getting gradually but considerably worse as time goes on.

I have asked the indulgence of Members at this time in order to show some concrete evidence that there are considerable hang-overs at the end of each week. The fact that nine-tenths of the absenteeism in factories having vitally essential war contracts come on week ends is pretty good evidence, but I have much better evidence than that. I have received a rather large number of telegrams from these absentees themselves, complaining because Members of Congress have had the temerity to ask about it.

I shall not put all of these silly, arrogant, and threatening telegrams into the RECORD, but let me read a part of one. This is a night letter sent to me from Vallejo, Calif.:

Your speech on absenteeism and strikes stinks. Come out here and help build warships and eat worms like we do.

I shall not place his name in the RECORD, although he claims to be the past president of a Washington County political organization of some importance. He evidently felt important when he sent that message. I have other similar messages and letters, some of which boldly threaten me politically. Many of them are so worded as to strongly point to week-end hang-overs.

Many of you heard the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON] this afternoon state as a matter of fact that the number of man-days lost in the various industries of the country during the past year would have constructed 42 merchant ships, ships that are vitally needed at this time. And yet, while our brave men on the high seas are battling enemy U-boats and giving their lives for liberty, bear in mind that 10 percent of the industrial workers are absenting themselves from work for one reason or another or without any reason at all, many of whom insist on week-end hang-overs, as is shown by this and other insolent and threatening telegrams received by members of the committee who dare criticize a practice that has shocked decent citizens everywhere.

Now please bear in mind that the one main suggestion of Madam Secretary, the one cure-all for this outrageous and shocking practice of absenteeism was a plea for more and more money to add to her present overcrowded pay roll in order to educate the local labor unions so that they might in turn educate these thoughtless and, I am sorry to say, in some instances, irresponsible workers, who, despite the fact that they are receiving the highest wages they ever got, persist in absenting themselves practically every week end. The committee evidently felt from her testimony that if Madam Secretary does not actually condone this outrageous and shocking practice of workers deliberately absenting themselves from work, especially on week ends, that she is certainly not too deeply disturbed about it. Read her exact words in the hearings, as shown in part on page 554, which testimony speaks for itself:

LABOR LOST THROUGH ABSENTEEISM OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I would like to ask some questions, Madam Secretary. I was very much interested in your statement. I am sure the committee appreciates the information given. I am especially interested in your statement concerning absenteeism on the part of workers in industry. Will you please give the committee the exact figures on the loss of man-hours or man-days, or both, on account of absenteeism?

Secretary PERKINS. I think it has been estimated at about 350,000,000 man-days lost from illness and about 251,000,000 man-days lost by industrial accidents. Absenteeism is impossible to estimate, but those two we can estimate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I have noticed repeated statements in newspapers quoting Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker as stating, I believe, that 10 percent of the workers in industries with war contracts are absenting themselves from work. That seems like an unreasonably high percentage, and I want exact figures, not an estimate.

Secretary PERKINS. We do not have any figures on that, nor do we know how to get any figures that are exact on that point. But taking 350,000,000 man-days lost through illness and 251,000,000 man-days lost through industrial accidents, that represents in itself a considerable number of man-days, as you can see. When they are absent on account of illness or when they are absent on account of accidents, there is nothing blameworthy on them. But they are preventable, although the individual is not blameworthy if he has an accident.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Then, you say that you and your Department are doing everything within your power to correct that unfortunate and unhappy situation?

Secretary PERKINS. That is one of the reasons why we are asking for this appropriation. We feel that we are not doing everything possible. We are doing everything we can today, lacking real facilities. But there is a limit to what you can do by advice which you print in the public press. That does not catch on as does the laying on of hands.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The fact is, Madam Secretary, there are thousands of good citizens, many of whom have boys in active service in the armed forces, who are deeply disturbed about this shocking situation of absenteeism in the various industries. There is also a deep-seated feeling that you, Madam Secretary, are not very much disturbed or even concerned about it. That's the point I am trying to drive home.

Secretary PERKINS. We have done the very best we could do. We have pointed out these things as often as possible. We are very hopeful that with a little more money and a few more people in the field possibly we can make the local unions in the locality conscious of the particular absenteeism problem of their particular members in their particular plants.

STRIKES IN WAR PRODUCTION

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Madam Secretary, let me say to you frankly that in my judgment, it is going to take a whale of a lot more than giving you a little more money in order to make the local labor unions or this 10 percent of the workers, who are letting America down in this crisis, absentee conscious. Unless this absentee and strike racket stops in these war industries, Congress is going to do something about it whether you can or not. Whether you know it or not, the country is fighting mad about it. And that reminds me what a great many citizens and taxpayers in Oklahoma, and the rest of the Nation, who have given their money, their time, and their sons to this war effort, feel that you, as Secretary of Labor, are much more concerned about social gains than in winning the war or stopping these strikes that are sabotaging the war program. And I think it would be well to discuss informally, either on or off the record, your attitude with reference to these strikes in defense industries.

Secretary PERKINS. I should be very glad to do so. I am sorry if anybody imagines that I have encouraged strikes at any time, either in wartime or at any other time, but particularly in a wartime like this.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. How many men are out on strikes at this moment? And how many strikes and how many man-days have we lost since Pearl Harbor on account of strikes and walk-outs?

Secretary PERKINS. That is a question that I could not possibly answer because I do not have the figures for today; but I can give them to you for the month past.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I would like to have it for the record.

Secretary PERKINS. It is a small number in comparison to days lost for the other causes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, working conditions and what you call other causes should be improved wherever possible to do so, but let me remind you that our gallant men in the armed forces are not complaining about the bad condition of their fox holes nor are they absenting themselves or striking for higher wages.

Again the committee has been criticized for its failure to give the Manpower Commission sufficient funds on which to operate. As one Member who has a profound respect for and much confidence in the ability and integrity of the genial gentleman who is Director of the Manpower Commission, Governor McNutt, I am by no means in sympathy with his apparent failure to recognize the vital importance of maintaining the American home. Both the Governor and General Hershey appeared before the committee at the same time and it was unfortunate for the General to appear before the committee with the Governor, who is a very brilliant, fair, and versatile witness. Let me add that I have a very high regard for Governor McNutt. I consider him one of the ablest executives in all the Government. It is significant, however, that both the General and the Governor, were free with the use of the expression "I issued a directive." The fact is the General has issued so many directives to draft boards that some

Boards have written me that he has made the intent of the law even more confusing. These so-called directives will be a powerful factor in helping make certain the passage of the Kilday bill that will set forth in no unmistakable terms the formula for the Manpower Commission and Director Hershey to follow. Again I must quote from the record of the hearings. Let the witnesses speak for themselves:

CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Mr. JOHNSON. I noticed, Governor, that you appeared recently before another committee over at the other end of the Capitol, in your capacity as Director of the Manpower Commission. Newspapers throughout the country quoted you as saying that during this year 10 out of 14 able-bodied men, irrespective of their family status, between 18 and 38, will be called for some part in the war effort. I refer, of course, to your statement about your so-called work or fight order.

Mr. McNUTT. Ten out of fourteen between the ages of 18 and 38.

Mr. JOHNSON. And that applies to men only in the category between the ages of 18 and 38?

Mr. McNUTT. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Just what did you mean by that statement?

Mr. McNUTT. Just that.

Mr. JOHNSON. I was in hopes, Governor, that you might wish to amplify your so-called work or fight order. I realize that you have a tremendous job, a Herculean task, a task that would try the patience of any man. I know that you are conscientiously doing the job assigned you and putting everything you have into it, as you have done in every job you have every undertaken. And yet, I must say to you frankly, Governor, that your statement that you meant "just that" does not answer the question that I was driving at. I assume, and I think the country assumes from your various statements, that you as Director of the Manpower Commission are concerned primarily if not solely with what happens to be one's occupation for the moment. That, of course, is important but not everything to be considered. There are many of us who believe that the matter of keeping the home ties intact during this emergency is of vital importance, and I must confess I am surprised and disappointed that apparently little if any consideration is being given by you in this important factor. I am further of the opinion that unless the manpower problem is approached from a more lenient and realistic angle toward the heads of families, especially fathers with small children, that Congress will take the proverbial bull by the horns and do something about it, like the passage of the Kilday bill.

There is another problem, a most serious problem, facing the farmers, who must feed, not only our own Army but those of our allies, and that is the threatened food shortage. As I am sure you know, thousands of young farmers, many of whom are the only dependents on the farm, have volunteered or have been drafted into the armed forces or else have gone to work in essential war industries. This situation is more serious than you might possibly know. The Secretary of Agriculture has said to the farmers that they must raise at least 10 percent more farm products, and especially foodstuffs, in 1943 than they did in 1942. Farmers must strive and work overtime to continue to feed the world, but it is obvious that this cannot possibly be done at the rate farm hands, farm tenants, and farm owners and their sons are leaving the farms, not only for the armed forces but for higher wages in airplane factories and other war industries.

Another serious problem soon in the making is to get some of those farmers back to producing the things that our men and boys

in the armed forces must have if they are to eat during the next several months. There are literally hundreds of farms that will go untillied this year unless something is done to correct the unfortunate situation, and very quickly. There are many dairy herds in my State that are being slaughtered because there is nobody to do the work, with a milk and butter shortage threatening the country. The present farm problem, Governor, is serious, and I am wondering if you are giving it the special consideration it deserves.

Mr. McNUTT. It was one of the first to receive consideration. The directive covering the protection of dairy farmers came first. The last directive which has gone down having to do with the implementation of the Tydings amendment was the result of conferences with the Senate Agriculture Committee and a subcommittee of which Senator Tydings was a member, and long conferences with various farm organizations and the Department of Agriculture. We finally arrived at a meeting of minds, and that directive represents such a meeting of minds.

Mr. JOHNSON. Frankly, I must confess that I don't like that word "directive." It is being overused and much overemphasized by too many bureau heads these days. After all, the plain intent of Congress should be carried out rather than what the head of some outside organization might agree on. If the Tydings amendment means anything, it would defer essential farm work. But up to date the directives I have seen that have gone out from General Hershey's office have been about as clear as mud on the subject of deferring farm labor. As a result many farm communities have almost exhausted their farm labor. I personally know of several instances where the only son of a farmer has either volunteered or been drafted into the service, or else has gone to work in some industry.

I am sure you will agree that one of the most serious situations facing the Nation at this time is the problem of producing more food. It just can't be done unless there is a decided change in the present policy. Our farms are being drained of manpower. This is a matter that our people are becoming very much disturbed and alarmed about.

Mr. McNUTT. I do not know of any problem that has received or will receive more careful attention.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 1975, the first deficiency appropriation bill, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers and designation of paragraphs.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the deficiency appropriation bill may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein in connection with the remarks I made in the Committee this afternoon, statements and examinations made in the Appropriations Committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker on Monday next, after completion of business on the Speaker's table and the conclusion of any other special orders, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 839) to amend the act approved May 27, 1937, by providing substitute and additional authority for the prevention of speculation of lands of the Columbia Basin project, and substitute and additional authority related to the settlement and development of the project, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. WHITE, Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. SHORT, and Mr. ROCKWELL.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the disposition of the business of the House and other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS— LEND-LEASE ACT

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 1501) to extend for 1 year the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 5.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas there have always existed close ties of friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama; and

Whereas these friendly relations, based on the mutual respect and admiration of two free and independent nations, happily grow stronger day by day; and

Whereas the Government and the people of the Republic of Panama have cooperated wholeheartedly with the United States of America in the present world conflict; and

Whereas on January 6, 1943, the National Assembly of Panama graciously adopted a resolution expressing solidarity and extending felicitations to the Congress of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States express its deep appreciation to the National Assembly of the Republic of Panama, and to the people which it represents, for this message of friendship and solidarity, which had as its inspiration the determination of achieving complete victory over our common enemies and restoring the principles of liberty and democracy throughout the world.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Panama.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include in those remarks certain letters and a statement from the magazine entitled "Child."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 12. An act to amend the act entitled "An act relating to direct loans for industrial purposes by Federal Reserve banks, and for other purposes," as amended, by authorizing loans for mineral development purposes in time of war; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 660. An act to prevent certain deductions in determining parity or comparable prices of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, March 1, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Monday, March 1, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Invalid Pensions at 11 a. m., Monday, March 1, 1943.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, March 3, 1943)

There will be a hearing of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on Wednesday, March 3, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of H. R. 1607.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, March 4, 1943)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, March 4, 1943, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 134 to provide for the suspension, during the war, of operating-differential subsidy agreements, and attendant benefits, under title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and for other purposes.

(Thursday, March 18, 1943)

The committee will also hold a public hearing on Thursday, March 18, 1943, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 1361 (Mr. LANE) and H. R. 1409 (Mr. FOGARTY), conferring upon men in the merchant marine the same rights, privileges, and benefits accruing to those serving in the armed forces; and on H. R. 1858, to confer the same rights, privileges, and benefits upon members of the United States merchant marine who served during the World War as are conferred upon members of the armed forces of the United States who served during such war.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

(Tuesday, March 9, 1943)

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, March 9, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., to begin hearings on H. R. 1880, a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal across the State of New Jersey, connecting New York Bay with the Delaware River, and forming the last link in the Intracoastal Waterway from Boston to the Mexican border.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, March 16, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, March 16, 1943.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 149.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

213. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on a list of papers, recommended to him for disposal by certain agencies of the Federal Government, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 121. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to investigate the progress of the defense housing program; without amendment (Rept. No. 183). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CLARK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 129. Resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 1691, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to pay the costs of transportation of certain civilian employees, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 187). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 1501. A bill to extend for 1 year the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941; without amendment (Rept. No. 188). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 2009. A bill to prohibit the fixing of maximum prices below cost on agricultural commodities or commodities processed or manufactured from any agricultural commodity; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 2010. A bill to repeal section 3540 of chapter 33A of Public Law No. 250, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 2011. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2012. A bill to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURDICK:

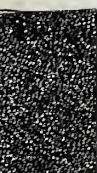
H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution to provide for the cancellation of outstanding feed and seed loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Am





78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 1, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide sup-
7 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30.
8 1943, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Philip A. Bennett, late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$10,000.

Contingent Expenses: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representatives, Air Mail Stamps, 1942", is hereby reappropriated, merged with, and made available for the purposes of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representatives, Air Mail and Special Delivery Stamps, 1943".

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: For an additional amount for working capital and congressional printing and binding, fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, and including an additional amount of \$180,000 for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935, as amended (44 U. S. C. 301-317), \$3,180,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$3,000,000 shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than June 30, 1944.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Until June 30, 1943, the head of any of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management may authorize or approve the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis. This provision shall be construed as having been effective on and after July 1, 1940, and also applicable to the agencies coordinated in and through the Council of National Defense.

National War Labor Board: For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, National War

1 Labor Board, fiscal year 1943, \$3,250,000, to be available
2 for the same objects and subject to the same provisions and
3 limitations as the appropriation under this head in the First
4 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943.

5 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: The
6 appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management,
7 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, con-
8 tained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appro-
9 priation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Sup-
10 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is
11 hereby made available for the temporary employment (not
12 exceeding \$10,000) of persons or organizations by contract
13 or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classi-
14 fication laws: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 203
15 of such First Supplemental Appropriation Act such appro-
16 priation shall be available in an amount not exceeding
17 \$138,000 for travel expenses.

18 Office of Defense Transportation: The appropriation for
19 the Office for Emergency Management, Office of Defense
20 Transportation, contained in the First Supplemental National
21 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the
22 Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
23 1943, is hereby made available, in an amount not exceeding
24 \$10,000, for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per
25 mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in per-

1 formance of official travel in privately owned automobiles
2 within the limits of their official stations: *Provided*, That
3 notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First
4 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943,
5 such appropriation shall be available in an additional amount
6 for travel expenses not to exceed \$120,000.

7 War Relocation Authority: Notwithstanding the provi-
8 sions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National
9 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public Law 678), the
10 Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Author-
11 ity, may expend during the fiscal year 1943 not to exceed
12 \$350,000 for travel.

13 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

14 For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of
15 the Petroleum Administration for War, fiscal year 1943, to
16 be consolidated with and to be available for the same pur-
17 poses as the appropriation for the Office of Petroleum Coordi-
18 nator for War, Department of the Interior, contained in the
19 First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
20 1943, \$685,000: *Provided*, That the amount that may be
21 expended for personal services without regard to the civil
22 service and classification laws is hereby increased from
23 \$500,000 to \$700,000, and notwithstanding section 203
24 of such Act, there may be expended not to exceed \$300,000
25 for traveling expenses.

1 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

2 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

3 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :

4 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, military
5 bases, Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year
6 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
7 Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act
8 for 1943, \$75,000. which total appropriation shall be
9 available also for the administration of the Act of Decem-
10 ber 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), and for the procurement
11 outside the United States of supplies or equipment or special
12 services without regard to the civil service and classification
13 laws and section 3709, Revised Statutes.

14 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
15 amount for the employees' compensation fund to enable the
16 Commission to make payments as authorized by the Act of
17 December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), \$1,000,000, which
18 total appropriation shall be available also for reimbursement
19 payments authorized by said Act, rehabilitation expenses, and
20 fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and
21 other public agencies or private persons, agencies or institu-
22 tions, for services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to
23 agreement approved by the Commission.

24 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

25 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an addi-

1 tional amount for "Salaries and expenses, national defense",
2 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
3 head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943,
4 and for the purchase of land in the Hawaiian Islands and
5 the construction thereon of buildings for monitoring facili-
6 ties, the cost of which shall be reimbursed from an applicable
7 appropriation of the Navy Department in an amount not to
8 exceed \$25,000, and for the construction in Alaska, on land
9 already owned by the Government, of buildings for the hous-
10 ing of employees, \$90,500; and the limitation upon the
11 amount which may be expended for travel expenses under
12 this head is hereby increased from \$222,000 to \$272,000.

13 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For an addi-
16 tional amount for commissioned officers, pay, and so forth,
17 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
18 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
19 1943, \$135,000.

20 Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional
21 amount for disease and sanitation investigations, fiscal year
22 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
23 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$85,500.

24 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national
25 defense): For an additional amount for emergency health

1 and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1943,
2 including the objects specified under this head in the Federal
3 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$428,500; and
4 the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for
5 the procurement and establishment of reserves of blood plasma
6 or serum albumen is hereby increased from \$420,000 to
7 \$499,500.

8 During the existing war, and for six months thereafter,
9 any commissioned officer of the regular corps of the Public
10 Health Service may be appointed to higher temporary grade
11 with the pay and allowances thereof without vacating his
12 permanent appointment, and hereafter reserve officers of
13 the Public Health Service may be distributed in the several
14 grades without regard to the proportion which at any time
15 obtains or has obtained among the commissioned officers of
16 such Service.

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 Education and training, defense workers, Office of Edu-
19 cation (national defense): For an additional amount for
20 payments to States, and so forth (national defense) fiscal
21 year 1943, for the cost of vocational courses of less than
22 college grade as provided in paragraph (1) under this head
23 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943,
24 \$10,000,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Expenses, Howard University: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1941, to meet General Accounting Office Certificate of Settlement Numbered 0673920, dated June 12, 1942, \$652.91.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and in addition thereto, the maintenance of said roads as authorized by the Act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 646), \$40,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Not to exceed \$230,000 of the \$16,326,490 appropriated in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, for "Salaries, General Accounting Office", is hereby authorized to be transferred and added to the sum of \$481,795 appropriated in the same Act for contingent expenses, General Accounting Office: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount so transferred shall be available for travel expenses.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for

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1 scientific research, technical investigations, and special re-
2 ports in the field of aeronautics, including the objects specified
3 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
4 Act, 1943, \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the
5 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
6 District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$274,273 to
7 \$285,453, and that the limitation on the amount which may
8 be expended for traveling expenses of members and em-
9 ployees is increased by \$38,541.

10 Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For construc-
11 tion and equipment of additional and the remodeling of exist-
12 ing buildings and research facilities on the United States
13 military reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$141,000.

14 Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For completing construc-
15 tion and equipment of the aircraft engine research laboratory
16 at Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,103,000: *Provided*, That the limita-
17 tion of \$18,171,000 upon the total cost of construction and
18 equipment is hereby increased to \$20,274,000.

19 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

20 Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission:
21 To increase the construction fund established by the Merchant
22 Marine Act, 1936, \$4,000,000,000: *Provided*, That the
23 amount of contract authorizations contained in prior Act
24 for ship construction and facilities incident thereto is hereby

1 increased by \$5,250,000,000 (toward which \$3,076,280,455
2 is included in the amount appropriated herein) : *Provided*
3 *further*, That no funds appropriated under this Act shall
4 be available for the construction, or acquisition and conver-
5 sion, of any vessel for use as a naval auxiliary which is not
6 constructed or acquired and converted on a reimbursable
7 basis from funds appropriated to the Navy Department,
8 pursuant to an Act authorizing the construction or acquisi-
9 tion and conversion of auxiliary vessels for the Navy Depart-
10 ment: *And provided further*, That without regard to the
11 limitations imposed thereon in the Independent Offices Ap-
12 propriation Act, 1943, the Commission is hereby authorized
13 to incur obligations for administrative expenses, including
14 the objects specified in such Appropriation Act, during the
15 fiscal year 1943, of not to exceed \$16,625,000: *Provided*
16 *further*, That no ship owned by the United States shall be
17 disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law
18 11), as amended, except by lease which must end six months
19 after the conclusion of peace.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

21 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
22 printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal
23 year 1943, \$165,000.

24 Notwithstanding the provision to the contrary in the last

1 paragraph of section 1 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1943, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
3 hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an
4 adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the
5 funds appropriated for the Veterans' Administration for the
6 fiscal year 1943 such butter substitutes as may be necessary
7 to meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration
8 facilities.

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

11 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year
12 1943, \$7,820.

13 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

14 For the settlement of claims in excess of \$250, approved
15 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
16 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act of
17 June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$500.

18 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE

19 FEES

20 The appropriation of \$1,424,000 for grading, paving,
21 repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues,
22 and roads, and so forth, in connection with the improvement
23 of the approaches to the Potomac River bridges, contained in
24 the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation

1 Act, 1942, is hereby made available in an amount not to
2 exceed \$93,000 for payment to the National Capital Park
3 and Planning Commission as reimbursement for the purchase
4 price paid by such Commission for the lands in the District
5 of Columbia described in House Document Numbered 47
6 of the Seventy-eighth Congress; such sum to be expended
7 by such Commission in accordance with the Act of May
8 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of
9 the Interior, for or on behalf of the United States of America,
10 is hereby directed upon receipt of such payment by such
11 Commission to transfer to the District of Columbia all of
12 the right, title, and interest of the United States of America
13 in and to such lands: *Provided further*, That the transfer
14 of funds herein authorized shall constitute full and final reim-
15 bursement of the United States by the District of Columbia
16 for the acquisition of such lands.

17 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

18 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
19 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out
20 of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
21 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
22 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
23 years for which such sums are provided.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
5 fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1943,
6 \$1,719,300.

7 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

8 Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect
9 pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
10 culture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures
11 authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7
12 U. S. C. 148-148e), including surveys and control operations
13 in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
14 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
15 citizens, fiscal year 1943, \$3,500,000, to remain available
16 until June 30, 1944.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19 Office force: For an additional amount for personal serv-
20 ices, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943, \$30,000.

21 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-
22 penses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943,
23 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
24 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$86,000.

25 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for com-

1 pilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1943,
2 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
3 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$65,000; and
4 the limitation specified under this head in such Act for per-
5 sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased
6 to \$201,500.

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 General expenses: For an additional amount for ad-
10 vertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident
11 to the purchase of goods and supplies, and so forth, fiscal year
12 1941, \$86,100.

13 Industrial assistance and advancement: For an addi-
14 tional amount for the purpose of encouraging industry and
15 self-support among the Indians, and to aid them in the
16 culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, fiscal year 1943,
17 including the objects specified for the appropriation for
18 this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
19 1943, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$25,000
20 on the amount which may be expended on any one reserva-
21 tion is hereby waived.

22 For an additional amount for payment of interest on
23 moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as author-
24 ized by various acts of Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000.

25 To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment

1 to Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin, now Standing Bear, in com-
2 pliance with the Act of December 8, 1942 (Private Law
3 560, 77th Cong.), \$664.

4 BUREAU OF MINES

5 Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount
6 for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1943, including
7 the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
8 ment Appropriation Act, 1943, \$81,000.

9 Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum
10 clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount
11 for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum
12 clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head
13 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and
14 including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks
15 and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge
16 against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled
17 vehicles hereinafter specified, \$325,000: *Provided*, That the
18 limitation on the amounts which may be expended for pur-
19 chase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geo-
20 logical Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropria-
21 tion, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$18,000, and
22 from \$80,000 to \$100,000, respectively.

23 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

24 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
25 additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Capital

1 parks, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
 2 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 3 1943, and including all expenses incident to the repair of
 4 flood damages to National Capital park areas and the
 5 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, \$140,000, of which \$25,000
 6 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Colum-
 7 bia, said total appropriation to remain available until June
 8 30, 1944.

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

11 Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
 12 Justice: For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
 13 Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, \$115,000.

14 Salaries, Criminal Division: For an additional amount
 15 for salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, fiscal
 16 year 1943, \$50,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
 18 Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,
 19 Immigration and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1943,
 20 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 21 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,694,500, which
 22 amount, together with the appropriation to which added,
 23 shall be available also for stationery, supplies, floor cover-
 24 ings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone

1 services; for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees
 2 for work performed under conditions prescribed by the
 3 Geneva Convention; and, when authorized or approved by
 4 the Attorney General, for the acquisition of premises, includ-
 5 ing alterations thereto, for detention purposes without regard
 6 to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That this com-
 7 bined appropriation shall be available for maintenance, care,
 8 and transportation of the wives and dependent minor children
 9 of alien enemies in the custody of the Immigration and
 10 Naturalization Service.

11 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
 12 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
 13 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
 14 specified under this head in the Department of Justice Ap-
 15 propriation Act, 1943, \$750,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Commissioners of conciliation (national defense): For
 19 an additional amount for the fiscal year 1943 for "Commis-
 20 sioners of conciliation (national defense)", including the ob-
 21 jects specified under this head in the Department of Labor
 22 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$395,000.

23 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for the
 24 fiscal year 1943 for traveling expenses under the Depart-
 25 ment of Labor, including the objects specified under this

1 head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943,
2 \$165,000.

3 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

4 Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Na-
5 tional Defense) : For an additional amount for Salaries and
6 Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (National Defense),
7 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
8 head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943,
9 \$12,300.

10 NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
13 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
14 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
15 entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secre-
16 tary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private
17 property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved
18 December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document
19 Numbered 84, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$4,134.06.

20 COAST GUARD

21 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
22 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
23 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
24 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
25 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the opera-

1 tion of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
2 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",
3 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
4 ment Numbered 83, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,586.79.

5 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

7 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

8 Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous ex-
9 penses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for
10 traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors,
11 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
12 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount,
15 fiscal year 1943, for inland transportation by star routes in
16 Alaska, \$300,000.

17 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
18 fiscal year 1940, for the inland transportation of mail by
19 aircraft, \$33,797.

20 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
21 fiscal year 1942, for the inland transportation of mail by
22 aircraft, \$343,299.

23 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

24 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
25 fiscal year 1942, for payment of limited indemnity, \$50,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1

2 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
3 Service: For an additional amount to enable the President
4 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
5 and Consular Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
6 and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the
7 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000,
8 to remain available until June 30, 1944.

9 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
10 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943,
11 including the objects and subject to the limitations specified
12 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
13 Act, 1943, \$850,000.

14 Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service:
15 For an additional amount for office and living quarters al-
16 lowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the
17 objects and subject to the limitations specified under this
18 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
19 \$200,000.

20 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-
21 ditional amount for the appropriation "Representation allow-
22 ances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$35,000.

23 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
24 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and al-
25 lowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the

1 objects and subject to the limitations specified under this
2 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
3 \$150,000.

4 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
5 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service,
6 fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the
7 limitations specified under this head in the Department of
8 State Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase
9 of two automobiles at not to exceed \$3,000 each, \$2,100,000.

10 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all expenses
11 necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
12 December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including personal
13 services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
14 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference,
15 \$700,000, fiscal years 1943 and 1944; to be expended under
16 the direction of the Secretary of State.

17 United States contributions to international commissions,
18 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for
19 United States contributions to international commissions,
20 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1943, to meet the contri-
21 bution to the International Labor Organization, \$63,405.

22 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
23 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount
24 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-

1 sion, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1943, including
 2 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
 3 State Appropriation Act, 1943, to be available also for the
 4 protection and repair of the Rio Grande rectification and
 5 canalization projects, \$300,000, to remain available until
 6 June 30, 1944.

7 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-
 8 tional amount for the appropriation "Cost of living allow-
 9 ances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$200,000.

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Foreign-owned property control: Notwithstanding the
 13 provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National
 14 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be
 15 expended from the appropriation for this purpose for the
 16 fiscal year 1943 for travel expenses is increased to \$90,000.

17 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

18 Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an addi-
 19 tional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses,
 20 Treasury Department, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
 21 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
 22 priation Act, 1943, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the limitation
 23 on the amount which may be expended under this head for
 24 stationery is hereby increased from \$40,000 to \$70,500.

1 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

2 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
3 printing and binding, Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1943,
4 \$4,900.

5 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
6 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
7 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
8 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

9 BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

10 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that
11 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1943 under the in-
12 definite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September
13 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First
14 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is
15 hereby increased from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of
17 the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
18 1943, the amount which may be expended from appropria-
19 tions for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for printing
20 and binding is increased by \$856,431 and the amount for
21 travel expenses is increased by \$15,270.

22 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
24 salaries and expenses for collecting the internal revenue, fiscal
25 year 1943, including the objects specified under this head

1 in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943,
2 \$6,150,000: *Provided*, That the limitations on the amounts
3 which may be expended for printing and binding, stationery,
4 and personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby
5 increased from \$1,606,850 to \$1,839,850, from \$565,400
6 to \$616,290, and from \$11,006,542 to \$11,373,785,
7 respectively.

8 OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

9 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office
10 of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1943,
11 \$250,000.

12 BUREAU OF THE MINT

13 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an
14 additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay
15 offices, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
16 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
17 1943, \$1,600,000.

18 WAR DEPARTMENT

19 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

21 Claims for damages to and loss of private property:
22 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
23 Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled
24 "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army

1 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other
2 purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in
3 House Document Numbered 85, Seventy-eighth Congress,
4 \$2,701.85.

5 FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

6 The appropriation "Finance Service, Army, 1942 and
7 1943," shall be available for transfer, in such amounts as
8 may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the
9 Budget, to the appropriations "Foreign-service pay adjust-
10 ment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1942," and "For-
11 eign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign cur-
12 rencies, 1943," on account of payments made by the War
13 Department in excess of amounts made available to the War
14 Department from such foreign-service pay adjustment ap-
15 propriations.

16 Funds appropriated under the head "Finance service,
17 Army," shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the repay-
18 ment of amounts determined by the Secretary of War, or
19 officers designated by him, to have been erroneously collected
20 from military and civilian personnel in and under the Military
21 Establishment.

22 GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 The appropriations for the Military Establishment for
24 the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for the payment of
25 rewards, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War

1 shall prescribe, to civilian officers and employees in addition
2 to their usual compensation and to persons in civil life for
3 suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in manu-
4 facturing process or plant or military material, and for sug-
5 gestions resulting in efficiency or economy in the operation or
6 administration of the War Department and the Military Estab-
7 lishment, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, Military
8 Appropriation Act, 1943.

9 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
10 CLAIMS

11 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

12 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
13 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
14 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
15 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled “An
16 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
17 against the Government of the United States in the sums not
18 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved December 28,
19 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
20 ment Numbered 90, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

21 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
22 Management, \$592.37;

23 Civil Service Commission, \$12.25;

24 Federal Trade Commission, \$16;

25 Federal Security Agency, \$185.86;

1 Federal Works Agency, \$1,358.46;
 2 Department of Agriculture, \$475.54;
 3 Department of Commerce, \$35.95;
 4 Department of the Interior, \$1,618.25;
 5 Department of Justice, \$971.09;
 6 Navy Department, \$8,330.02;
 7 Post Office Department (payable from the postal reve-
 8 nues), \$715.81;
 9 Treasury Department, \$1,105.63;
 10 War Department, \$57,677.14;
 11 In all, \$73,094.37.

12 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

13 SEC. 202. (a) For payment of the final judgment, in-
 14 cluding costs of suit, which has been rendered against the
 15 Government of the United States and in favor of the Bethle-
 16 hem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, and which has been
 17 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document
 18 Numbered 81 under the United States Maritime Commission,
 19 \$5,272,075.10, and \$15,540 for compensation of the Referee
 20 as specified in such decree; in all, \$5,287,615.10, together
 21 with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay other
 22 costs as specified in such judgment.

23 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
 24 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
 25 by United States district courts under the provisions of an

1 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
2 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
3 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
4 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
5 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to
6 the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered
7 82 under the following departments:

8 Navy Department, \$43,718.72;

9 War Department, \$1,797.75;

10 In all, \$45,516.47, together with such additional sum as
11 may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where
12 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

13 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
14 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
15 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
16 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

17 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
18 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
19 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

20 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

21 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
22 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
23 Congress in House Document Numbered 86, under the fol-
24 lowing agencies, namely:

25 Federal Works Agency:

1 Public Buildings Administration, \$71,493.06;
 2 Federal Security Agency;
 3 Public Health Service, \$981.57;
 4 Veterans' Administration, \$553.25;
 5 Department of the Interior, civil, \$23,894.48;
 6 Navy Department, \$36,606.09;
 7 Post Office Department, out of the postal revenues,
 8 \$11,000;
 9 Treasury Department, \$20,402;
 10 War Department, \$537,754.41.
 11 In all, \$702,684.86, together with such additional sum
 12 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where
 13 specified in such judgments.

14 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
 15 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
 16 except such as have become final and conclusive against
 17 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
 18 otherwise.

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
 21 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
 22 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
 23 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
 24 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
 25 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service

1 of the fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise
2 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
3 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
4 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-
5 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

6 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
7 ment Printing Office, \$73,078.18.

8 For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of
9 Representatives, \$1,107.60.

10 **The Judiciary:** For fees and expenses of conciliation
11 commissioners, United States courts, \$14.02.

12 For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$52.

13 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
14 \$184.85.

15 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$497.

16 **Independent Executive Agencies:** For Federal Com-
17 munications Commission, \$1.19.

18 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.30.

19 For Railroad Retirement Board, \$1.49.

20 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$155.15.

21 For National Labor Relations Board, \$540.99.

22 For contingent expenses, Public Health Service, \$1.46.

23 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health
24 Service, \$50.

25 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$210.

1 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
2 Public Health Service, \$31.87.

3 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
4 Administration, \$3.89.

5 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
6 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
7 \$36.80.

8 For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-
9 ings Administration, \$3,453.58.

10 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
11 ings, Procurement Division, \$104.86.

12 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
13 istration, \$36.86.

14 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
15 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$2.35.

16 For Army pensions, \$3.19.

17 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$510.

18 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
19 \$7,287.06.

20 **Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses,
21 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$72.31.

22 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-
23 ice, \$3.25.

24 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-

1 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
2 \$44.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
4 nomics, \$355.48.

5 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
6 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$95.

7 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agricul-
8 ture, \$6.55.

9 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
10 culture, \$18.

11 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
12 Agriculture, \$58.97.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
14 Chemistry and Engineering, \$2.51.

15 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
16 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$5.35.

17 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
18 navigable streams, \$910.60.

19 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
20 plant diseases, \$67.72.

21 For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agri-
22 culture, \$43.38.

23 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
24 Department of Agriculture, \$6,673.72.

1 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$2,230.27.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
4 \$504.62.

5 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$429.72.

6 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
7 \$111.75.

8 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
9 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$125.78.

10 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
11 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
12 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$139,280.90.

13 **Department of Commerce:** For aircraft in Commerce,
14 \$120.03.

15 For civilian pilot training, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
16 \$152.60.

17 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
18 nautics Authority, \$293.09.

19 For field expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$14.57.

20 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
21 nautics Authority, \$81.71.

22 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
23 \$208.01.

24 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$61.48.

1 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau (transfer to
2 Commerce, Standards), \$1.66.

3 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
4 Bureau of Standards, \$260.

5 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$383.

6 **Department of the Interior:** For expenses, mining
7 experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, \$3,123.

8 For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply,
9 Bureau of Mines, \$3.72.

10 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
11 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$15,439.09.

12 For National Park Service, \$18.23.

13 For protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, \$1.26.

14 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
15 Department of the Interior, \$8.75.

16 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Depart-
17 ment of the Interior, \$25.70.

18 For surveying the public lands, \$7.17.

19 For administration of Indian forests, \$340.15.

20 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$5.07.

21 For conservation of health among Indians, \$391.85.

22 For construction of Sioux sanatorium and employees'
23 quarters, South Dakota, \$4.54.

24 For education of natives of Alaska, \$4.67.

- 1 For Indian boarding schools, 60 cents.
- 2 For Indian school support, \$1,336.16.
- 3 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
- 4 \$29.95.
- 5 For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila
- 6 River reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), \$1.38.
- 7 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
- 8 \$144.06.
- 9 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 10 property (certified claims), \$88.04.
- 11 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
- 12 Indians), \$262.56.
- 13 **District of Columbia:** For National Zoological Park,
- 14 District of Columbia, 25 cents.
- 15 **Department of Justice:** For Federal jails, maintenance,
- 16 \$7.88.
- 17 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$7.
- 18 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
- 19 Service, \$12.56.
- 20 For medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
- 21 \$31.72.
- 22 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
- 23 \$24,246.06.
- 24 For prison **camp**s, maintenance, \$28.50.

1 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
2 tion, \$91.55.

3 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
4 of Justice, \$287.

5 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
6 partment of Justice, \$71.32.

7 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
8 Department of Justice, \$40.

9 For support of United States prisoners, \$2.40.

10 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$13.10.

11 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and judi-
12 ciary, \$15.05.

13 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
14 maintenance, \$9.

15 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
16 ment of Labor, \$4.11.

17 **Navy Department:** For Aviation, Navy, \$303,112.42.

18 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
19 \$37.29.

20 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$29,548.82.

21 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
22 \$114.44.

23 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
24 and Navigation, 80 cents.

- 1 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
2 foreign currencies (Navy), \$225.
- 3 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.69.
- 4 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$1,152.60.
- 5 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
6 \$21,460.98.
- 7 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$374.17.
- 8 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,228.97.
- 9 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$15.42.
- 10 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$32.61.
- 11 For fuel and water, Coast Guard, \$8.28.
- 12 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$99.45.
- 13 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), 35 cents.
- 14 For engineering, Navy, \$30,337.90.
- 15 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$54.75.
- 16 For Naval Reserve, \$81.05.
- 17 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
18 \$837.
- 19 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$5.37.
- 20 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$16,608.63.
- 21 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,199.
- 22 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, Foreign
23 Service, \$9.13.
- 24 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$9.56.

1 For emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
2 Service, \$175.

3 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$6.67.

4 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau
5 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$383.

6 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$5.74.

7 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal rev-
8 enue, \$66.41.

9 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$80.60.

10 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 12
11 cents.

12 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$31.84.

13 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
14 \$31.55.

15 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$21.85.

16 **War Department:** For clothing and equipage, Army,
17 \$46.56.

18 For library, Surgeon General's Office, \$4.95.

19 For Citizens' military training camps, \$1.87.

20 For Army transportation, \$58.35.

21 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$132.24.

22 For National Guard, \$3,190.34.

23 For promotion of rifle practice, \$665.25.

24 For pay of the Army, \$3,653.08.

- 1 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$2.88.
- 2 For travel of the Army, \$158.83.
- 3 For Signal Service of the Army, \$4,500.
- 4 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,800.26.
- 5 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$7.38.
- 6 For seacoast defenses, \$4.03.
- 7 For Organized Reserves, \$21.81.
- 8 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 9 \$2.64.
- 10 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$34.37.
- 11 For armament of fortifications, \$10.06.
- 12 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 13 \$4,868.68.
- 14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 15 Act February 9, 1937), \$110.36.
- 16 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
- 17 Act June 19, 1934), \$26.
- 18 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$33.
- 19 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
- 20 June 22, 1936), \$1.52.
- 21 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 22 **postal revenues):** For clerks, contract stations, \$13.99.
- 23 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,381.88.
- 24 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$63.89.

1 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
2 Department, \$20.25.

3 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$42.

4 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$60.

5 For Rural Delivery Service, \$63.21.

6 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$77.27.

7 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$722,514.58,
8 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
9 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
10 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
11 of the General Accounting Office.

12 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
13 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
14 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
15 service of the United States mustered into service for the
16 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
17 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
18 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
19 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
20 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of
21 the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under
22 the War Department in House Document Numbered 80,
23 \$12,275.42.

24 SEC. 206. For the payment of claim allowed by the

1 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
2 for the destruction of private property and which has been
3 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document
4 Numbered 79, under the War Department, \$29.46.

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation or authorization
7 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
8 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
9 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or authoriza-
10 tion in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
11 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
12 other Act is effective.

13 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
15 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
16 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
17 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
18 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
19 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
20 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
21 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
22 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
23 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
24 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
25 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or

1 wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
2 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
3 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
4 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
5 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
6 any other provisions of existing law.

7 SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-
9 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compen-
10 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of the
11 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
12 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States,
13 or a person in the service of the United States on the date
14 of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship
15 had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become
16 a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This
17 section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of
18 the Philippines.

19 SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "First Defi-
20 ciency Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives February 26, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

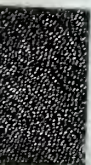
AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MARCH 1, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Gw



Calendar No. 91

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

[Report No. 98]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 1, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 9, 1943

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN (for Mr. McKELLAR), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide sup-
7 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1943, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Philip A. Bennett, late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$10,000.

Contingent Expenses: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representatives, Air Mail Stamps, 1942", is hereby reappropriated, merged with, and made available for the purposes of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representatives, Air Mail and Special Delivery Stamps, 1943".

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: For an additional amount for working capital and congressional printing and binding, fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, and including an additional amount of \$180,000 for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935, as amended (44 U. S. C. 301-317), \$3,180,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$3,000,000 shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than June 30, 1944.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Until June 30, 1943, the head of any of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management may authorize or approve the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis. This provision shall be construed as having been effective on and after July 1, 1940, and also applicable to the agencies coordinated in and through the Council of National Defense.

National War Labor Board: For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, National War

1 Labor Board, fiscal year 1943, \$3,250,000, to be available
2 for the same objects and subject to the same provisions and
3 limitations as the appropriation under this head in the First
4 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943.

5 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: The
6 appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management,
7 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, con-
8 tained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appro-
9 priation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Sup-
10 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is
11 hereby made available for the temporary employment (not
12 exceeding \$10,000) of persons or organizations by contract
13 or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classi-
14 fication laws: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 203
15 of such First Supplemental Appropriation Act such appro-
16 priation shall be available in an amount not exceeding
17 \$138,000 for travel expenses.

18 Office of Defense Transportation: The appropriation for
19 the Office for Emergency Management, Office of Defense
20 Transportation, contained in the First Supplemental National
21 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the
22 Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
23 1943, is hereby made available, in an amount not exceeding
24 \$10,000, for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per
25 mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in per-

1 formance of official travel in privately owned automobiles
2 within the limits of their official stations: *Provided*, That
3 notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First
4 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943,
5 such appropriation shall be available in an additional amount
6 for travel expenses not to exceed \$120,000.

7 War Relocation Authority: Notwithstanding the provi-
8 sions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National
9 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public Law 678), the
10 Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Author-
11 ity, may expend during the fiscal year 1943 not to exceed
12 \$350,000 for travel.

13 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

14 For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of
15 the Petroleum Administration for War, fiscal year 1943, to
16 be consolidated with and to be available for the same pur-
17 poses as the appropriation for the Office of Petroleum Coordi-
18 nator for War, Department of the Interior, contained in the
19 First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
20 1943, \$685,000: *Provided*, That the amount that may be
21 expended for personal services without regard to the civil
22 service and classification laws is hereby increased from
23 \$500,000 to \$700,000, and notwithstanding section 203
24 of such Act, there may be expended not to exceed \$300,000
25 for traveling expenses.

1 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

2 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

3 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :

4 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, military
5 bases, Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year
6 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
7 Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act
8 for 1943, \$75,000, which total appropriation shall be
9 available also for the administration of the Act of Decem-
10 ber 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), and for the procurement
11 outside the United States of supplies or equipment or special
12 services without regard to the civil service and classification
13 laws and section 3709, Revised Statutes.

14 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
15 amount for the employees' compensation fund to enable the
16 Commission to make payments as authorized by the Act of
17 December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), \$1,000,000, which
18 total appropriation shall be available also for reimbursement
19 payments authorized by said Act, rehabilitation expenses, and
20 fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and
21 other public agencies or private persons, agencies or institu-
22 tions, for services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to
23 agreement approved by the Commission.

24 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

25 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an addi-

1 tional amount for "Salaries and expenses, national defense",
 2 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
 3 head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943,
 4 and for the purchase of land in the Hawaiian Islands and
 5 the construction thereon of buildings for monitoring facili-
 6 ties, the cost of which shall be reimbursed from an applicable
 7 appropriation of the Navy Department in an amount not to
 8 exceed \$25,000, and for the construction in Alaska, on land
 9 already owned by the Government, of buildings for the hous-
 10 ing of employees, \$90,500; and the limitation upon the
 11 amount which may be expended for travel expenses under
 12 this head is hereby increased from \$222,000 to \$272,000.

13 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For an addi-
 16 tional amount for commissioned officers, pay, and so forth,
 17 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
 18 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
 19 1943, \$135,000.

20 Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional
 21 amount for disease and sanitation investigations, fiscal year
 22 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
 23 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$85,500.

24 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national
 25 defense): For an additional amount for emergency health

1 and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1943,
2 including the objects specified under this head in the Federal
3 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$428,500; and
4 the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for
5 the procurement and establishment of reserves of blood plasma
6 or serum albumen is hereby increased from \$420,000 to
7 \$499,500.

8 During the existing war, and for six months thereafter,
9 any commissioned officer of the regular corps of the Public
10 Health Service may be appointed to higher temporary grade
11 with the pay and allowances thereof without vacating his
12 permanent appointment, and hereafter reserve officers of
13 the Public Health Service may be distributed in the several
14 grades without regard to the proportion which at any time
15 obtains or has obtained among the commissioned officers of
16 such Service.

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 Education and training, defense workers, Office of Edu-
19 cation (national defense): For an additional amount for
20 payments to States, and so forth (national defense) fiscal
21 year 1943, for the cost of vocational courses of less than
22 college grade as provided in paragraph (1) under this head
23 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943,
24 \$10,000,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Expenses, Howard University: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1941, to meet General Accounting Office Certificate of Settlement Numbered 0673920, dated June 12, 1942, \$652.91.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and in addition thereto, the maintenance of said roads as authorized by the Act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 646), \$40,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Not to exceed \$230,000 of the \$16,326,490 appropriated in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, for "Salaries, General Accounting Office", is hereby authorized to be transferred and added to the sum of \$481,795 appropriated in the same Act for contingent expenses, General Accounting Office: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount so transferred shall be available for travel expenses.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for

1 scientific research, technical investigations, and special re-
2 ports in the field of aeronautics, including the objects specified
3 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
4 Act, 1943, \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the
5 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
6 District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$274,273 to
7 \$285,453, and that the limitation on the amount which may
8 be expended for traveling expenses of members and em-
9 ployees is increased by \$38,541.

10 Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For construc-
11 tion and equipment of additional and the remodeling of exist-
12 ing buildings and research facilities on the United States
13 military reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$141,000.

14 Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For completing construc-
15 tion and equipment of the aircraft engine research laboratory
16 at Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,103,000: *Provided*, That the limita-
17 tion of \$18,171,000 upon the total cost of construction and
18 equipment is hereby increased to \$20,274,000.

19 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

20 Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission:
21 To increase the construction fund established by the Merchant
22 Marine Act, 1936, \$4,000,000,000: *Provided*, That the
23 amount of contract authorizations contained in prior Act
24 for ship construction and facilities incident thereto is hereby
25 increased by \$5,250,000,000 (toward which \$3,076,280,455

1 is included in the amount appropriated herein) : *Provided*
2 *further, That no funds appropriated under this Act shall*
3 *be available for the construction, or acquisition and conver-*
4 *sion, of any vessel for use as a naval auxiliary which is not*
5 *constructed or acquired and converted on a reimbursable*
6 *basis from funds appropriated to the Navy Department,*
7 *pursuant to an Act authorizing the construction or acquisi-*
8 *tion and conversion of auxiliary vessels for the Navy Depart-*
9 *ment: And provided further, That without regard to the*
10 *limitations imposed thereon in the Independent Offices Ap-*
11 *propriation Act, 1943, the Commission is hereby authorized*
12 *to incur obligations for administrative expenses, including*
13 *the objects specified in such Appropriation Act, during the*
14 *fiscal year 1943, of not to exceed \$16,625,000: Provided*
15 *further, That no ship owned by the United States shall be*
16 *disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law*
17 *41), as amended, except by lease which must end six months*
18 *after the conclusion of peace Provided further, That no*
19 *merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into*
20 *pursuant to the contract authorization contained in this or any*
21 *subsequent Act shall be disposed of under the Act of March*
22 *11, 1941 (Public Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress), as*
23 *amended, except by lease which must end not later than six*
24 *months after the termination of the present war, as pro-*
25 *claimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Con-*

1 *gress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclama-*
2 *tion may designate.*

3 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

4 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
5 printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal
6 year 1943, \$165,000.

7 Notwithstanding the provision to the contrary in the last
8 paragraph of section 1 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
9 tion Act, 1943, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
10 hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an
11 adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the
12 funds appropriated for the Veterans' Administration for the
13 fiscal year 1943 such butter substitutes as may be necessary
14 to meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration
15 facilities.

16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

17 COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

18 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year
19 1943, \$7,820.

20 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

21 For the settlement of claims in excess of \$250, approved
22 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
23 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act of
24 June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$500.

1 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE
2 FEES

3 The appropriation of \$1,424,000 for grading, paving,
4 repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues,
5 and roads, and so forth, in connection with the improvement
6 of the approaches to the Potomac River bridges, contained in
7 the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation
8 Act, 1942, is hereby made available in an amount not to
9 exceed \$93,000 for payment to the National Capital Park
10 and Planning Commission as reimbursement for the purchase
11 price paid by such Commission for the lands in the District
12 of Columbia described in House Document Numbered 47
13 of the Seventy-eighth Congress; such sum to be expended
14 by such Commission in accordance with the Act of May
15 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482): *Provided*, That the Secretary of
16 the Interior, for or on behalf of the United States of America,
17 is hereby directed upon receipt of such payment by such
18 Commission to transfer to the District of Columbia all of
19 the right, title, and interest of the United States of America
20 in and to such lands: *Provided further*, That the transfer
21 of funds herein authorized shall constitute full and final reim-
22 bursement of the United States by the District of Columbia
23 for the acquisition of such lands.

1 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
 3 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out
 4 of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
 5 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
 6 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
 7 years for which such sums are provided.

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 *Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount*
 12 *for crop and livestock estimates, fiscal year 1943, including*
 13 *the objects specified for the appropriation for this purpose*
 14 *under the caption "Agricultural Marketing Service" in the*
 15 *Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, includ-*
 16 *ing \$21,730 for personal services in the District of Columbia;*
 17 *\$57,155.*

18 FOREST SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 *Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for*
 21 *fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1943,*
 22 *\$1,719,300.*

23 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

24 Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect
 25 pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agri-

1 culture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures
 2 authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7
 3 U. S. C. 148-148e), including surveys and control operations
 4 in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
 5 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
 6 citizens, fiscal year 1943, ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$3,944,000, to remain
 7 available until June 30, 1944.

8 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

9 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

10 Office force: For an additional amount for personal serv-
 11 ices, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943, \$30,000.

12 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-
 13 penses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943,
 14 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 15 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$86,000.

16 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for com-
 17 pilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1943,
 18 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 19 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$65,000; and
 20 the limitation specified under this head in such Act for per-
 21 sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased
 22 to \$201,500.

23 WEATHER BUREAU

24 *Observations, warnings, and general weather service:*
 25 *For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and*

1 *general weather service, fiscal year 1943, including the*
2 *objects specified under this head in the Department of Com-*
3 *merce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$390,000: Provided, That*
4 *the limitation on the amount which may be expended for*
5 *departmental personal services in the District of Columbia*
6 *is hereby increased from \$900,880 to \$937,825.*

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 General expenses: For an additional amount for ad-
10 vertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident
11 to the purchase of goods and supplies, and so forth, fiscal year
12 1941, \$86,100.

13 Industrial assistance and advancement: For an addi-
14 tional amount for the purpose of encouraging industry and
15 self-support among the Indians, and to aid them in the
16 culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, fiscal year 1943,
17 including the objects specified for the appropriation for
18 this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
19 1943, \$50,000: *Provided, That the limitation of \$25,000*
20 *on the amount which may be expended on any one reserva-*
21 *tion is hereby waived.*

22 For an additional amount for payment of interest on
23 moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as author-
24 ized by various acts of Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000.

25 To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment

to Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin, now Standing Bear, in compliance with the Act of December 8, 1942 (Private Law 560, 77th Cong.), \$664.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma: For continuation of construction, \$400,000 from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total construction cost of all the features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the reclamation law.

BUREAU OF MINES

Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$81,000.

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles hereinafter specified, \$325,000: *Provided, That the*

1 limitation on the amounts which may be expended for pur-
2 chase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geo-
3 logical Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropria-
4 tion, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$18,000, and
5 from \$80,000 to \$100,000, respectively.

6 *Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum*
7 *clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount*
8 *for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum*
9 *clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head*
10 *in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and*
11 *including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks*
12 *and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge*
13 *against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled*
14 *vehicles hereinafter specified, \$2,500,000, to remain available*
15 *until June 30, 1944: Provided, That the limitation on the*
16 *amount which may be expended for purchase of motor-pro-*
17 *pelled vehicles is hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$30,000;*
18 *the limitation on the amount to be available to the Geological*
19 *Survey is hereby increased from \$80,000 to \$300,000; and*
20 *the limitation on the amount which may be expended for per-*
21 *sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased*
22 *from \$38,000 to \$60,000.*

23 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

24 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
25 additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Capital

1 parks, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
 2 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 3 1943, and including all expenses incident to the repair of
 4 flood damages to National Capital park areas and the
 5 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, \$140,000, of which \$25,000
 6 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Colum-
 7 bia, said total appropriation to remain available until June
 8 30, 1944.

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

11 Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
 12 Justice: For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
 13 Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, \$115,000.

14 Salaries, Criminal Division: For an additional amount
 15 for salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, fiscal
 16 year 1943, \$50,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
 18 Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,
 19 Immigration and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1943,
 20 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 21 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,694,500, which
 22 amount, together with the appropriation to which added,
 23 shall be available also for stationery, supplies, floor cover-
 24 ings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone
 25 services; for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees

1 for work performed under conditions prescribed by the
 2 Geneva Convention; and, when authorized or approved by
 3 the Attorney General, for the acquisition of premises, includ-
 4 ing alterations thereto, for detention purposes without regard
 5 to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That this com-
 6 bined appropriation shall be available for maintenance, care,
 7 and transportation of the wives and dependent ~~minor~~ children
 8 of alien enemies in the custody of the Immigration and
 9 Naturalization Service.

10 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
 11 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
 12 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
 13 specified under this head in the Department of Justice Ap-
 14 propriation Act, 1943, \$750,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Commissioners of conciliation (national defense) : For
 18 an additional amount for the fiscal year 1943 for "Commis-
 19 sioners of conciliation (national defense)", including the ob-
 20 jects specified under this head in the Department of Labor
 21 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$395,000.

22 Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for the
 23 fiscal year 1943 for traveling expenses under the Depart-
 24 ment of Labor, including the objects specified under this

1 head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943,
 2 \$165,000.

3 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

4 Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Na-
 5 tional Defense) : For an additional amount for Salaries and
 6 Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (National Defense),
 7 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
 8 head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943,
 9 ~~\$12,300~~ \$89,900.

10 NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 13 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 14 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
 15 entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secre-
 16 tary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private
 17 property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved
 18 December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in *Senate Document*
 19 *Numbered 9 and House Document Numbered 84, Seventy-*
 20 *eighth Congress, \$4,134.06 \$5,178.89.*

21 COAST GUARD

22 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
 23 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 24 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act

1 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
 2 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the opera-
 3 tion of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
 4 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",
 5 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in *Senate Docu-*
 6 *ment Numbered 10 and House Document Numbered 83,*
 7 *Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,586.79 \$1,656.79.*

8 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

10 DEPARTMENTAL

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

12 *Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an*
 13 *additional amount for printing and binding for the Post*
 14 *Office Department, fiscal year 1943, \$365,000.*

15 FIELD SERVICE

16 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

17 Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous ex-
 18 penses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for
 19 traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors,
 20 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
 21 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount,
 24 fiscal year 1943, for inland transportation by star routes in
 25 Alaska, \$300,000.

1 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
2 fiscal year 1940, for the inland transportation of mail by
3 aircraft, \$33,797.

4 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1942, for the inland transportation of mail by
6 aircraft, \$343,299.

7 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
9 fiscal year 1942, for payment of limited indemnity, \$50,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

11 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
12 Service: For an additional amount to enable the President
13 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
14 and Consular Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
15 and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the
16 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000,
17 to remain available until June 30, 1944.

18 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
19 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943,
20 including the objects and subject to the limitations specified
21 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
22 Act, 1943, \$850,000.

23 Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service:
24 For an additional amount for office and living quarters al-

1 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the
2 objects and subject to the limitations specified under this
3 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
4 \$200,000.

5 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-
6 ditional amount for the appropriation "Representation allow-
7 ances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$35,000.

8 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
9 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and al-
10 lowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the
11 objects and subject to the limitations specified under this
12 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
13 \$150,000.

14 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
15 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service,
16 fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the
17 limitations specified under this head in the Department of
18 State Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase
19 of two automobiles at not to exceed \$3,000 each, \$2,100,000.

20 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all expenses
21 necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
22 December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including personal
23 services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
24 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference,

1 \$700,000, fiscal years 1943 and 1944; to be expended under
2 the direction of the Secretary of State.

3 United States contributions to international commissions,
4 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for
5 United States contributions to international commissions,
6 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1943, to meet the contri-
7 bution to the International Labor Organization, \$63,405.

8 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
9 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount
10 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
11 sion, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1943, including
12 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
13 State Appropriation Act, 1943, to be available also for the
14 protection and repair of the Rio Grande rectification and
15 canalization projects, \$300,000, to remain available until
16 June 30, 1944.

17 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-
18 tional amount for the appropriation "Cost of living allow-
19 ances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$200,000.

20 *Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-*
21 *tional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency),*
22 *Department of State, fiscal year 1943, including the objects*
23 *specified under this head in the Department of State Appro-*
24 *priation Act, 1943, \$491,000.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Foreign-owned property control: Notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be expended from the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for travel expenses is increased to \$90,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended under this head for stationery is hereby increased from \$40,000 to \$70,500.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1943, \$4,900.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1943 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby increased from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be expended from appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for printing and binding is increased by \$856,431 and the amount for travel expenses is increased by \$15,270.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses for collecting the internal revenue, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,150,000: *Provided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding, stationery, and personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased from \$1,606,850 to \$1,839,850, from \$565,400 to \$616,290, and from \$11,006,542 to \$11,373,785, respectively.

1 OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

2 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office
 3 of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1943,
 4 ~~\$250,000~~ \$169,000.

5 BUREAU OF THE MINT

6 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an
 7 additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay
 8 offices, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
 9 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
 10 1943, \$1,600,000.

11 WAR DEPARTMENT

12 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

14 Claims for damages to and loss of private property:
 15 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 16 Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled
 17 "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
 18 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other
 19 purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in
 20 *Senate Document Numbered 11 and House Document Num-*
 21 *bered 85, Seventy-eighth Congress, ~~\$2,701.85~~ \$7,153.35.*

22 FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

23 The appropriation "Finance Service, Army, 1942 and
 24 1943," shall be available for transfer, in such amounts as

1 may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the
2 Budget, to the appropriations "Foreign-service pay adjust-
3 ment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1942," and "Fer-
4 eign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign cur-
5 rencies, 1943," on account of payments made by the War
6 Department in excess of amounts made available to the War
7 Department from such foreign-service pay adjustment ap-
8 propriations.

9 Funds appropriated under the head "Finance service,
10 Army," shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the repay-
11 ment of amounts determined by the Secretary of War, or
12 officers designated by him, to have been erroneously collected
13 from military and civilian personnel in and under the Military
14 Establishment.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 The appropriations for the Military Establishment for
17 the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for the payment of
18 rewards, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War
19 shall prescribe, to civilian officers and employees in addition
20 to their usual compensation and to persons in civil life for
21 suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in manu-
22 facturing process or plant or military material, and for sug-
23 gestions resulting in efficiency or economy in the operation or
24 administration of the War Department and the Military Estab-

1 lishment, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, Military
2 Appropriation Act, 1943.

3 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
4 CLAIMS

5 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

6 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
7 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
8 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
9 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
10 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
11 against the Government of the United States in the sums not
12 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,
13 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
14 ment Numbered 90, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

15 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
16 Management, \$592.37;

17 Civil Service Commission, \$12.25;

18 Federal Trade Commission, \$16;

19 Federal Security Agency, \$185.86;

20 Federal Works Agency, \$1,358.46;

21 Department of Agriculture, \$475.54;

22 Department of Commerce, \$35.95;

23 Department of the Interior, \$1,618.25;

24 Department of Justice, \$971.09;

1 Navy Department, \$8,330.02;

2 Post Office Department (payable from the postal reve-
3 nues), \$715.81;

4 Treasury Department, \$1,105.63;

5 War Department, \$57,677.14;

6 In all, \$73,094.37.

7 *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
8 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
9 *following respective departments and independent offices,*
10 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
11 *a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Gov-*
12 *ernment of the United States in the sums not exceeding*
13 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31*
14 *U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Num-*
15 *bered 15, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:*

16 *Office for Emergency Management, \$31.45;*

17 *Petroleum Administration for War, \$65.90;*

18 *Federal Security Agency, \$212.46;*

19 *Federal Works Agency, \$650.35;*

20 *Department of Agriculture, \$450;*

21 *Department of the Interior, \$1,138.68;*

22 *Navy Department, \$2,453.73;*

23 *War Department, \$47,914.79;*

24 *In all, \$52,917.36.*

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For payment of the final judgment, including costs of suit, which has been rendered against the Government of the United States and in favor of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, and which has been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 81 under the United States Maritime Commission, \$5,272,075.10, and \$15,540 for compensation of the Referee as specified in such decree; in all, \$5,287,615.10, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay other costs as specified in such judgment.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 82 under the following departments:

Navy Department, \$43,718.72;

War Department, \$1,797.75;

1 In all, \$45,516.47, together with such additional sum as
 2 may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where
 3 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

4 (c) *For the payment of the judgment, which has been*
 5 *rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887,*
 6 *entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against*
 7 *the Government of the United States", as amended by section*
 8 *297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and*
 9 *which has been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in*
 10 *Senate Document Numbered 14 under the War Department,*
 11 *\$525.35, together with such additional sum as may be nec-*
 12 *essary to pay interest as provided by law.*

13 ~~(e)~~ (d) None of the judgments contained under this
 14 caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have
 15 expired except such as have become final and conclusive
 16 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal
 17 or otherwise.

18 ~~(d)~~ (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 19 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
 20 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

21 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

22 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 23 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
 24 Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 12 and House*

1 Document Numbered 86, under the following agencies,
2 namely:

3 Federal Works Agency:

4 Public Buildings Administration, ~~\$71,493.06~~ \$103,-
5 891.37;

6 Federal Security Agency:

7 Public Health Service, \$981.57;

8 Veterans' Administration, \$553.25;

9 Commerce Department, \$1,636.12;

10 Department of the Interior, civil, \$23,894.48;

11 Navy Department, ~~\$36,606.09~~ \$37,855.45;

12 Post Office Department, out of the postal revenues,
13 \$11,000;

14 Treasury Department, \$20,402;

15 War Department, \$537,754.41.

16 In all, ~~\$702,684.86~~ \$737,968.65, together with such
17 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs
18 as and where specified in such judgments.

19 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
20 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
21 except such as have become final and conclusive against
22 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
23 otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$73,078.18.

For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, \$1,107.60.

The Judiciary: For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$14.02.

For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$52.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$184.85.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$497.

Independent Executive Agencies: For Federal Communications Commission, \$1.19.

- 1 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.30.
- 2 For Railroad Retirement Board, \$1.49.
- 3 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$155.15.
- 4 For National Labor Relations Board, \$540.99.
- 5 For contingent expenses, Public Health Service, \$1.46.
- 6 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health
- 7 Service, \$50.
- 8 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$210.
- 9 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
- 10 Public Health Service, \$31.87.
- 11 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
- 12 Administration, \$3.89.
- 13 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
- 14 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
- 15 \$36.80.
- 16 For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-
- 17 ings Administration, \$3,453.58.
- 18 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
- 19 ings, Procurement Division, \$104.86.
- 20 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
- 21 istration, \$36.86.
- 22 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
- 23 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$2.35.
- 24 For Army pensions, \$3.19.

1 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$510.

2 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
3 \$7,287.06.

4 **Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses,
5 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$72.31.

6 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-
7 ice, \$3.25.

8 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
9 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
10 \$44.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
12 nomics, \$355.48.

13 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
14 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$95.

15 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agricul-
16 ture, \$6.55.

17 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
18 culture, \$18.

19 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
20 Agriculture, \$58.97.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
22 Chemistry and Engineering, \$2.51.

23 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
24 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$5.35.

1 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
2 navigable streams, \$910.60.

3 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
4 plant diseases, \$67.72.

5 For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agri-
6 culture, \$43.38.

7 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
8 Department of Agriculture, \$6,673.72.

9 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
10 Department of Agriculture, \$2,230.27.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
12 \$504.62.

13 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$429.72.

14 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
15 \$111.75.

16 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
17 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$125.78.

18 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
19 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
20 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$139,280.90.

21 **Department of Commerce:** For aircraft in Commerce,
22 \$120.03.

23 For civilian pilot training, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
24 \$152.60.

1 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
2 nautics Authority, \$293.09.

3 For field expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$14.57.

4 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
5 nautics Authority, \$81.71.

6 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
7 \$208.01.

8 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$61.48.

9 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau (transfer to
10 Commerce, Standards), \$1.66.

11 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
12 Bureau of Standards, \$260.

13 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$383.

14 **Department of the Interior:** For expenses, mining
15 experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, \$3,123.

16 For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply,
17 Bureau of Mines, \$3.72.

18 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
19 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$15,439.09.

20 For National Park Service, \$18.23.

21 For protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, \$1.26.

22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
23 Department of the Interior, \$8.75.

24 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Depart-
25 ment of the Interior, \$25.70.

- 1 For surveying the public lands, \$7.17.
- 2 For administration of Indian forests, \$340.15.
- 3 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$5.07.
- 4 For conservation of health among Indians, \$391.85.
- 5 For construction of Sioux sanatorium and employees'
- 6 quarters, South Dakota, \$4.54.
- 7 For education of natives of Alaska, \$4.67.
- 8 For Indian boarding schools, 60 cents.
- 9 For Indian school support, \$1,336.16.
- 10 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
- 11 \$29.95.
- 12 For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila
- 13 River reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), \$1.38.
- 14 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
- 15 \$144.06.
- 16 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 17 property (certified claims), \$88.04.
- 18 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
- 19 Indians), \$262.56.
- 20 **District of Columbia:** For National Zoological Park,
- 21 District of Columbia, 25 cents.
- 22 **Department of Justice:** For Federal jails, maintenance,
- 23 \$7.88.
- 24 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$7.

1 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
2 Service, \$12.56.

3 For medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
4 \$31.72.

5 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
6 \$24,246.06.

7 For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.50.

8 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
9 tion, \$91.55.

10 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
11 of Justice, \$287.

12 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
13 partment of Justice, \$71.32.

14 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
15 Department of Justice, \$40.

16 For support of United States prisoners, \$2.40.

17 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$13.10.

18 For traveling expenses. Department of Justice and judi-
19 ciary, \$15.05.

20 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
21 maintenance, \$9.

22 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
23 ment of Labor, \$4.11.

24 **Navy Department:** For Aviation, Navy, \$303,112.42.

- 1 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
2 \$37.29.
- 3 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$29,548.82.
- 4 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
5 \$114.44.
- 6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
7 and Navigation, 80 cents.
- 8 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
9 foreign currencies (Navy), \$225.
- 10 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.69.
- 11 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$1,152.60.
- 12 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
13 \$21,460.98.
- 14 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$374.17.
- 15 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,228.97.
- 16 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$15.42.
- 17 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$32.61.
- 18 For fuel and water, Coast Guard, \$8.28.
- 19 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$99.45.
- 20 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), 35 cents.
- 21 For engineering, Navy, \$30,337.90.
- 22 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$54.75.
- 23 For Naval Reserve, \$81.05.
- 24 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
25 \$837.

1 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$5.37.

2 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$16,608.63.

3 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,199.

4 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, Foreign
5 Service, \$9.13.

6 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$9.56.

7 For emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
8 Service, \$175.

9 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$6.67.

10 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau
11 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$383.

12 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$5.74.

13 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal rev-
14 enue, \$66.41.

15 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$80.60.

16 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 12
17 cents.

18 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$31.84.

19 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
20 \$31.55.

21 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$21.85.

22 **War Department:** For clothing and equipage, Army,
23 \$46.56.

24 For library, Surgeon General's Office, \$4.95.

25 For Citizens' military training camps, \$1.87.

- 1 For Army transportation, \$58.35.
- 2 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$132.24.
- 3 For National Guard, \$3,190.34.
- 4 For promotion of rifle practice, \$665.25.
- 5 For pay of the Army, \$3,653.08.
- 6 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$2.88.
- 7 For travel of the Army, \$158.83.
- 8 For Signal Service of the Army, \$4,500.
- 9 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,800.26.
- 10 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$7.38.
- 11 For seacoast defenses, \$4.03.
- 12 For Organized Reserves, \$21.81.
- 13 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
14 \$2.64.
- 15 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$34.37.
- 16 For armament of fortifications, \$10.06.
- 17 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
18 \$4,868.68.
- 19 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
20 Act February 9, 1937), \$110.36.
- 21 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
22 Act June 19, 1934), \$26.
- 23 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$33.
- 24 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
25 June 22, 1936), \$1.52.

1 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
2 **postal revenues):** For clerks, contract stations, \$13.99.

3 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,381.88.

4 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$63.89.

5 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
6 Department, \$20.25.

7 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$42.

8 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$60.

9 For Rural Delivery Service, \$63.21.

10 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$77.27.

11 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$722,514.58,
12 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
13 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
14 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
15 of the General Accounting Office.

16 *(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to*
17 *be due by the General Accounting Office under appropri-*
18 *ations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus*
19 *fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June*
20 *20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations*
21 *heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the*
22 *fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and*
23 *which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the*
24 *Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in*

1 *Senate Document Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress,*
2 *there is appropriated as follows:*

3 *Independent Offices: For administrative expenses, United*
4 *States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Author-*
5 *ity, \$12.30.*

6 *For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings*
7 *Administration, \$7.84.*

8 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
9 *\$21.70.*

10 *Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses,*
11 *library, Department of Agriculture, \$6.*

12 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Indus-*
13 *try, \$462.80.*

14 *For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-*
15 *istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),*
16 *\$12.65.*

17 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,*
18 *\$1.36.*

19 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
20 *\$82.50.*

21 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$508.76.*

22 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds*
23 *of navigable streams, \$52.*

24 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
25 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*

1 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,*
 2 *1937), \$63.81.*

3 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 4 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 5 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$3,120.74.*

6 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
 7 *Department of Agriculture, \$926.40.*

8 *For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act,*
 9 *Department of Agriculture, \$2,189.*

10 *For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,*
 11 *Department of Agriculture, \$1,468.90.*

12 *Department of Commerce: For Civil Aeronautics Author-*
 13 *ity fund, \$2,686.95.*

14 *For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-*
 15 *nautics Authority, \$250.*

16 *For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil Aero-*
 17 *nautics Authority, \$2.48.*

18 *For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,*
 19 *\$8.92.*

20 *Department of the Interior: For conservation of health*
 21 *among Indians, \$80.*

22 *For Indian school support, \$52.35.*

23 *Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United*
 24 *States courts (transfer to Justice), \$16.25.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-*
 2 *gation, \$14.35.*

3 *For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,*
 4 *Department of Justice, \$45.52.*

5 *The Judiciary: For fees and expenses of conciliation com-*
 6 *missioners, United States courts, \$25.*

7 *For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$7.71.*

8 *Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division*
 9 *of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$20.44.*

10 *Navy Department: For general expenses, Marine Corps,*
 11 *\$172.09.*

12 *For pay, Marine Corps, \$376.42.*

13 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
 14 *\$2,358.*

15 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$97,097.*

16 *For construction and repair, Navy, \$147.30.*

17 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
 18 *\$2,838.99.*

19 *For aviation, Navy, \$178,420.27.*

20 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$280.*

21 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,*
 22 *\$6,449.88.*

23 *Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service offi-*
 24 *cers, \$120.*

25 *For transportation, Foreign Service, \$868.10.*

1 *Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from*
 2 *customs, \$19.92.*

3 *For contingent expenses, public moneys, \$35.95.*

4 *For collecting the internal revenue, \$4.35.*

5 *War Department: For general appropriations, Quarter-*
 6 *master Corps, \$21.80.*

7 *For working fund, War, ordnance, \$17.62.*

8 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
 9 *\$625.97.*

10 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
 11 *June 22, 1936), \$4.66.*

12 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal*
 13 *revenues): For transportation of equipment and supplies,*
 14 *\$6.28.*

15 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$302,011.33,*
 16 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates*
 17 *of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 18 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 19 *of the General Accounting Office.*

20 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 21 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 22 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 23 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 24 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
 25 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,

1 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 2 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
 3 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of
 4 the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under
 5 the War Department in *Senate Document Numbered 13 and*
 6 *House Document Numbered 80, \$~~12,275.42~~ \$13,491.40.*

7 SEC. 206. For the payment of claim allowed by the
 8 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
 9 for the destruction of private property and which has been
 10 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document
 11 Numbered 79, under the War Department, \$29.46.

12 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation or authorization
 14 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
 15 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-
 16 hibited from being paid from any appropriation or authoriza-
 17 tion in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective
 18 only during the period for which such prohibition in such
 19 other Act is effective.

20 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
 21 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-
 22 son who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
 23 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
 24 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
 25 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie

1 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
2 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
3 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
4 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who.
5 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
6 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
7 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
8 wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
9 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
10 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
11 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
12 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
13 any other provisions of existing law.

14 SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-
16 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compen-
17 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of the
18 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
19 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States,
20 or a person in the service of the United States on the date
21 of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship
22 had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become
23 a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This
24 section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of
25 the Philippines.

1 *SEC. 303. Except as otherwise provided for in this Act,*
2 *no part of any appropriation contained in or authorized*
3 *to be expended by this Act shall be used to pay the compen-*
4 *sation of any officer or employee of the Government of the*
5 *United States whose post of duty is in continental United*
6 *States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,*
7 *(2) is a person in the service of the United States on the*
8 *date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-*
9 *ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen*
10 *of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person*
11 *who owes allegiance to the United States: Provided, That for*
12 *the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such*
13 *person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the re-*
14 *quirements of this section with respect to his status have been*
15 *complied with. The provisions of this section shall not apply*
16 *to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.*

17 *SEC. 304. No part of the funds appropriated in this*
18 *Act shall be expended for the payment of any per diem com-*
19 *pensation, except for artisans and craftsmen, unless, prior*
20 *to the employment of any person on a per diem basis, the*
21 *head of the Department or agency for which an appropriation*
22 *is made shall certify to the Bureau of the Budget that such per*
23 *diem employment is necessary for services which cannot be*
24 *obtained under the civil-service laws: Provided, That prior to*
25 *July 1, 1943, and quarterly thereafter, a report shall be made*

1 *to the Congress by the head of every Department or agency for*
2 *which funds are herein appropriated, listing the names of all*
3 *per diem employees, the amounts paid to every such person,*
4 *and the nature and character of all outside employment of*
5 *such persons.*

6 SEC. ~~304~~ 305. This Act may be cited as the "First Defi-
7 ciency Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives February 26, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1975

[Report No. 98]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MARCH 1, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 9, 1943

Reported with amendments

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz: On page 21, after line 9, insert the following:

1 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

2 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant
3 care: For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto
4 Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition
5 to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and
6 hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of

1 enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the
2 fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades, under allotments by
3 the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and adminis-
4 tered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief
5 of the Children's Bureau, fiscal year 1943, \$1,200,000.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 1975

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz: On page 6, after line 1, insert the following:

1 BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—

2 TRANSPORTATION

3 Notwithstanding the limitations in section 203 of the
4 First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
5 1943, the appropriation for the Board of Investigation and
6 Research contained in said Act shall be available for travel
7 expenses and printing and binding in amounts not exceeding
8 \$11,000 and \$23,000, respectively.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz: On page 4, after line 17, insert the following:

1 Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services: For pay-
2 ments to States for expenditure in accordance with State
3 plans for the wartime care and protection of children of
4 employed mothers, approved by the Office of Defense Health
5 and Welfare Services, upon recommendation of the Children's
6 Bureau, Department of Labor, or Office of Education, Fed-
7 eral Security Agency, and for payments to subdivisions of

1 States for expenditure in accordance with such plans, such
2 payments to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in
3 accordance with certification to him by any office of the
4 Government designated for such purpose by the Director of
5 the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, fiscal
6 year 1943, \$2,884,000: *Provided*, That any plan so approved
7 shall itemize by classes and amounts the total funds required
8 for the plan and the amount of Federal funds requested; shall
9 provide for such methods of administration as are necessary
10 for the efficient operation of the plan; shall set out a schedule
11 of fees to be charged; shall state the extent of State and local
12 participation in providing necessary funds, facilities, and
13 services; shall provide for the inclusion and financing of any
14 projects for care of children of employed mothers, now
15 financed in whole or in part from Federal funds, upon the
16 expiration of existing Federal grants, when such projects are
17 essential to the prosecution of the war; and the Director of
18 the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services shall not
19 approve any plan except upon his determination that the
20 schedule of fees is the maximum practicable in view of the
21 wages paid in the areas served, and his determination that
22 the State and local participation is adequate in view of the
23 financial status of the State or subdivisions: *Provided further*,
24 That payments shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total
25 estimated expenditures, including expenditures from fees

1 received, but excluding expenditures for purchase, renova-
2 tion, construction, repair, or equipment of any building or
3 premises in excess of \$1,000 for each project: *Provided*
4 *further*, That no payment from this appropriation shall be
5 available for the purchase or erection of buildings; for altera-
6 tion, repair, and equipment for any single project in excess
7 of \$1,000; or for operating expense, alteration, repairs, or
8 equipment except in areas with special needs because of
9 substantial increase in employment of women arising out of
10 the war: *Provided further*, That the term "States" as used
11 herein shall include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico,
12 and Hawaii: *Provided further*, That any equipment which is
13 under the control of the Federal Works Agency and which is
14 necessary to a project for the care of children of employed
15 mothers already in operation and in use at the time such
16 project is placed under this program may be transferred for
17 the purposes hereof to other Federal agencies as the Director
18 of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services may
19 prescribe, and the appraised value thereof shall be covered
20 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

21 For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense
22 Health and Welfare Services, and other Federal agencies
23 upon transfer thereto in accordance herewith, in connection
24 with the foregoing approval of plans and payments to States
25 including personal services in the District of Columbia; ac-

1 tual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to
2 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving,
3 without other compensation from the United States, while
4 away from their homes in an advisory capacity to the Office
5 of Defense Health and Welfare Services; and printing and
6 binding; fiscal year 1943, \$89,000: *Provided*, That section
7 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply
8 to any purchase from this appropriation when the aggregate
9 amount involved does not exceed \$100.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz: On page 8, after line 24, insert the following:

- 1 Emergency preparation of high-school students for war-
- 2 time service, Office of Education (national defense): For
- 3 payments to States through certification from time to time
- 4 by the United States Commissioner of Education (herein-
- 5 after referred to as the "Commissioner") to the Secretary of
- 6 the Treasury of the name of each State to which payment is
- 7 to be made and the amount to be paid, in accordance with

1 regulations promulgated by the Commissioner under the
2 supervision and direction of the Federal Security Adminis-
3 trator with the approval of the Chairman of the War Man-
4 power Commission and the President, such payments to be
5 made prior to audit and settlement by the General Account-
6 ing Office, as follows:

7 (1) For assistance to the States in adjusting the organ-
8 ization and curriculum of the high schools to a program for
9 the preparation of high-school students for wartime service,
10 such assistance to consist of (1) medical examination of stu-
11 dents, and (2) the improvement of teachers in service in the
12 fields of physical education, aeronautics, science, and mathe-
13 matics through local district teacher-training institutes, demon-
14 strations, visitations, publication, and other means; as pro-
15 vided by State departments of education pursuant to plans
16 submitted by them and approved by the Commissioner,
17 fiscal year 1943, \$2,390,000: *Provided*, That each State
18 department and local board of education shall continue to
19 expend, on an annual basis, such sums as it has spent therefor
20 in the year preceding the enactment hereof.

21 (2) For assistance to State departments of education in
22 providing State administration and instructional services in
23 adjusting the organization and curriculum of the high schools
24 to a program for the preparation of youth for wartime service,
25 such administrative and instructional services to include

1 salaries of State directors of a High School Victory Corps,
2 of supervisors of physical fitness, aeronautics, mathematics,
3 science, and occupational information and war service coun-
4 seling, and of clerical and stenographic services; necessary
5 travel expenses; and printing; in accordance with plans sub-
6 mitted by State departments of education and approved by
7 the Commissioner, fiscal year 1943, \$678,000: *Provided*,
8 That the State departments of education shall continue to
9 expend for such purposes, on an annual basis, such amounts
10 from State funds as were available therefor in the year pre-
11 ceding the enactment hereof.

12 Salaries and expenses, emergency preparation of high-
13 school students for wartime service, Office of Education (na-
14 tional defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the
15 Office of Education to carry out the foregoing program for
16 the emergency preparation of high-school students for war-
17 time service, including personal services in the District of
18 Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, printing and
19 binding, not to exceed \$7,500 for the payment of actual
20 transportation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem
21 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving,
22 while away from their homes, without other compensation
23 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Com-
24 missioner, fiscal year 1943, \$114,000: *Provided*, That sec-
25 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any pur-

1 chase from this appropriation when the aggregate amount
2 involved does not exceed \$100: *Provided further*, That the
3 Commissioner shall transmit to Congress within thirty days
4 after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, a
5 report of the emergency program for the preparation of
6 high-school students for wartime service as provided for in
7 this Act, such report to show the distribution of Federal
8 funds by States, types of expenditures, and numbers of
9 persons involved.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

MARCH 9, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN for Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1975]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	\$4, 102, 569, 890. 87
Increase by Senate (net)	4, 716, 275. 14

Amount of bill as reported to Senate	4, 107, 286, 166. 01
Total estimates considered	4, 121, 319, 741. 01
The bill is under the estimates	14, 033, 575. 00

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

United States Maritime Commission:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

"*Provided further*, That no funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the construction, or acquisition and conversion, of any vessel for use as a naval auxiliary which is not constructed or acquired and converted on a reimbursable basis from funds appropriated to the Navy Department, pursuant to an Act authorizing the construction or acquisition and conversion of auxiliary vessels for the Navy Department."

(The committee was informed that the need for this proviso has disappeared in view of the fact that a bill

United States Maritime Commission—Continued.

was introduced in the House and referred to the Naval Affairs Committee, on which there is a report that covers the situation. The bill is H. R. 1563 and the report No. 189.)

It is also recommended that the following language be stricken from the bill:

“: Provided further, That no ship owned by the United States shall be disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11), as amended, except by lease which must end six months after the conclusion of peace.”

and that in lieu thereof the following be inserted:

Provided further, That no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into pursuant to the contract authorization contained in this or any subsequent Act shall be disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, 77th Congress), as amended, except by lease which must end not later than six months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate

(Under the Lend-Lease Act and under the appropriation acts which have appropriated funds directly to the President for lend-lease purposes—namely, the act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law 23), the act of Oct. 28, 1941 (Public Law 282), and the act of Mar. 5, 1942 (Public Law 474)—the Lend-Lease Administration has had for 2 years the power to transfer a limited number of merchant vessels to foreign governments by lease or otherwise. Notwithstanding the existence of this power, however, it has been a carefully observed general policy that no merchant vessels owned by the United States should be transferred to a foreign government except by lease.

The power to transfer a limited number of vessels in some way other than by lease is a valuable one which in certain instances may be essential to the adequate conduct of our international affairs and to the maximum effectiveness of our own war effort. Situations may develop in which the greatest benefit can be obtained only from being able to transfer to foreign governments the title to a limited number of vessels. The hands of the State Department and the Lend-Lease Administration should not be so tied that they cannot meet those situations when they arise. For these reasons, therefore, the committee recommend the enactment of the amended proviso.)

Agricultural Department:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:	
Crop and livestock estimates.....	\$57, 155. 00
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:	
Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases.....	444, 000. 00

(The committee has increased the amount allowed by the House from \$3,500,000 to \$3,944,000, which is the Budget estimate. The House committee reduced the amount of the Budget estimate by \$444,000 because it was the belief of the committee that it would not be possible to get manpower to carry out fully the program projected. However, the officials in charge

Agricultural Department—Continued.

of this work testified to the effect that they had reduced the over-all program to what they thought could be provided in the way of labor. The attention of the committee was called to the fact that the "white fly" is creating a problem in the beet areas. Serious damage has been suffered by growers in many of the intermountain sugar beet producing areas in past years from heavy infestations of this insect, which by means of a virus that is injected into the beet plant causes the disease known as "curly top." It is hoped that part of the funds appropriated may be used for the control of this insect.)

Total, Department of Agriculture-----	\$501, 155. 00
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Commerce Department:

Weather Bureau:

Observations, warnings and general weather service-----	390, 000. 00
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The above amount recommended by the committee is to be used for the following purposes:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. 4 additional radiosonde stations in the United States, including pilot-balloon observations at 1 station----- | \$42, 000 |
| 2. Daytime ceiling detectors and recorders, and automatic ceiling alarms at 15 air terminals where most urgently needed--- | 44, 235 |
| 3. Increase in Aviation Meteorological Service—to establish continuous 24-hour weather watch at points needed in war air traffic----- | 252, 465 |
| 4. Preparing Weather Expectancy Tables and other guides for long-range forecasts for war operations (agriculture, economic interests, military operations)----- | 51, 300 |

Total-----	390, 000
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(The volume of civil and military air traffic has outgrown facilities for providing weather maps and other weather aids necessary for optimum air schedules and safety in the air. Additional upper-air soundings, cloud ceilings indicators, and visibility measurements are urgently needed to reduce air traffic delays and other losses in war production resulting from meteorological deficiencies. The amount recommended by the committee is needed to remedy the most serious deficiencies and provide basic aids that apply not only to all air transport and other civil aeronautics but also to military and naval air operations and many other phases of war production, including agriculture, commerce, engineering, industry, and land and sea transportation.

(The meteorological facilities proposed serve a two-fold purpose. They would provide weather service urgently needed at once for civil and military aeronautics in the war effort and would also complete some of the long needed meteorological facilities for civil airways which will be indispensable in post-war aeronautical expansion. The benefits will not disap-

Commerce Department—Continued.

pear at the close of the war; the facilities and service are as applicable to peacetime aeronautical requirements as they are indispensable to wartime operations.)

Interior Department:

Reclamation Service:

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma-----

\$400, 000. 00

Bureau of Mines:

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense)-----

2, 175, 000. 00

(The committee is of the opinion that the situation with respect to aluminum is serious and that every effort should be made to develop known deposits of bauxite and alunite and to find new deposits. Certain clays are high in aluminum content, and investigations should be earnestly carried on to determine the extent of such deposits. The committee, therefore, asked the Bureau of Mines to submit to the committee estimates covering a speeding up of their program. Based upon those estimates the committee has recommended that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$325,000 to \$2,500,000, and that the appropriation be made available until June 30, 1944.)

Total, Interior Department-----

2, 575, 000. 00

Justice Department:

Immigration and Naturalization:

It is recommended by the committee that the word "minor" in the following proviso be stricken therefrom

"*Provided, That this combined appropriation shall be available for maintenance, care, and transportation of the wives and dependent [minor] children of alien enemies in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.*"

(It was represented to the committee that in carrying out the program of reuniting Japanese families whose members are divided between internment camps and war relocation centers it has been found that a considerable number of these families include sons and daughters over the age of 20 years, and that it will seriously interfere with the purpose of this program if only parts of families are transferred to family internment camps. In trying to transfer a certain group to the Crystal City camp, it would seem that a sizable proportion of the Japanese families cannot be reunited under the authority of this language as it now stands. The War Relocation Authority has informed the Justice Department that notwithstanding how greatly Japanese families in relocation centers desire to be reunited with interned husbands and fathers in family internment camps they will not elect to do so if it means leaving one or more of the family in the relocation center. Most of these children become citizens at the age of 21, and, therefore, the Justice Department

Justice Department—Continued.

could not take care of them under the regular appropriation language because they are not alien enemies. In view of the fact that these Japanese are charges of the Federal Government anyway, and in view of the further fact that it will cost no more to maintain them in a family internment camp than a relocation center, the committee recommend that the proviso in the bill above cited be amended to delete the word "minor".)

Labor Department:

Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Price index of Government purchases.....	\$26, 600 00
Survey of wartime prices.....	51, 000. 00

Total, Labor Department.....	77, 600. 00
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Navy Department

Collision damage claims.....	1, 114. 83
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Post Office Department:

Printing and binding.....	365, 000. 00
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State Department:

Foreign Service Auxiliary (national defense).....	491, 000. 00
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War Department:

Claims for damages to and loss of private property.....	4, 451. 50
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Judgments and authorized claims:

Damage claims.....	52, 917. 36
Judgments, United States courts.....	525. 35
Judgments, Court of Claims.....	35, 283. 79
Claims allowed by General Accounting Office.....	302, 011. 33
Philippine travel pay claims.....	1, 215. 98

Total judgment and authorized claims.....	391, 953. 81
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General provisions:

It is recommended by the committee that the following section relative to citizenship of employees be stricken from the bill:

"SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

General provisions—Continued.

And that the following section be inserted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 303. Except as otherwise provided for in this Act, no part of any appropriation contained in or authorized to be expended by this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with. The provisions of this section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(The difference between the language of the House and that recommended by the committee is that the Senate language provides that for the purposes of this section an affidavit signed by any such employee shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with.)

The committee has added the following new section to the bill:

"SEC. 304. No part of the funds appropriated in this bill shall be expended for the payment of any per diem compensation, except for artisans and craftsmen, unless, prior to the employment of any person on a per diem basis, the head of the department or agency for which an appropriation is made, shall certify to the Bureau of the Budget that such per diem employment is necessary for services which cannot be obtained under the Civil Service laws: Provided further, That prior to July 1, 1943, and quarterly thereafter, a report shall be made to the Congress by the head of every department or agency for which funds are herein appropriated, listing the names of all per diem employees, the amounts paid to every such person, and the nature and character of all outside employment of such persons.

Total increase	\$4, 797, 275. 14
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Treasury Department:

Office of the Treasurer	81, 000. 00
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Total decrease	81, 000. 00
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Net increase	4, 716, 275. 14
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	4, 107, 286, 166. 01
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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9, 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz: On page 28, after line 8, insert the following:

- 1 Special melting and coinage: To enable the Secretary
- 2 of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of section 4 of
- 3 the Act entitled "An Act to further the war effort by author-
- 4 izing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals
- 5 used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and
- 6 uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other

1 purposes", approved December 18, 1942 (Public Law 815),
2 the expenses or adjustments in connection with the forming
3 of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars shall
4 be charged against the gain arising from the coinage of such
5 bars.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1975

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

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bargo on arms would keep us away from war.

Then, we came to the Lend-Lease Act. As I said a moment ago, I voted against the original Lend-Lease Act, and at the time I referred to it as the lend-lease gift act, because we all know that we are not going to get anything back as a result of its operations; but, no doubt, we will give generously, because we are in war, and we must do everything in the world we possibly can, and must continue to do everything we possibly can to win this war.

So, on the third step, when it came to the lend-lease, we were told that it was a step away from war. Those of us who voted against the lifting of the arms embargo, those of us who voted against the repeal of the neutrality law, those of us who voted against the lend-lease, declared upon the floor of the Senate that every single one of those steps, and others, were steps toward war, whereas, on the other hand, those who did not see our point of view declared that they were steps away from war. Well, we are in war.

Mr. President, I wanted an opportunity to make an explanation of my position at this time, and I wish to go further and say that I have never regretted the opportunity provided me to vote against the lifting of the arms embargo, to vote against the repeal of the neutrality law, to vote against the lend-lease measure, because it is my firm conviction now that those steps, the repeal of the arms embargo, the repeal of the neutrality law, and the enactment of the lend-lease law, were steps which led us directly into the war in which we are now participating. I say that I shall never regret the opportunity, because I believe at this hour that I shall always be able to say that had not those steps been taken we would not today be involved in war.

In conclusion let me say again, in order that I might not be misunderstood, that the only reason why I shall vote today for a continuation of the Lend-Lease Act is that I recognize that it is an instrument of war, which we must employ at this time in order to obtain the one objective we all have in our respective minds, that is, the winning of the war at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. I fully appreciate the serious situation and the critical condition in which our country finds itself at this time, and I am very much in sympathy with the remarks of the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. But there is a bright ray of sunshine in this dark hour. I see in tonight's newspaper that the tide has turned—David Ginsburg has been made a colonel in the Army. He is a protégé of Felix Frankfurter. Therefore he does not need any confirmation or investigation by our committee, which must pass upon promotions and appointments and commissions in the Army. He has all wisdom, gained by less than 30 years of experience in this world. Our troubles are now over. Mr.

David Ginsburg is a colonel in the Army! [Laughter.]

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, when the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] was discussing the pending bill for a continuation of the Lend-Lease Act, in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I asked him some questions with a view of attempting to clarify a few of the issues involved. As I stated then, I repeat, I voted for lease-lend and I expect to vote for a continuation of lease-lend. I believe that it should be made plain to the American people how lease-lend operates—just how it is proposed to pay us back for the advances made. I have been trying to obtain an answer to the questions for the past 6 or 8 months, and I am still in the dark.

I am informed that the way some of lease-lend works is in the following manner: A cargo of pork, canned fruits, dried eggs, and other products is shipped to the British Government for the purpose of feeding its civilian population. Those products are turned over to an agency of the British Government. The British agency pays nothing for them to our Government but sells them to the merchants in the British Isles, and in turn the merchants sell the goods to the people of the British Isles, thereby enabling the merchants to maintain themselves in business. No doubt some appreciable income accrues to the merchants upon which the British Government receives taxes and other income. If that be true I would be interested to find out to what extent is lease-lend operated in such a manner.

I believe that if this matter is sifted to the bottom, it will be seen, as has been said in the House of Representatives, that it is a one-way proposition or words to that effect. I am not seriously objecting to that at the moment, but what I believe ought to be done is to tell the whole truth about it. Let it not be shrouded in darkness. The people are entitled to know if this is an outright donation or if they are being kidded into believing that they can expect to be repaid in kind or otherwise.

If we are to receive value, let our allies make it real. Let us be shown that they mean business. I am in accord with what the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] stated awhile ago, that while this war is continuing we should obtain absolute sovereignty over the bases that we acquired from England some time ago in return for 50 destroyers. Let us make lease-lend work to that end. I advocated such a proposition almost 1 year ago and I doubt if anything has been done to this moment. Other bases could be acquired in like manner. In that connection why not obtain sovereign rights over some of the air bases we are building in the Pacific and other parts of the world? On the other hand what about the millions of tons of our natural resources that are being sent abroad? Why could not some agreement be entered into now whereby our Government could in some way have returned to it some of the millions of tons of steel it is sending abroad? How about oil, why not make provisions for its return after the

war. How about rubber and tin? Are we going to be forced to pay to Britishers, after the war, tremendous sums for rubber and tin as we did after the First World War? It strikes me that while this war is on, while we are giving our all, while we are dissipating our God-given natural resources, we should make every effort to obtain, in kind, those irreplaceable resources. Let some agreement be made now, to make available to us after the war, iron ore, tin, manganese, bauxite, oil, and other resources that are now being used in large quantities. We must and should replenish those resources.

Mr. President, I advocated a similar proposal 2 years ago, when the original bill was before us. I had hoped that something would be done in that direction ere now. The British Commonwealth has many times the natural resources the United States possesses, and I contend that now is the time for us to have a clear-cut understanding of how we are to obtain in kind some of our God-given resources which are now being extravagantly dissipated. Let us obtain if possible, in sovereignty, some of the rich bauxite mines owned by the British, some of the rich tin deposits owned by the British and the Dutch; in fact, sovereignty over some of the rich natural deposits owned by our allies and which are now idle. Let us bargain now while the war is on and not wait until the war is over. I would like to discuss this subject more in detail, but because of the lateness of the hour I will be compelled to await an opportunity in the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there is no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. CONNALLY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (after having voted in the affirmative). On this vote I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], who, I am informed, if present, would have voted as I have voted. I therefore allow my vote to stand.

Mr. PEPPER. I announce that my colleague [Mr. ANDREWS] is absent on account of illness. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. MURDOCK. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. THOMAS] is absent on account of illness. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that my colleague [Mr. CHANDLER] is absent on official business. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. HAYDEN. I announce that my colleague [Mr. McFARLAND] is absent from the Senate on official business. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. STEWART. My colleague [Mr. McKELLAR] is absent on account of illness. If present, he would vote in the affirmative.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that my colleague [Mr. BUTLER] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are detained on official business for the Senate.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is necessarily absent.

I am advised that if present and voting, the Senators whose absences I have announced would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], and the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] are necessarily absent. If present, all these Senators would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 82, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—82

Alken	Gerry	Overton
Austin	Gillette	Pepper
Bailey	Green	Radcliffe
Ball	Guffey	Reed
Bankhead	Gurney	Revercomb
Barkley	Hatch	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hawkes	Robertson
Bone	Hayden	Scruggam
Brewster	Hill	Shipstead
Bridges	Holman	Smith
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Buck	Kilgore	Taft
Burton	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	Langer	Tobey
Byrd	Lodge	Truman
Capper	Lucas	Tunnell
Caraway	McCarran	Tydings
Chavez	McClellan	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	McNary	Wagner
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Walsh
Connally	Maybank	Wheeler
Danaher	Mead	Wherry
Davis	Millikin	White
Downey	Moore	Wiley
Eastland	Murdock	Willis
Ellender	Nye	Wilson
Ferguson	O'Daniel	
George	O'Mahoney	

NOT VOTING—14

Andrews	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Barbour	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Butler	McKellar	Van Nuys
Chandler	Murray	Wallgren
Glass	Russell	

So the bill H. R. 1501 was passed.

Mr. CONNALLY. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair be authorized to sign the bill in the event the Senate shall be in recess or adjournment when the measure is ready for signature.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Lucas in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Without objection, Senate bill 813 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in regard to the signing of the bill, it is my information that the bill has been enrolled, and the House is waiting for a message from the Senate that it has been passed in order that the Speaker may sign the bill. The Vice President is temporarily absent on official business. It is desired that the bill be signed by the Presiding Officer as soon as possible, because the President desires to sign it today, as soon as it can be transmitted to the White House, and I think the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] should

have included in his request that in the event the Vice President is not available before the recess or adjournment of the Senate, and the bill is ready to be signed, the Presiding Officer in the chair be authorized to sign it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say that the purpose of my request was that the Chair, meaning the Senator who is now occupying the chair, be authorized to sign the bill in the event the Senate shall in the meantime have recessed or adjourned, the Vice President being absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that that was the request made by the Senator from Texas, which was unanimously agreed to by the Senate.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1943

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be further temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 1975, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered. We can probably dispose of the noncontroversial amendments today. If there is objection to any amendment, it will have to go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Independent executive agencies—United States Maritime Commission," on page 11, line 2, after the words "Provided further", to strike out "That no funds appropriated under this act shall be available for the construction, or acquisition and conversion, of any vessel for use as a naval auxiliary which is not constructed or acquired and converted on a reimbursable basis from funds appropriated to the Navy Department, pursuant to an act authorizing the construction or acquisition and conversion of auxiliary vessels for the Navy Department: And provided further."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think I ought to make a brief statement to the Senate in connection with the pending bill. The bill, as reported to the Senate, carries \$4,107,286,166.01. Of this amount, \$4,000,000,000 is for the Maritime Commission. In addition, there is a contractual authorization to the Maritime Commission of \$2,173,719,545.

Other principal items in the bill are \$40,000,000 for access roads; for the Treasury Department, for expenses of loans, and for other purposes, \$29,880,000; for the Office of Education, for the training of defense workers, \$10,000,000.

The principal item of increase, so far as the Senate is concerned, is an appropriation of \$2,175,000 to the Bureau of Mines, for the investigation of bauxite and alunite ores for the production of aluminum.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. Is there anything in the bill for the National Resources Planning Board?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. That is a matter which will be subject to consideration and discussion when the independent offices bill comes up before the Senate.

Mr. TYDINGS. My recollection was that there was no such item in the bill, and I wanted to verify it.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; there is nothing in the bill for that purpose.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, earlier today I filed with the Senate a report of 2 years' work of the special committee of which I happen to be the chairman, and I should like to make a few remarks in connection with that report at this time. I have been waiting all day to make the record complete.

Mr. President, the purpose of this second annual report of the Senate's special committee investigating the war program is, first, to review the over-all picture today in the light of the job ahead; and, second, to summarize briefly the committee's activities of the past year in relation to what has been accomplished in war production and the task still to be done.

While supremely confident of victory, the committee is convinced that the year ahead will be the toughest and grimmest in our Nation's history, both on the fighting fronts and for the men and women on the home front. If we are to do the job we have set for ourselves and cut down the loss of life in this war, this year will demand harder work, longer hours, greater sacrifices, and more single-minded devotion from every American.

While of necessity the tone of this report is critical, the committee does not disparage what has been accomplished. War material of almost every description is now rolling off the production lines at rates which the committee is confident have not been and cannot be equaled by our enemies. This production has been achieved without sacrificing quality, and our armed forces today have the best equipment in the world. I say that advisedly.

It takes time to transport this equipment to the theaters of action, and vast quantities of material are now in transit between the factories and the front.

Mr. LUCAS. I desire to augment what both Senators have said with reference to farm machinery. I have just returned from my home county in central Illinois, which is the heart of the Corn Belt section. In that county the farmers, like those in every other county in America, have sent their boys from the farms to war, and others of them, of course, found a way to get into the defense plants where war goods are being made. I agree with the Senator from Missouri when he states that the order fixing the quota on machinery, which was set at such a figure as to allow less machinery than that which was obtained in 1941, was a foolish order which apparently was not based upon any actual experience in connection with the question of what the farmers should have.

Mr. TRUMAN. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I am convinced that, had quotas on farm machinery been increased, instead of being decreased, we would not at the present moment be discussing the Bankhead bill or any other bill with respect to the lack of workers on the farms, especially on farms producing the basic agricultural commodities needed by America.

I say that, Mr. President, for this reason: During the present emergency many of the boys who are familiar with farm machinery have left the farms. Such boys understand how to operate and maintain tractors 4 or 5 years old, on farms in Illinois, Iowa, or any of the other States where farming is engaged in on a large scale. They understand machinery. They are natural mechanics. The boys and men the Army is getting at the present time are, so far as mechanical ability is concerned, some of the best mechanics in the world, and some of them are coming right from the farms.

The individual who is left on the farm for the purpose of carrying on its operation may be an aged man; he may be a man who retired a year or 2 ago, but who still has the ability to perform a great many hours of effective labor, and who is willing to go back to work and to try to do his part. However, he finds that, as the result of a lack of adequate machinery on the farm, he is in somewhat of a dilemma. He has the money with which to purchase new machinery, and he is confident that if he could obtain the machinery it would carry him through this season and next season, regardless of whether he had little or even no mechanical ability. But his situation is just like that of an individual planning to start tomorrow to drive from here to California in an automobile 5 or 6 years old. If the Senator from Missouri were contemplating making such a trip, and if he had an automobile of that age, he would hesitate to start on the trip; at least, he would not start on the trip with much confidence. But if he had a new automobile he would have no hesitancy in starting, and would have no doubt about his ability to reach California.

Today, correspondingly, a situation exists on thousands of farms in the United States where the men are ready to carry on if they are able to obtain the proper

type of machinery which would carry them through.

It is not yet too late for the Senate to assert itself, insofar as the War Production Board is concerned, as to the type of machinery needed to harvest the crops. I am confident the farmers are going to plant the seed, but it is a question whether they are going to reap the crop which is planted this spring, and obtain every grain of wheat and every grain of corn and all the other commodities necessary to be harvested if we are to have what it takes to carry on both the war and the civilian economy in this great emergency.

Mr. President, I returned to the city determined to do everything I could to get the farm-machinery quota up to the limit as soon as possible, and it must not be delayed. As the Senator from Missouri says, I doubt that the individuals who are handling this situation fully appreciate what they are doing in the way of deterring the production of the food supply of the Nation through inaction in meeting the lack of adequate machinery. But it is not too late, and if Senators will make their wants known in no uncertain terms, we can once again raise the quota on new farm machinery to what it should be. Certainly the building program, so far as buildings for war purposes are concerned, will soon reach its limit, and it seems to me that the allotment of steel for the production of building materials to be used in war projects in this country will soon come to an end, and part of that quota might be allocated to the production of farm machinery. I am glad the Senator from Missouri has raised the question in his report, because I still say that he puts his finger on the basis of our trouble at the present time so far as shortage of manpower on the farm is concerned.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if my colleague will yield for a moment, I should like to read from a letter I have received from a farmer in LaFayette County, Mo., a member of the Democratic county committee, with whom I am sure my colleague is well acquainted. He writes about the whole farm situation, but there is one sentence which particularly struck me in view of what my colleague and the Senator from Illinois have just said. I should say that LaFayette County is one of the great agricultural counties in Missouri, probably the greatest wheat-producing county of the State. The letter is from Mr. Walton H. Webb, and in discussing the farm situation he uses this very striking sentence:

Manure spreaders rationed to a county, "one and a third spreaders." What in hell is the fellow that gets the one-third going to do with it?

[Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I wish to continue with my report.

As I have heretofore stated, care should be taken to provide the machinery necessary to produce and transport food, oil, coal, and various minerals. For this and other vitally important jobs, the Office of Civilian Supply should be headed by a man of first-rate experience and

ability, who will have the courage to fight for materials for essential civilian programs and will possess the judgment to make curtailments of less essential programs.

The committee is presently engaged in making several studies on which it expects shortly to present reports to the Senate. Such studies include renegotiation of profits to prevent excessive costs, airplane manufacture, and shipbuilding. The committee will continue its studies of these and other matters relating to the war program. Particularly, the committee will watch the efforts of the War Production Board with respect to the allocation of materials and the rescheduling of production, and the efforts of the War Manpower Commission to promote efficiency so as to utilize fully all our resources of manpower, which at present constitutes the biggest bottleneck in the war program.

Some historical discussion is necessary to a clear understanding of today's problems.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to make one more observation in connection with farm machinery. I know that the Secretary of Agriculture has been tremendously interested in obtaining more farm machinery through the War Production Board. I hope he will read what has been said in the Senate today, and I hope that he will not only make a request for more farm machinery, but, as Secretary of Agriculture, I think he should demand it, and if he does not get it, I think he should go to the President of the United States and lay this question before him. That is how important I think the question of farm machinery is.

Mr. TRUMAN. I think that if the Secretary had made the fight as he should have made it, the supply of farm machinery would not be so short now.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have listened with intense interest to the statement the Senator from Missouri has made. I have on my desk, as other Senators have, the second annual report of the committee of which he is chairman. I am curious to know whether the statement he has made is a synopsis of the report or is a supplemental report.

Mr. TRUMAN. It is a synopsis of the conclusions at which we arrived in the report. The first 14 pages of the printed document which the Senator has on his desk is the report, and the rest of it is a supplement containing all the reports made during the year, many of which are out of print.

Mr. McNARY. I thank the Senator.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Taylor, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1749) to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 1501) to extend for 1 year the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and it was signed

by the Presiding Officer [Mr. LUCAS] under the order of the Senate today.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1943

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 14, after the figures "\$16,625,000" and the colon to strike out "Provided further, That no ship owned by the United States shall be disposed of under the act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11), as amended, except by lease which must end 6 months after the conclusion of peace and in lieu thereof to insert "Provided further, That no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into pursuant to the contract authorization contained in this or any subsequent act shall be disposed of under the act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, 77th Cong.), as amended, except by lease which must end not later than 6 months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture," page 14, after line 8, to insert:

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount for crop and livestock estimates, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified for the appropriation for this purpose under the caption "Agricultural Marketing Service" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, including \$21,730 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$57,155.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine", on page 15, line 6, after the numerals "1943", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$3,944,000."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I hesitate to interfere with the progress being made in the consideration of the appropriation bill. However, there is a small attendance at this hour, it is after 5 o'clock, and I think we should suspend until tomorrow. I have conferred with the majority leader, and he has agreed the Senate can meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock. I do not know what is controversial and what is not controversial in connection with the bill. Several Senators have told me they desired to inquire about various amendments. Not being a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I do not know that my judgment on controversial proposals is worthy of reliance.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is entirely agreeable to me that we should suspend at this

time. Is it the idea of the Senator that there should be a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow?

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations in the Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Several passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Public Health Service.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Major generals to be lieutenant generals, for temporary appointment, Army of the United States:

George Smith Patton, Jr. (colonel, Cavalry); and

Carl Spaatz (colonel, Air Corps; brigadier general, assistant to the chief of the Air Corps); and

Louis Bloch, from the State of California, to be program-control technician, at \$5,600 per annum, in the San Francisco regional office of the War Manpower Commission (this nomination had been recommended).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceed to read sundry nominations in the Foreign Service.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask that the nominations in the Foreign Service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all nominations this day confirmed.

RECESS

Mr. HAYDEN. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Sen-

ate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, March 12, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 11 (legislative day of March 9), 1943.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERALS

Maj. Gen. George Smith Patton, Jr. (colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.
Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz (colonel, Air Corps; brigadier general, Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps), Army of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE CHAPLAINS, WITH RANK OF FIRST LIEUTENANT, TO RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

Chaplain (Capt.) Charles Edwin Brown, Jr., Army of the United States.

Chaplain (Capt.) John Porter Fellows, Army of the United States.

Chaplain (Maj.) James Clarke Griffin, Army of the United States.

Chaplain (Capt.) John Henry Hingson, Army of the United States.

Chaplain (First Lt.) John Michael Hughes, Chaplains' Reserve.

Chaplain (Capt.) Richard William Jungfer, Jr., Army of the United States.

Chaplain (First Lt.) Alfred Charles Longley, Army of the United States.

Chaplain (Maj.) Arthur Carl Piepkorn, Army of the United States.

Chaplain (Capt.) Harold Owen Prudell, Army of the United States.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT MEDICAL CORPS, WITH RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

First Lt. Charles Herman Ransom, Medical Corps Reserve.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 11 (legislative day of March 9), 1943:

FOREIGN SERVICE

TO BE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Harold E. Montamat
Fritz A. M. Alsen
Aubrey E. Lippincott
H. Bartlett Wells

POSTMASTERS

DELAWARE

John D. J. Lewis, Edge Moor.

IDAHO

Violet O. Brown, Smelterville.

KANSAS

M. Madge Shaddy, Chetopa.
Aletha Hawkins, Quenemo.

KENTUCKY

Edwin P. Terry, Cave City.

MISSISSIPPI

John S. Hamner, Camden.
Ethel P. Weissinger, Cary.
Brooksie J. Holt, Duncan.
Aubrey C. Griffin, Jackson.
Carson Hughes, Oakland.
Royal C. Hayden, Vaughan.
Annie K. Mauldin, Water Valley.

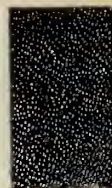
OKLAHOMA

Jesse W. Keith, Haileyville.
Louia M. Amick, Jefferson.
David S. Williams, Purcell.

TENNESSEE

Robert T. Sterchi, Chattanooga.
John L. Marshall, McKenzie.
Paul B. Andrews, Sparta.
James W. Howard, Spring Hill.

Mar. 12





executive and legislative branches as to the type of peace the United States should seek.

I now call attention to the following language of the editorial, which seems to me to have a direct bearing upon whether we are going backward to the old conditions or forward to some kind of a meeting of minds between the Executive and the Senate. We have been talking, and the country is full of such talk, of cooperating with foreign nations. I say that the first step in the plan of cooperation is to learn to cooperate with your own. If one cannot live with his own family, he is in a bad fix. If he cannot live with his own community, he is in the same condition. If one cannot get along with his own State, the result is the same. Certainly if the Senate and the Executive cannot, in this most critical hour, embrace the spirit of cooperation and collaboration which is necessary, we are missing the boat.

I want the Senate to pay particular attention to this language:

Conferences are soon to be held with other members of the United Nations on economic problems, food supplies, world reconstruction, freedom of the air and so forth. Unquestionably Congress should have a part in the formulation of policies in these spheres. To ignore the Senate in matters of such vital importance to the future of the country would be to invite a revolt when treaties are sent to that body for ratification. How can we expect other governments to place any reliance upon any plans that might be evolved without either the cooperation or knowledge of Congress? The first elementary step toward discussion of the new world order is to bridge the gap between the White House and the Senate by some open acknowledgment of their partnership in this momentous undertaking.

Mr. President, the lackadaisical attitude of this body toward the one important feature which is stressed by the Washington Post, and which has been stressed by leading editorial writers of the country and by magazine writers, is tragic. Yet the Foreign Relations Committee apparently will give no consideration to the matter, simply because the Executive will not give the "green light." I say it is the obligation of the Senate to adopt the resolution, and put the matter squarely up to the Executive, and if he does not give the "green light" then let the ax fall where it will. If we do not take this step the responsibility is partially ours.

Yesterday we heard a magnificent speech made on the floor of the Senate by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. He told in graphic language how we, the American people, feel. We want to accomplish something. But, Mr. President, if we do not have the mechanics for the accomplishment we shall simply be lost in the maze of post-war problems. It seems to me this editorial should cause every Senator to recognize the significance of his position in the world situation.

AFTER VICTORY, WHAT?—ADDRESS BY SENATOR PEPPER

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject After Victory, What? delivered by him on the animated magazine program at Rawlins College on February 1, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE EDUCATOR AND HIS GOVERNMENT—ARTICLE BY FORMER SENATOR ROSIER

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Educator and His Government" by Hon. Joseph Rosier, formerly United States Senator from West Virginia, and president, State Teachers College, Fairmount, W. Va., which appears in the Appendix.]

RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN ALLIES—EDITORIAL BY ERNEST LINDLEY

[Mr. TUNNELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Russia and the Western Allies" written by Ernest Lindley and reprinted in the Washington (D. C.) Post of March 12, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

NEW DEAL POLITICS IN THE COURTS—EDITORIAL FROM CHICAGO HERALD-AMERICAN

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "New Deal Politics in the Courts" published in the Chicago Herald-American of Tuesday, March 9, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1943

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The question is on the committee amendment on page 15, line 6. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce", on page 15, after line 22, to insert:

WEATHER BUREAU

Observations, warnings, and general weather service; For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and general weather service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$390,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$900,880 to \$937,825.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior", on page 17, after line 3, to insert:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma: For continuation of construction, \$400,000 from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the total construction cost of all the features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the reclamation law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Mines", page 17, after line 15, to strike out:

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of drilling rigs

mounted on trucks and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles hereinafter specified, \$325,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amounts which may be expended for purchase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$18,000, and from \$80,000 to \$100,000, respectively.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles hereinafter specified, \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended for purchase of motor-propelled vehicles is hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$30,000; the limitation on the amount to be available to the Geological Survey is hereby increased from \$80,000 to \$300,000; and the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$38,000 to \$60,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice—Office of the Attorney General", on page 20, line 7, after the word "dependent", to strike out "minor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics", on page 21, line 9, after the numerals "1943", to strike out "\$12,300" and insert "\$89,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department—Office of the Secretary", on page 21, line 18, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 9 and"; and in line 20, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$4,134.06" and insert "\$5,178.89."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona be good enough to make an explanation of the amendment on page 21, under the heading of Navy Department, providing an increase of funds for the Office of the Secretary of the Navy for settling claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels? Is the money provided for damages which have already been incurred?

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, yes.

Mr. AIKEN. That is for collisions between naval vessels and private vessels?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is for payment of audited claims.

Mr. AIKEN. And the committee is satisfied that the settlements are in accordance with the provisions of existing law?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. This is the customary appropriation made after the claims for damages have been examined, approved, and audited. Then we appropriate money to pay the claims.

Mr. AIKEN. I was prompted to ask the question because of my knowledge that a great deal of our shipping is in-

sured by the Maritime Commission for anywhere from 5 to 20 times its actual value, and I simply wanted to make sure that the Navy was not settling its claims on that basis.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; I never heard of anything like that.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is satisfied that the settlements provided are fair?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. That is all I wanted to know.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 21, line 18.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast Guard", on page 22, line 5, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 10 and", and in line 7, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$1,586.79" and insert "\$1,656.79."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department—(Out of the postal-revenues)", on page 22, after line 9, to insert:

DEPARTMENTAL
CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1943, \$365,000.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like the Senator from Arizona to explain that amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amendment providing for printing and binding?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. It relates to the need for additional money for order blanks and other printing of that kind, due to an expansion of the business of the Post Office Department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 14, to insert: "Field service."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State", on page 25, after line 19, to insert:

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), Department of State, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$491,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. By direction of the committee I offer as an amendment to the committee amendment, a proviso which was included in the bill by the House Committee on Appropriations, and went out on a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 25, line 24, in the committee amendment, after the figure "\$491,000", it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That cost of living and representation allow-

ances, as authorized by the act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I did not hear the remarks made by the Senator from Arizona in regard to that amendment. Will the Senator please explain it?

Mr. HAYDEN. As I explained to the Senate, the proviso which I am offering was reported from the House Committee on Appropriations, and went out on the floor of the House on a point of order. It provides that the cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder. The inclusion of the provision was requested by the State Department.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Office of Treasurer of the United States," on page 28, line 4, after the numerals "1943", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$169,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Military Activities—Office of the Secretary of War", on page 28, line 29, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 11 and", and in line 21, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$2,701.85" and insert "\$7,153.35."

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, are we considering the item under "Office of Treasurer of the United States?"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the amendment now under consideration is under the heading of "War Department," on page 28, line 20.

Mr. HOLMAN. I request that the Senate revert to consideration of the item under "Office of Treasurer of the United States."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment on page 28, line 4, was agreed to will be reconsidered.

Mr. HOLMAN. Will the Senator from Arizona yield to me for a moment?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. At this time I should like to make of record two letters which I received yesterday from two separate Oregon newspapers, one being a copy of a letter from the editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times addressed to a citizen who, I believe, has charge of propaganda for bond sales in Oregon. My purpose is to call attention at this time to preventable waste, both of funds and materials as well as of personal services. My contention is that personal services of those who are engaged in unessential

work could with economy be transferred to necessary work, and thereby obviate the expense of additional appropriations for increased clerical hire. I read the letter from the editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times, Corvallis, Oreg., under date of February 23:

MY DEAR MR. KUHN: I have been too busy opening Government propaganda mail to answer yours of the 17th any sooner. I studied your story sympathetically, but I could not see where it had any bearing on the local situation.

I appreciate your offer of help in case I need it, and I do need it very badly. I need the help of you and others in the war-bond organization to cut out 90 percent of the propaganda and expensive mats that come from the Treasury Department in reference to bond drives. If I get this stuff, I presume every other newspaper in the United States does also. I have never seen any of them printed. I notice by today's dispatches that a congressional investigation committee estimates that the Government will use 2,000,000,000 pounds of paper this year. That, I guess, would print all the newspapers on the Pacific coast. In addition, it takes thousands of stenographers, thousands of typewriters, and thousands of feet of office space to get the copy out and there is a scarcity of all three.

So I think the greatest help you could be would be to persuade the Treasury Department of the inadvisability of sending out so much expensive literature.

There is enclosed with the letter sent to me a number of exhibits which are just about on a par with the Victory magazine items which previously I have called to the attention of the Senate.

Then I have a letter addressed to me by the editor of the Bend Bulletin, Bend, Oreg., dated March 3, as follows:

DEAR SENATOR HOLMAN: As I have wired you I am satisfied that the measures that have been taken for reduced consumption of newspaper are sound and necessary. Printers, as you probably know, are also on reduced paper rations; and, while reductions may be necessary on the basis of the available supply of envelopes and fine papers, the reason for the shortage in those lines is, to a large extent, Government waste. If you could secure the elimination of such waste, you would be doing a real service.

As examples of waste, I call your attention to the material I enclose with this. Observe the size of the envelope in each case and the weight of paper from which the envelopes are made. Observe the size of the mailed piece in comparison with that of the envelope in each case. Observe the nature of the mailed piece and note that the Gamble mat was received here 2 weeks after the news event it describes had happened.

At the same time let it be noted that our dealer tells us that Government demands make it impossible to fill certain printer orders.

Among the enclosures is a large envelope and, Senators, look what is in it. Something we have no use for at all. Then when we further examine what is in it we find something which is not worth printing.

Here is another large envelope, and in it are some more mats which were not used, and apparently are seldom used and, when, if ever, used, are of no practical purpose. Here is something else which is absolutely silly.

Mr. President, all I am trying to do is to let light into the dark places, in the hope that the responsible departmental

officials will take cognizance of this matter and correct it. I make these observations also to be advised by the distinguished Senator from Arizona who is handling this bill, how, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, where I am endeavoring to bring about economies by means of percentage cuts in appropriations or otherwise to force departments to apply possible cuts in a practical and economical manner.

I thank the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] for permitting this interruption, and I should like his comments on where to apply a percentage cut to effect reduction in this waste of manpower, funds, and material.

It will be recalled that when a million-dollar appropriation for the Treasury Department was before us a week or so ago our committee, upon my motion, made a straight cut of 25 percent, which was sustained by the Senate. It is now in conference. The Department came right back and asked that the cut be eliminated; therefore, the cut is eliminated, except for a certain reduction in it which was recommended by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the letter of the constituent of the Senator from Oregon mentioned a congressional committee which looked into waste in printing. That committee was the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. I mentioned the matter to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who told me that the Treasury Department has authority under the law to spend 1 percent of its income from bonds on advertising the sale of future issues of bonds. That is where the money to which the Senator refers comes from. The committee recommended that there be greater economy, which is entirely proper. I am at a loss to know just how to get at it at the moment unless we cut down the percentage allowed for advertising in order to promote the sale of United States bonds.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. An appropriation is also made for the purpose of advertising the sale of bonds, and that item is now before the Treasury Department subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. I have often felt, as does the Senator from Oregon, that we are a little more lavish than necessary in advertising bond issues. I think there is sufficient enthusiasm and belief in the cause to make unnecessary large appropriations for advertising. Appropriations like the one he described should be unnecessary at any time. However, the place to make an effort to reduce such expenditures is in connection with the Treasury-Post Office appropriation.

Mr. HOLMAN. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 28, line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 28, line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the remainder of the amendments in the bill relate to judgments and audited claims. I ask that they be agreed to en bloc, and that we then proceed on page 51 with the remaining committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I shall not object, but I should like to know what is going on. The clerk is reading so fast that I cannot understand him. I do not know the reason for the hurry to pass this bill all of a sudden. I think that as a matter of proper procedure the clerk should read more slowly so that the Senate may understand what is going on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title II. Judgments and authorized claims—property damage claims", on page 31, after line 6, to insert:

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 15, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Office for Emergency Management, \$31.45;
Petroleum Administration for War, \$65.90;
Federal Security Agency, \$212.46;
Federal Works Agency, \$650.35;
Department of Agriculture, \$450;
Department of the Interior, \$1,138.68;
Navy Department, \$2,453.73;
War Department, \$47,914.79;
In all, \$52,917.36.

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States courts", on page 33, after line 3, to insert:

(c) For the payment of the judgment, which has been rendered under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," as amended by section 297 of the act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which has been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document No. 14 under the War Department, \$525.35, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as provided by law.

On page 33, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)."

On page 33, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "(d)" and insert "(e)."

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims", on page 33, line 24, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 12 and"; on page 34, at the end of line 4, to increase the appropriation for Public Buildings Administration from \$71,493.06 to \$103,891.37; after line 8, to insert "Commerce Department, \$1,636.12"; at the end of line 11, to increase the appropriation for the Navy Department from \$36,606.09 to \$37,855.45; in line 12, after

the word "Department", to strike out "out of the postal revenues"; and in line 16, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$702,684.86" and insert "\$737,968.65."

Under the subhead "Audited claims", on page 45, after line 15, to insert:

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Independent offices: For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$12.30.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, \$7.84.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$21.70.

Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, \$6.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$462.80.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$12.65.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$1.36.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$82.50.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$508.76.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$52.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act June 28, 1937), \$63.81.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$3,120.74.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$926.40.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$2,189.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$1,468.90.

Department of Commerce: For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$2,686.95.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$250.

For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$2.48.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$8.92.

Department of the Interior: For conservation of health among Indians, \$80.

For Indian school support, \$52.35.

Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$16.25.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$14.35.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$45.52.

The Judiciary: For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$7.71.

Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$20.44.

Navy Department: For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$172.09.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$370.42.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$2,358.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$97,097.

For construction and repair, Navy, \$147.30.
For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$2,838.99.

For aviation, Navy, \$178,420.27.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$280.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$6,449.88.

Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$120.

For transportation, Foreign Service, \$868.10.

Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from customs, \$19.92.

For contingent expenses, public moneys, \$35.95.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$4.35.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$21.80.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$17.62.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$625.97.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$4.66.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.28.

On page 49, after line 14, to insert:

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$302,011.33, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

On page 50, line 5, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 13 and", and in line 6, after the numerals "80", to strike out "\$12,275.42" and insert "\$13,491.40."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee following the amendments agreed to en bloc.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—General Provisions", on page 51, after line 13, to strike out:

SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 303. Except as otherwise provided for in this act, no part of any appropriation contained in or authorized to be expended by this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his

status have been complied with. The provisions of this section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I am not certain that I heard the clerk distinctly, but I thought he was referring to page 51. Am I correct in my understanding?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. On page 51 appears the language to be stricken out, and on page 52 is the language to be inserted in lieu of that stricken out on page 51.

Mr. DANAHER. What became of the amendment on page 33, lines 4 to 12, inclusive?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amendment was agreed to at the request of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. It is one of the amendments agreed to en bloc.

Mr. HAYDEN. I asked that the audited claims be agreed to en bloc.

Mr. DANAHER. I have no objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 51, after line 13.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, Senators will remember that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] has been very much interested in legislation of this character. It was he who proposed this change. The effect of the change is shown in lines 11 and 12, on page 52:

For the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with.

Under existing law such a person cannot be paid until there is positive proof that he is a citizen. The General Accounting Office states that is impossible to administer such a law, whereas if a man makes an affidavit that he is a citizen, and he is not a citizen, he can be prosecuted for perjury. The amendment would make it possible to meet pay rolls on time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 51, after line 13.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment reported by the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 16, to insert:

SEC. 304. No part of the funds appropriated in this act shall be expended for the payment of any per diem compensation, except for artisans and craftsmen, unless, prior to the employment of any person on a per diem basis, the head of the Department or agency for which an appropriation is made shall certify to the Bureau of the Budget that such per diem employment is necessary for services which cannot be obtained under the civil-service laws: *Provided*, That prior to July 1, 1943, and quarterly thereafter, a report shall be made to the Congress by the head of every Department or agency for which funds are herein appropriated, listing the names of all per diem employees, the amounts paid to every such person, and the nature and character of all outside employment of such persons.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this amendment was suggested by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

It relates to per diem employment, about which there has been great complaint. It would have the effect, first, of requiring that before a person is employed on a per diem basis the head of the department or agency requiring the employee shall certify to the Bureau of the Budget that such per diem employment is necessary. Secondly, there is also the requirement that reports be made periodically to Congress as to those who have been employed on a per diem basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 52, after line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, at the beginning of line 6, to change the section number from "304" to "305."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to return to page 31 of the bill and offer an amendment on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, line 1, after the words "Navy Department", it is proposed to strike out "\$8,330.02" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,113.97"; and in line 6, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$73,094.37" and insert in lieu thereof "\$72,828."

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems that in adding up the total the same claim was counted twice, and the purpose of the amendment is to correct the total.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the committee I offer another amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may offer an amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have been directed by the committee to offer certain amendments on behalf of the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Does the Senator wish to have amendments considered first?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, after line 1, it is proposed to insert the following:

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—
TRANSPORTATION

Notwithstanding the limitations in section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the appropriation for the Board of Investigation and Research contained in said act shall be available for travel expenses and printing and binding in amounts not exceeding \$11,000 and \$23,000, respectively.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, Senators familiar with the matter will remember that the appropriation made for this agency in the regular appropriation bill was conditioned upon the understanding that the agency would wind up its business completely by June 30

of 1943. It has been asserted that in order to do so the agency needs the proposed increase in printing and travel allowances. It has indicated that it will close up its business. For that reason, the committee was willing to increase the limitation, which does not increase the appropriation in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I offer another amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 28, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

Special melting and coinage: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of section 4 of the act entitled "An act to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes," approved December 18, 1942 (Public Law 815), the expenses or adjustments in connection with the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars shall be charged against the gain arising from the coinage of such bars.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I do not understand the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was about to explain it.

On December 18, 1942, Congress passed an act authorizing the melting down and recoinage of practically \$50,000,000 worth of worn and damaged silver dollars in the Treasury. Due to handling and being carried around in pockets, clips, and otherwise, there is estimated to be a loss of about \$4,000,000 in the value of \$50,000,000 in silver dollars, on the basis of \$1.29 an ounce. A budget estimate was submitted to appropriate \$4,000,000 to balance the books of the Treasury by reason of the loss of silver in the dollar when it is melted down. At the same time, it is proposed to take the identical silver and coin it into half dollars, quarters, and dimes. The ratio at which a dollar is coined is \$1.29 an ounce. The ratio at which the minor coins are coined is \$1.38 an ounce. So what is lost in melting down the dollar is regained on the books of the Treasury when the minor coins are issued.

Therefore, instead of appropriating \$4,000,000 to balance the books, we simply provide that whatever may be lost in melting down the dollars shall be recouped by the credit which will be placed on the books of the Treasury when the dollars are recoinced into minor coins. The dollars have become badly worn, and, of course, in that way there has been a loss of some of the silver. The effect of the amendment will be to provide needed storage space; also, in the process of recoinage, there will be recovered approxi-

mately 400,000 pounds of copper which now is contained in the alloy used in coining the dollars. Of course, copper is greatly needed in the war effort.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. As a matter of fact, the loss would be only a paper loss, anyway, so far as the books of the Treasury are concerned; would it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the thought which occurred to the committee. Obviously, there is no sense in appropriating \$4,000,000 in order to make up a paper loss.

Mr. DANAHER. So the paper loss would simply be charged off against the paper profit; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct; that is what the amendment would do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona on behalf of the committee, on page 28, after line 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 17, it is proposed to insert the following:

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services: For payments to States for expenditure in accordance with State plans for the wartime care and protection of children of employed mothers, approved by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, upon recommendation of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, or Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, and for payments to subdivisions of States for expenditure in accordance with such plans, such payments to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with certification to him by any office of the Government designated for such purpose by the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, fiscal year 1943, \$2,884,000: *Provided*, That any plan so approved shall itemize by classes and amounts the total funds required for the plan and the amount of Federal funds requested; shall provide for such methods of administration as are necessary for the efficient operation of the plan; shall set out a schedule of fees to be charged; shall state the extent of State and local participation in providing necessary funds, facilities, and services; shall provide for the inclusion and financing of any projects for care of children of employed mothers, now financed in whole or in part from Federal funds, upon the expiration of existing Federal grants, when such projects are essential to the prosecution of the war; and the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services shall not approve any plan except upon his determination that the schedule of fees is the maximum practicable in view of the wages paid in the areas served, and his determination that the State and local participation is adequate in view of the financial status of the State or subdivisions: *Provided further*, That payments shall not exceed 50 percent of the total estimated expenditures, including expenditures from fees received, but excluding expenditures for purchase, renovation, construction, repair, or equipment of any building or premises in excess of \$1,000 for each project: *Provided further*, That no payment from this appropriation shall be available for the purchase

or erection of buildings; for alteration, repair, and equipment for any single project in excess of \$1,000; or for operating expense, alteration, repairs, or equipment except in areas with special needs because of substantial increase in employment of women arising out of the war: *Provided further*, That the term "States" as used herein shall include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii: *Provided further*, That any equipment which is under the control of the Federal Works Agency and which is necessary to a project for the care of children of employed mothers already in operation and in use at the time such project is placed under this program may be transferred for the purposes hereof to other Federal agencies as the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services may prescribe, and the appraised value thereof shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and other Federal agencies upon transfer thereto in accordance herewith, in connection with the foregoing approval of plans and payments to States including personal services in the District of Columbia; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, without other compensation from the United States, while away from their homes in an advisory capacity to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services; and printing and binding; fiscal year 1943, \$89,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase from this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. The amendment plainly collides with the rule prohibiting legislation on an appropriation bill. I should want to have the rule observed. The amendment is a very long and unusual one. I really was not able to understand it when it was read hastily by the clerk. Therefore, I invoke the rule, unless notice to suspend the rule has been given.

Mr. HAYDEN. I gave notice, and moved to suspend the rule so as to make it possible to agree to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona moved to suspend the rule.

Mr. McNARY. Let me inquire when the notice of motion to suspend the rule was given.

Mr. HAYDEN. I filed it on Monday.

Mr. McNARY. Was it in writing?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was in writing, and was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On March 9.

Mr. McNARY. Was it given by the acting chairman of the committee?

Mr. HAYDEN. By direction of the committee.

Mr. McNARY. Why was not the amendment included in the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. Because obviously it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. McNARY. It was not in the House bill; was it?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. If the Senator will permit me to tell him why it was not in the House bill, I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. McNARY. Very well; certainly I shall be glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. HAYDEN. There are now employed in industry more than 1,000,000 women. We are told that there will be need in industrial work for more than 3,000,000 persons during the present year. The Army will take from industry approximately 1,300,000 persons, and approximately 1,800,000 more are needed in order to carry on the war work. The only reservoir left in the United States is that made up of the women. Workers can no longer be taken off the farms, or at least they should not be taken. We cannot employ women in factories in large numbers, particularly women who have children—and 1 out of 8 or 10 has children—unless they know that some care is being taken of their children. It is necessary to provide care not only for children of nursery-school age, but for school children. If the mother goes to work some time before the school opens, and if she leaves her work some time after the school closes, of course it is necessary that some care be provided for her child. Some of the funds covered by the amendment contemplate providing care around the schools for children, both before the opening of school and after the closing of school, so that the mother will know that someone is looking after her children, and that they are not roaming the streets. Everyone agrees that if a large number of women are to be employed in factories, it is absolutely necessary that some kind of care of the kind suggested in the amendment be provided for children.

There is an argument as to who is to provide the care. That is where the controversy arises in connection with the amendment.

During the operations of the Work Projects Administration many poor women who needed work were given work by the W. P. A., and other women were employed to care for the children while the mothers were at work. So under the W. P. A. there was an agency which did look after children. Now the W. P. A. has been liquidated, except for its activities relating to providing care for children. Everything else was supposed to be wound up and disposed of on the 1st of February. But it is seeking to perpetuate itself by undertaking the extension of its work, not for poor women, not as a charity, but for women who, being employed in factories, need to have their children cared for.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. Let me ask whether the money about which the Senator speaks comes entirely under the appropriation for this purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. BUCK. Has any money ever before been appropriated for the purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. There have been allocations for the purpose from the President's funds, and also allocations from the W. P. A.; but Congress has not acted upon the matter before.

Mr. BUCK. The reason I ask the question is that in my State I have already seen notice of an allocation which has been made for the purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. It has been made out of a lump-sum appropriated for use by the President, to carry on the work until such time as Congress might act.

Mr. BUCK. How much money does the President have to use in any way he may choose?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the last appropriation we made was approximately \$100,000,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me ask whether I am to understand from the explanation which has been given that the money proposed to be appropriated is to go to the W. P. A.?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, not if my amendment is agreed to. I was endeavoring to point out that two agencies of government are now engaged in the same kind of work, and there is a struggle as to which agency shall control it.

The other agency is the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. That agency is headed by Mr. Charles P. Taft, the brother of our distinguished senior Senator from Ohio. The W. P. A. agency is headed by Miss Florence Kerr.

Mr. WALSH. Was this amendment discussed by the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was.

Mr. WALSH. Was it agreed to by the committee?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was favorably reported to the Senate; yes, the committee agreed to it.

Mr. WALSH. Is it a fact that if the Congress should not adopt the amendment, the President, out of his fund, could use this amount of money for the purpose that is indicated?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to know what was the inquiry of the able Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. WALSH. I asked if the amendment had been discussed by the members of the Committee on Appropriations. The Senator from Arizona said it had been. I understood him to say that they unanimously approved it.

Mr. HAYDEN. They recommended it to the Senate?

Mr. WALSH. I asked, even if the Congress did not act favorably upon this amendment, would existing law permit the President, out of the fund of \$100,000,000, which has been referred to, to use some of that money for this purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. The President up to now has allocated money for the purpose.

Mr. WALSH. Can he continue to do it?

Mr. HAYDEN. If I were the President, I should want the Congress to pass upon the question one way or the other. That is the way I think it should be handled. It would be entirely proper for the President to allocate the money in a temporary manner, but when he submits a Budget estimate, and Congress acts or fails to act on it, then allotments from the fund will, of course, cease.

Mr. WALSH. What the Committee on Appropriations is seeking to do is to have Congress confirm the use of the money the President now has for this purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee want it done in one way or the other. It is work that must be done. I want to im-

press that upon the Senate. It is impossible to get women in large numbers to work in industry unless their children are taken care of. The question is what agency of the Government shall take care of the children. I was proceeding to point out what the W. P. A., or a remnant of it, has been doing along this line.

According to the testimony before the House Committee on Appropriations, the W. P. A. now have activities of this character in 27 communities consisting of 260 units, and they are taking care of 9,605 children. They have a program for increasing that number to 22,000 children. They say they have the applications on hand and can do that much.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. GERRY. How many States would this program cover?

Mr. HAYDEN. I cannot say. I simply have these figures. I am quite sure that there is one of these projects in the Senator's State.

Mr. GERRY. We are looking out for my State. How much has been spent on this work from the President's fund?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not know whether Mr. Johnstone, who is general counsel of the Federal Works Agency, testified as to that, but he did testify:

We have at the moment 260 units in 27 communities throughout the country. We started rather in a modest way. The amount of the funds that we put into it, Mr. TABER, is very modest. I do not know exactly, but I would guess it is between one and one-half and two million dollars on an annual basis.

That is the amount the W. P. A. has expended.

Mr. GERRY. I should like to ask the Senator another question. I understand the amount to be appropriated is \$2,884,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. GERRY. That is to start the work. The Federal Government pays up to 50 percent, and there is a rather complicated formula by which it is determined how much the State will pay and how much the Federal Government will pay.

Mr. HAYDEN. The women we are now benefiting are drawing good wages. The testimony before the committee is that they are not seeking charity; they are perfectly willing to pay for the care of their children. In some instances, where a mother has four or five children, it may be too great a burden on her; but we insist that the mothers pay half of the cost—they can do more than that if they want to, but there is a direction that they must contribute to the care of their children.

Mr. GERRY. I do not think the Senator quite caught what I had in mind. Under the amendment very wide powers are granted to the Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services. As I understand, he may determine what amount a State shall pay. Let me read from the amendment:

Provided, That any plan so approved shall itemize by classes and amounts the total funds required for the plan and the amount of Federal funds requested; shall provide for such methods of administration as are necessary for the efficient operation of the plan; shall set out a schedule of fees to be charged;

shall state the extent of State and local participation in providing necessary funds, facilities, and services—

Reading further, beginning in line 17:

And the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services shall not approve any plan except upon his determination that the schedule of fees is the maximum practicable in view of the wages paid in the areas served—

Mr. HAYDEN. That is, I think, if a woman is making good wages.

Mr. GERRY. It does not say that; that means the Director could cut down the sums paid the State.

Mr. HAYDEN. Under the plan, in communities where women are making certain rates of wages there is fixed a minimum which they must pay for the care of their children. The amount may vary in different States and different communities within a State.

If I may proceed, I should like to explain the basis of difference between the two methods without discussing the merits of one or the other for the moment.

One agency, the W. P. A., is engaged in this activity and has spent between a million and a half and two million dollars, and has a number of projects under way, and has applications for an additional number. The other agency—

Mr. BYRD. Before the Senator leaves that point, the W. P. A. is still continued until, I think, about July 1. Will not this proposal result in duplicating what the W. P. A. is already doing?

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator will let me, I am trying to point out that there is a duplication now, and we are trying to get one agency or the other out of business.

Mr. BYRD. Let me ask a further question. This appropriation of \$2,884,000 is a deficiency appropriation, is it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is to carry on the work from now until the 30th of June.

Mr. BYRD. The W. P. A. will continue to do the same work until the 30th of June because the W. P. A. does not expire until the 30th of June.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the President's order attempts to liquidate the W. P. A. on the first of April.

Mr. BYRD. He may have attempted to do it, but the Administrator, when he was before the Economy Committee, said he could not liquidate on May 30 and had no intention of doing so. This deficiency appropriation will duplicate the work.

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, there is duplication; that is what I am trying to point out to the Senate.

Mr. BYRD. Will this stop the duplication?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, it will. On page 3 of the amendment it is provided:

That any equipment which is under the control of the Federal Works Agency and which is necessary to a project for the care of children of employed mothers already in operation and in use at the time such project is placed under this program may be transferred for the purposes hereof to other Federal agencies as the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services may prescribe, and the appraised value thereof shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. Will this provision require enabling legislation by the States before they can get a share of the funds?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. LUCAS. I understood that it would, and I was very much interested in that.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is not so. I will explain the plan.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President—

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me tell the story myself; I should like to proceed for a moment.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator yield for just a moment?

Mr. HAYDEN. Very well.

Mr. DANAHER. Is this not a program which depends upon a 50-percent matching by the States?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. Then, how can the answer to the Senator from Illinois be other than that it would require legislation by the States?

Mr. HAYDEN. Matching can be made by the women who put their children under care; that is where the matching is done. It is done by the woman who is earning good pay by putting up half the cost.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Is it not true that the industrial plants, as a rule, pay the other 50 percent? In most instances the mothers of the children do not pay it. The plants where the work is being done pay it, and that is included in the cost of the contract they are performing for the Government in the particular case. So the Government is paying the whole amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. My information is that is not true in the majority of instances.

Mr. BYRD. The report says that plants put up a part of the money.

Mr. HAYDEN. In some instances but not in all instances.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the Senator please let me tell the other side of the story and not interrupt for a moment? The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services was given this work after a hearing before the Bureau of the Budget to determine how the duplication could be avoided. They started last fall with an allocation from the President's fund of \$400,000. Now it is proposed that the Federal agency and the State welfare agencies shall work under a cooperative plan. There is no duplication of the State welfare agencies and there is no duplication of the Federal agency, because we will abolish this function of the W. P. A. That is the normal way in which the matter should be handled, it seems to me, because we are not setting up a Federal agency to go down to the State level. The W. P. A. is down to the State level and is competing with the State agency. I think that is not as good a system as it is to utilize existing State welfare agencies for this purpose. They have been in existence; they understand the problem in their States. The health

and welfare organizations in the States ought to be able to take care of it. If we do it the other way the W. P. A., as a Federal agency, simply steps into a community and does the work which the State agencies should do. That is why I say what we now recommend is a better plan, and that is what the Bureau of the Budget thought. The two ideas were presented to the Bureau of the Budget; this amount of money was submitted to Congress in a Budget estimate; and we are proposing to appropriate the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for a project which it believes to be the best in order to avoid duplication. If nothing is done by either agency, then the children of working women will not be cared for. I do not know how to proceed except to follow the Budget recommendation, as we have done here.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question so as to clear up two or three points?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that the W. P. A. has been performing this service for about 90,000 children up to this time?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; the statement in the House hearings by Mr. Johnstone, the counsel, was that they had in existence at that time 28 projects, in 260 units, more than 1 unit in a town, I take it, and they were caring for 9,605 children, that in 62 communities there were 546 applications to care for 22,000 children.

Mr. AIKEN. Over how long a period have they been caring for 9,000 children?

Mr. HAYDEN. It started last year, when women began to go into the factories.

Mr. AIKEN. And they had an allocation of \$400,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. AIKEN. What was the allocation?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Defense Health and Welfare Services had an allotment of \$400,000. They have spent out of some funds available to W. P. A., according to Mr. Johnstone, about a million and a half dollars. The Bureau of the Budget recommended that the W. P. A. fold up and turn over whatever it was doing to the Defense Health and Welfare Services, and that the matter be handled by one Federal agency, in cooperation with the State welfare agencies.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know whether that recommendation was made because of the plan to abolish the W. P. A.?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think that had something to do with it, but primarily it was to avoid duplication of effort by two Federal agencies. I am not here as a partisan of one agency or another; I am merely reporting to the Senate that, the Bureau of the Budget having heard the arguments between these two agencies as to which should handle this activity, recommended that it be turned over to the Defense Health and Welfare Services, and that anything the Federal Works Agency was doing be transferred to that agency, that it be consolidated in one office, and handled under one management. We could handle it the other way. We could say that whatever work along this line the Office of Defense

Health and Welfare Services has undertaken should be turned over to the W. P. A. Certainly we should not have two agencies operating in the same field.

Mr. AIKEN. I agree with the Senator as to that. As I understand, the mothers who are working will be expected to pay approximately one-half the cost.

Mr. HAYDEN. In many instances they pay more than half. Mr. Charles P. Taft, testifying before the committee, said that the universal expression of the working women was, "We do not want charity. We are earning money, and we are willing to pay for the care of our children, and there is no difficulty about it." They resent the idea that this is to be a charity enterprise. On the other hand, there is a limit to what they can pay. If they should take care of half the cost, they would take care of the out-of-pocket cost to the Government. But that would not take care of the overhead, and that is what we have to provide for.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Government is to put up nearly \$3,000,000, that amounts to about \$100 a month per child for looking after the children while the mothers are working. I am figuring on \$2,884,000, which amounts to about \$130 each, as the Government's share for a 3 months' period.

Mr. HAYDEN. According to Mr. Taft's testimony, there are about 350,000 children now in need of care.

Mr. AIKEN. Then it is expected to care for many more than the 22,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, yes; it is proposed to care for not only those the W. P. A. has on hand but to take care of about 350,000 children scattered over the United States, whose mothers are working in factories.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What method of care is contemplated? Is it to be in an institution, or is it to be in the homes?

Mr. HAYDEN. One kind of care, which I have already mentioned, is for school children, from the time the mother leaves home for work until school opens, to the time she returns. There are nurseries and other types of places where the children can be cared for, where older women of the community may be employed to help.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to ask for a little more information. The Senator says we should not have duplication of services, which is very true, we should not have two departments of the Government undertaking to operate the same activity. Yet the proposed amendment requires that five departments of the Government work together in performing this one function. There is the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, but they have to have the recommendation of the Children's Bureau, the Department of Labor, the Office of Education, and the Federal Security Agency.

Mr. HAYDEN. If I can find Mr. Taft's testimony, I should like to read it.

Mr. WALSH. In enumerating these agencies, was the Senator from Vermont reading from the bill?

Mr. AIKEN. From the amendment. I am wondering why the Defense Health and Welfare Services and four other agencies of the Government should be

called upon. It seems to me that would confuse the matter much more than to have two agencies handling it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me read Mr. Taft's testimony, which I think very clearly indicates the principle involved. I read from Mr. Taft's testimony:

FUNCTION OF OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES IS TO CERTIFY NEED

Mr. TAFT. I raised the question as to how we are in this. We are in it because the President is required, under the Lanham Act, to pass on the need, and he has required the Federal Works Agency from the beginning to get a certificate from our agencies, as the technical service agencies—that is, the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Children's Bureau, and the Recreation Section—as to that need. They generally have also given a certificate as to the kind of facility to meet the need, and the President hasn't approved any projects without that certificate.

These are all recognized service agencies of the Government—

The agencies the Senator just mentioned—

and construction is not our job. Although we are concerned with the details of it to some extent, we aren't butting in but are just doing our job.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU DEALS WITH CHILD WELFARE AND MATERNITY PROBLEMS

Who, by authority of Congress, deals with the States on child welfare and maternal and child health? The Children's Bureau, which is not a construction agency.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION DEALS WITH EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Who, by authority of Congress, deals with the States on education and vocational training? That is the Office of Education, for which there is \$10,000,000 in this bill which has been approved up to date—and this is not a construction agency.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DEALS WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS

The Public Health Service deals with health; Congress has authorized them to do that, and it is not a construction agency.

Now he describes his own office:

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES ACTS AS COORDINATOR

The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services is simply the coordinator where more than one agency comes in, as here, and is the war end of the Federal Security Agency—and is nothing funny, or strange, or different than the wartime side of the Federal Security Agency. We stop when the war ends.

That is the whole purpose. If there is a question involving children, it is entirely proper that the Children's Bureau should handle it. If it is a question involving schools, the Office of Education should be consulted, and so on.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. REED. I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and of the subcommittee which held the hearings on the pending bill, and I desire to tell the Senate of the increasing need for provision of the kind we are discussing.

Outside my home town in Kansas is a shell-loading plant, which has been in operation a little less than 1 year. There are engaged in the operations in that plant about 5,500 employees. When I was home, about 6 weeks ago, I made my usual trip to the plant for

conference with the management. I was informed that at this time 40 percent of the employees in that shell-loading plant are women, and that the number is increasing. A year ago, of course, there were not any women in the plant, but there are now over 2,000 women employed there. They are not all women with children, and therefore are not all interested in the matter we are discussing, but the management also told me that with women employees they had less trouble insofar as discipline and absenteeism are concerned, and it was the intention of the management to increase the number of women employed there as rapidly as additional women are available for work in the plant, on the character of jobs they can handle, and that some time this year probably 60 percent of the total number of employees in the plant will be women.

As I have stated, I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and I am not wholly happy or satisfied that the method now suggested should be permanently established as the best way to handle the matter, but in the absence of any better authority, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and of the subcommittee dealing with this subject, I am willing, for the purposes of the pending bill, to take the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget as to how to proceed.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator. Are there any further questions?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I just made the statement that in many instances the plants in which the women were employed would pay half the cost of the care of the children. This is the testimony of Mr. Taft:

Let me suggest that to a certain degree the Federal Government is going to pay it anyway, because at quite a number of these plants, and it will become an increasing number, beyond any question, if these services are not provided in the community, the plants will provide their own day nurseries which will be charged in on their costs and collected on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. They are doing it now.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. The point I desire to make is that under the terms of the amendment the 50 percent which the Government puts up could be matched by the plants, and in that event it would be added into the cost of the contracts the plants have with the Government, so the Government would be putting up 100 percent.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then what difference does it make whether we appropriate it or it is paid by the plant? It would all come out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. BYRD. I did not say that. I said Mr. Taft stated some of the plants are doing this. If it is on a 50 percent basis, it seems to me there should be some provision whereby the mothers should be required to pay something. They are all making high wages.

Mr. HAYDEN. All I can tell the Senator about it is that Mr. Taft's testimony was that they wanted to pay; they do not want charity.

Mr. BYRD. Would the Senator object to an amendment to require the mothers to pay some reasonable part of

the cost of taking care of their own children when they are working for big wages for the Government? Is there anything unreasonable about that?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the expectation.

Mr. BYRD. Many expectations are not carried out, as the Senator well knows, when bureaus take charge of the expenditure of money. What would be unreasonable or unfair in requiring that when a mother is making big wages, paid by the Government, she should pay a certain percentage of the cost of the care of her children?

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator will prepare an amendment, I shall be glad to take it to conference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I wish to ask the Senator about an amendment I am about to propose to the amendment on page 1, line 6, after the word "Labor", to strike out "or Office of Education, Federal Security Agency."

What would the Senator think of that? The Senator has expressed himself as opposed to dividing this activity up among many agencies, and I am in sympathy with that viewpoint, but I am also in sympathy with the Department of Labor having sole jurisdiction over this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. The difficulty is that the Children's Bureau would have no way of contacting the school system with respect to how the children are to be taken care of before and after school. That is where the Office of Education comes in.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Children's Bureau could do anything at all it certainly could look after that particular function, that is if that Bureau were to have any control at all over the child.

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the objection to competent advice being received from the Office of Education?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. There are a great many objections.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is an office which has been in existence since immediately after the Civil War.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; but it is proposed to give the Office of Education considerably increased authority, power, and jurisdiction over American children.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; we require the State to set up a plan under which it is going to handle this situation. Then the coordinator submits the matter, so far as the health angle is concerned, to the Office of Public Health; as it relates to the children themselves, to the Children's Bureau; as it relates to the school system, to the Office of Education, in order to obtain the advice of these different agencies. But the actual disposition of the money to the State goes through Mr. Taft's organization.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do not see why the Children's Bureau itself could not attend to all those matters. I should like to offer my amendment, if the Senator from Arizona does not have very good reason for opposing it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I simply say that I do not see why we should not use an estab-

lished agency of the Government if we need its advice.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. But I do not think it is needed, and I do not think it ought to be used. That is my objection.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I understood the able Senator was about through with his remarks.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. I ask the Senator whether the amendment under consideration was presented to the House committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. And was it rejected by the House?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; because what it covered was not authorized by law.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that was the answer I expected would be made to my question by the able Senator in charge of the bill. This amendment was offered in the House and was objected to because it did not conform to the rule. That is precisely the position I took when the matter came up a few moments ago. This is an effort on the part of the Appropriations Committee to legislate. We never enact proper legislation by disobeying the rules of the Senate, and if there is any one rule which has the sanction of wisdom and practice, which is calculated to assure good legislation, it is the rule that legislative matters should be referred to legislative committees having jurisdiction, and that the Appropriations Committee appropriate money therefor.

The able Senator in charge of the appropriation bill has presented this large amendment which ought to be referred either to the Committee on Education and Labor or to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is purely a matter of legislation. The colloquy which has ensued shows that there is a great difference of opinion as to how this matter should operate. It is a project which has not been authorized by Congress. It has been conceived by a committee which has no jurisdiction over it.

Mr. President, I think the project is a worthy one. I hope that something can be worked out with respect to it, but it cannot be worked out by a committee which has no jurisdiction, and which held meager hearings, and for that reason was turned down by the House. I think it is an imposition upon the Senate, speaking with great frankness, for the Appropriations Committee to suggest an important amendment of this kind which involves a question of policy—the jurisdiction of bureaus and departments of Government—and have it offered on the floor of the Senate by the subcommittee chairman, and expect us to consider it without any hearings whatsoever having been had upon it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I would agree with the Senator from Oregon if that is what we did. What we did was to bring in the text of the Budget estimate submitted to Congress because we are at war, and we want to employ

women in factories, and we need them right away.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that is a lamentably poor answer. It is puerile. It does not dignify the controversy at all to say that the amendment was brought up simply because the Director of the Bureau of the Budget happened to place his stamp of approval upon the use of money which is now being expended out of the Treasury by a different agency of the Government. The Bureau of the Budget does not legislate for Congress or for the people of the United States.

What we need, Mr. President, is a little deliberation and a little sanity in respect to these matters. Let us follow the rules which have the sanction of years of usage—which have been a direct guide to our feet as we travel along the legislative path.

Laudable as this proposal is, it should be referred to a committee which has jurisdiction to hold hearings and make determination with respect to which bureau or agency or department should administer the matter, and how it should be done. In the meantime would anything be lost by doing that? The able Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has said that there are funds sufficient to take care of this matter until the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1943, and this day, my calendar shows—though I have not consulted it—is the 12th day of March. We have ample time to legislate. The project is a legislative one. The matter should be handled in a legislative way. The able Senator from Arizona has attempted at all times to conform to the rules of the Senate, and has manifested himself on many occasions to be careful as to how questions of legislation should be handled on the floor of the Senate. I think it is a very unfair imposition on the Senate to ask it to legislate on an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I make a point of order against the amendment, as I did earlier today, and it will require a two-thirds vote of the Senate to provide for consideration of the amendment.

I think the Senator from Arizona should withdraw the amendment and let the matter be worked out through the proper channels.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to have an expression of opinion from the Members of the Senate on the matter, because I want to know who is interested in taking care of the children of working women. This work has to be done and done right away. I think we can act intelligently on the matter. I want the expression of the Senate, and if the proposal does not receive a two-thirds majority it will not be in the bill. If it does receive a two-thirds majority, it will be in the bill. We have a two-thirds rule to take care of such questions.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the statement made by the Senator is not a just one. I think I am as sympathetic with the children and the mothers of the country as is the able Senator from Arizona. I think this is probably a worthy project. It is not now in the form, how-

ever, in which we can intelligently act on it. I am only asking for a little time. The Senator from Arizona has not been able to convince me that this work must stop today if we do not pass the bill with the Senator's amendment in it.

Mr. President, further I prophesy that the rules of the House are such, and are so respected, that this amendment would quickly go out when it went to the House on the question of voting on a conference report, or if it should come up for a separate vote. There is no reason to stand up in the Senate and in the name of patriotism, or love of home, tell me that this thing has to be done right now. It is perfectly absurd to make such a statement. If the Senator were more familiar with the rules of the Senate and desired more carefully to obey the injunction or the wisdom which is embodied in the rules, he would not make a statement of the kind he has just made.

Mr. President, I have said all I wish to say. I am interested only in good legislation. My heart is full of sympathy for the project, but, as a matter of orderly procedure, I should like to have a vote taken on the question at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think we have heard about all that is to be said about the matter. I ask for a vote.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill if he can tell me whether a large number of the members of the Committee on Appropriations were present when this matter came up for consideration.

Mr. HAYDEN. I cannot say as to that, Mr. President. We had a fairly large attendance in the subcommittee right along.

Mr. GERRY. How many members of the committee were present when the bill was reported from the subcommittee? Were only the members of the subcommittee present?

Mr. HAYDEN. We had a fairly full attendance of the subcommittee at all times. I do not recollect how many members were present at the time the matter came before the full committee, but I know that the full membership of the committee was not present when the committee met.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arizona.

The proposed amendment seems to me to delegate very large powers. It is another example of appointing agencies, and then delegating powers, and having really no accurate idea of what the total sum involved will be, or what will be required. Of course, it is much easier to delegate wide powers, and permit an agency to administer them, than it is to try and be more specific, and make the States do their own work in connection with these agencies.

Mr. President, one trouble with the amendment is that under it, it is proposed to delegate to certain agencies powers that the States themselves should really have, if such a thing as is here proposed should be done. Under this amendment we would be saying through a Federal agency in Washington what is to be done in this State or in that State. Under the amendment I am afraid we would be getting into a situa-

tion where hard-and-fast rules would be established—such rules as have not worked well in the past—and in this case might very seriously affect the most important thing in our country—that is, the family—the mothers of the country and the children.

Mr. President, if delegation of powers such as is proposed under the amendment is made, the question also arises whether we will not be taking its functions away from private charity, which is sympathetic, and depriving of their functions private agencies which really understand the local wants, and turning the whole matter into administration under hard-and-fast rules, which will not work effectively, and will result in hardships to the very people we are trying to aid.

Mr. President, it was for this reason that I felt that the amendment should have received a great deal more study than apparently it has received. The House rejected it, I imagine, for much the same reasons I have in mind. However, it seems to me that in going so far as to control by agencies, such as those referred to, what mothers shall pay, apparently depending on what they earn—and in some States, of course, that question involves the cost of living—no hard-and-fast rules can be prescribed. When we continue to draw back into the Federal Government we always get further and further away from the proper understanding of local conditions. It is for this reason that I cannot vote for the amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I agree in general with everything which the able Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] has said relative to the proper legislative procedure. I have been convinced for many months that a manpower crisis of major proportions is developing in this country. I believe that there is a tendency for us to be behind the rest of the country in appreciation of the development of the problems which are associated with the war. That is not due to any fault of ours. It is due to the fact that we are detained in Washington and, for the most part, are unable to go frequently to our States or our Congressional districts and make personal investigation to ascertain how the impact of the war is affecting the various communities of the Nation.

With the Army requiring 400,000 men a month, the manpower shortage has developed to major proportions. We have been discussing one aspect of the question in connection with the measure which is now the unfinished business of the Senate, and temporarily laid aside for the consideration of the pending deficiency appropriation bill. I hope to have something to say more in detail concerning this problem when we return to the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. President, it is obvious that if the size of the army is to be as large as contemplated, if the draft upon manpower is to go forward at the same level as it has been going forward in the past several months, or in an accelerated manner, there will be only 2 groups to which we can turn for manpower to take the

place of those who have gone into the armed services. We can, in order to obtain labor, reach into the older age groups, or into the group of women.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. HOLMAN. Why not reach into the departments of the Government in Washington?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I am in favor of seeing to it that those in the Government service who are not essential to the functioning of government are subjected to the draft in the same manner as those who are in any other employment. However, Mr. President, it is no answer to the problem to say that we are going to rid Washington of any persons—if there be such here—who have evaded their responsibility to the country and avoided military service. The labor force of the Nation is in the neighborhood of 64,000,000; and to talk about eliminating a comparatively few persons in the Government service, wherever they may be, is no answer to the manpower shortage which today threatens agricultural and industrial production.

Mr. President, I was about to say, before I was interrupted, that one of the great sources to which we must turn if we are to permit our armed force to increase is the women of the country. We cannot escape it. If we are to take women we should, of course, first take those who are single, or those who have no dependents, in accordance with the voluntary control of manpower under the direction of the Manpower Commission and of the Children's Bureau. All the influence of the Government has been utilized to restrain women with children or other dependents from going into industry until they are absolutely needed.

We have reached the point at which, in order to maintain production schedules upon which men who are dying at this very hour on the far-flung battle fronts of this war depend, we must turn to women who have children, or the production schedules will fail and men will die unnecessarily because proper equipment is not furnished them with which to meet the enemy.

Those in charge of this problem are caught on one or the other horn of a dilemma. As everyone knows there is an increasing disposition in the Congress, which is manifested at both ends of the Capitol, to chop down all the social activities of our Government. I do not criticize Members of Congress for taking that position; but those who are in positions of administrative responsibility would be ignoramuses if they did not realize that such a sentiment exists in Congress at the present time. They were caught on one or the other of the two horns of a dilemma in regard to this program. No person who has looked into the question can deny the need.

Mr. President, I say with great reluctance that the need arises against the background of minor delinquency which is on the increase throughout the country. It is the fault of no one. It is due to the impact of a total and horrible war. It has shaken the moorings and foundations of every home in America.

In many instances the men have gone to war. In others they have gone to work in industries and have left their children behind. Naturally the brutalizing influence of war and our modern methods of depicting it through the newspapers, on the screen, and in the publications of the country have had an effect upon the fiber and attitudes of our growing children. It should be a matter of primary concern to every man and woman who cares a whit about the future of this Nation. The children are the oncoming generations. They are the men and women of the future who must meet the problems which we have bungled and failed to solve.

Will we refuse in this situation to give a little care and provide a little organized control over the activities of children in the hours when they are no longer under the influences of either the father or the mother? Do we wish to turn them loose on the streets of boom towns? There are some such towns in the State of a Senator who sits not far from me. We all know the characteristics of boom towns. There is no way in God's world to prevent such influences and environments springing up, despite the efforts of the clergy and the church, the influence of the home, and the influence of law-enforcement agencies, local, county, State, and Federal.

Mr. President, I do not quarrel with Senators who think that this question should have been considered by a legislative committee. I was about to say that in these times and with the present temper of Congress the administrative agencies would be confronted with the choice of one of two horns of a dilemma. The problem is here, Senators, whether we wish to recognize it or not. One choice is to propose the continuation of a Federal program, such as has been conducted by the W. P. A., under which all the money would come from Washington, the decisions would be made in Washington, and the personnel would be selected in Washington.

The other choice is to resort to a time-honored system which in my opinion has proved its effectiveness, namely, a partnership, a cooperative program between the States and the Federal Government, with the State or individuals within the State putting up one-half the money and the Federal Government putting up the other half.

I know that such a proposal as this would have received short shrift if the administrative agencies had decided solely on a Federal program. I know how the welkin would ring in this Chamber with denunciation on the part of the Federal Government for attempting to invade the province of the State and make the sole decision. I suppose it will receive shorter shrift because the agencies have taken the other horn of the dilemma and have tried to work out a program here which would provide for State and Federal participation.

Mr. President, in view of the conditions which I know exist so far as child delinquency throughout the country is concerned, in view of what I know of the situation so far as the manpower crisis is concerned, I say that if there ever was

justification for suspending the rule and considering legislation on an appropriation bill, such justification exists in this instance. I know, and every other father in this Chamber knows, that it is the first delinquency, the first mistake, that is serious in the life of any growing child. This program deserves our serious consideration.

I agree in principle with every word the able Senator from Oregon has uttered. It always pains me to be in disagreement with him, because then I think I should review my own facts and ascertain whether my position is sound. It is rather easy to say that the question should be considered by a legislative committee, but I know that many weeks, if not many months, will go by if this matter is referred to a legislative committee. If that is done, I cannot tell, on the one hand, how many women will fail to go into industries where they are vitally needed in order to provide increased manpower to assist in the production of supplies needed for our fighting forces; and, on the other hand, if no care is provided for the children during the absence of their mothers, I cannot tell what may happen to the children and other dependents of mothers who, yielding to the importunities of the campaign that is going on to have them seek employment in industry, go to work in defense plants.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. REED. I was called from the Chamber for a conference during the time when the distinguished minority leader had the floor; but I desire to say that the administrative agencies are not the only ones with responsibility that were and are caught on the horns of a dilemma. I fully agree that an appropriation of this kind or a measure of this kind, one which would become a law affecting such agencies, should go to a legislative committee.

I agree with the Senator from Wisconsin that if the amendment goes to a legislative committee there will be a delay of at least several weeks, perhaps several months. The problem is one which has come upon us during the last year. A few moments ago I tried to describe on this floor what has happened in my own community where, although no women were employed in the factories a year ago, today in a munitions plant with an operating force of 5,500 persons, 40 percent of the employees are women. That was not the case a year ago. Six weeks ago when I was home, the manager told me that he was going to increase that percentage as fast as he could, up to 60 percent. Not all the women will be women with children, but many of them will be. My community is one of the communities which have doubled or almost doubled their population because of the demands of war activities. The situation presents a problem which we must meet. I should prefer to meet it in the normal, more careful way of legislative procedure. I am a member of the committee. I have a responsibility. I have no pride of opinion in the matter. I do not like this

way of handling it. I am not sure that in the end it will be the best way; but I am sure that it is the way that will promise the quickest action, and provide the most ready amelioration of the situation, and that it is the only way to meet the problem which has come upon us during the present great emergency. If some Senators do not want to suspend the rule and use the proposed method of approach, that is their responsibility, not mine.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I desire to say a further word. I share with every other individual, agency, organization, and group in the United States the apprehension about the impact of total war upon the homes of America. That apprehension is not a new one on my part. I have entertained it from the time when the war broke out in Europe until we entered the war. When we were considering the repeal of the arms embargo, I discussed the effects of war upon this country and upon family life at some length. I shall not burden the Senate by repeating that discussion; but I know what the effect will be, and I know that it will not be good. Mr. President, we are involved in the war. We have no choice except to draw upon the services of the married women of the Nation—and among them millions have dependents—if we are to keep our commitments to the armed forces of the Nation and to the nations that are receiving aid under lend-lease.

Let me say that reports from various communities show too many children without adult supervision, they show that many ill children are uncared for; that children from 8 to 10 years of age are responsible for the care of much younger children, and that problems of juvenile delinquency which I have mentioned, are increasing. According to information in the hands of the Children's Bureau, recent partial surveys in 49 areas in which are located industries participating in the war effort, showed over 61,700 children in need of care, of whom 27 percent were under 6 years of age, and 73 percent were between the ages of 6 and 14 years. I do not have to say to any other father in this Chamber that, so far as delinquency is concerned, the ages between 6 and 14 years are perhaps the most serious ages through which a child goes in its development into an adult person.

Mr. President, by voting down the amendment we shall not stop the impact of war upon the homes of America. We shall not prevent married women with dependent children from going to work. If we vote down the amendment we shall have to assume the responsibility of denying to the men on the battle fronts of the world the arms which they need in order to have a fair chance to win in the fight against our brutal enemies. If we vote down the amendment I do not believe the program will cease altogether. If Congress should refuse to give consideration to this matter on a technical ground, the Chief Executive and those responsible in the administrative agencies would be derelict in their duty it seems to me, if they did not search for every available means where-

by they could provide care—perchance inadequate care, but at least some kind of care—to prevent children from running loose upon the streets.

Mr. President, what will be the situation if the Senate votes down the amendment? Will we take the W. P. A. program, which is purely a Federal program operated from Washington, under which the decisions are made in Washington, with personnel selected under rules and regulations laid down from Washington, and with the local communities controlled by the W. P. A. organization; or will we take the best program it has thus far been possible to devise, after careful consideration, for a joint partnership between the States and the Federal Government in meeting what every student of the question will grant is a serious menace to the future of America? Should we not meet that problem on the basis of a cooperative plan under which the States will have at least something to say about how the program is to be conducted?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator know whether the States already have set up an organization, whether they have a plan? Are they ready to cooperate, or will they have to pass legislation?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is my understanding that the amendment is so drawn that every State in the Union may participate.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. They will have to submit a plan; but certainly every State in the Union that is engaging in any welfare activities of any kind may participate. The amendment has been criticized by the Senator from Virginia; but it has been left open to take care of the situation in States whose legislatures may not be meeting or in States which may not have emergency boards which could provide emergency appropriations. Therefore, the amendment has been left open, so that the State's share of the money can come from individuals or from any other source—for instance, in case the individuals in a State provide funds to pay one-half of the State's cost for the care, or in case a State's industrial plants make contributions for that purpose. In other words, the money does not necessarily have to come as the result of legislative action by the States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. On page 1, line 1, we find the following language:

For payments to States for expenditure in accordance with State plans—

And so forth. I understand from that language that the only way the money could be used would be through the medium of the States.

My question has been partly answered by the Senator. Let me repeat it: Is legislative action required by the States?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I cannot give the Senator a categorical answer; but I will risk the statement that in view of the social-security program which has been developed in this country, I should say that practically all States

would have administrative set-ups already functioning under a similar grant-and-aid system for other purposes—set-ups which could be utilized for this purpose without legislative action on the part of the States.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to pursue the matter to a logical conclusion.

Mr. REED. If the Senator from Wisconsin will permit me to make a suggestion in that regard, I shall touch on the matter of the logical conclusion, if the Senator from Colorado will permit me to do so.

The Senator from Colorado quoted the language directing that the payment be made to States. The following language is found on page 1, line 7:

And for payments to subdivisions of States for expenditure in accordance with such plans.

The grant is not confined to the States. It may be made to the subdivisions of States—cities, counties, any subdivision of a State that has authority to do work of this kind and to carry out a program of this kind.

I beg the pardon of the Senator from Wisconsin for interrupting. I feared that my good friend the Senator from Colorado had overlooked the language to which I have now called attention.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator from Kansas for his helpful suggestion, but I will say again that I think, in view of the programs which have been inaugurated under the various titles of the Social Security Act, there is not a State in the Union that has not a set-up that can be utilized under this joint cooperative plan between the States and the Federal Government in a similar manner as the programs under the social-security law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. May I say a further word before I yield to the Senator from Colorado? I wish the Senate would consider this matter in the light of the experience which we have already had in this field. I now yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I was wondering if the Senator would object to writing into this bill explicit language so that the organizations already set up in the States for handling children's problems might function under this bill instead of leaving it as a matter of doubt as to whether the State would have to enact legislation.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I certainly should have no objection, but, of course, I am merely an humble worker in the vineyard here. The Senator from Arizona is the strawboss who is in charge of the bill; I would have to defer to him. So far as I am concerned, all I am seeking is a better program than we now have. While it is not satisfactory, I am firmly convinced if this proposed legislation is enacted we will have a better program.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, a few months ago I talked to a representative of the Federal Works Agency, who told me he was quite sure that we com-

pletely misunderstood the work which is being done at the present time by the Federal Works Agency in this matter under the provisions of the Lanham Act. His statement was that, under the appropriation of the Lanham Act, there is authority in the Federal Works Agency to set up community facilities and that what they are doing now is to set up community facilities to give this kind of care to children. The program operates by allowing mothers to pay a part—as I recall, 50 percent—of the cost of maintenance of the facilities. The statement of the gentleman to whom I refer is that W. P. A. was doing work of this sort largely for the purpose of giving employment to workers who were without employment and rendering home service to indigent families. The W. P. A., he says, is not duplicating the work that is being done under the Lanham Act fund by the Federal Works Agency, but the W. P. A. is now discontinuing work of that kind, and, of course, will be completely finished by the 1st of April.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I think the testimony was that the W. P. A. would be finished on April 30.

Mr. PEPPER. I beg pardon, and I should have said April 30.

Mr. BYRD. It is not certain that they will discontinue even then.

Mr. PEPPER. I am definitely sure that there is no duplication of work by the W. P. A. and the Federal Works Agency under the Lanham Act.

I am in hearty accord with what was said by the able Senator from Wisconsin. Whatever plan will afford the greatest help for mothers and children is the one I should favor. I think there is possibly merit in the point which was suggested by the able Senator from Colorado. As I understand the present plan that is in operation with Lanham Act funds under the Federal Works Agency, it is not operated by governmental agencies necessarily but by community agencies. The community does not put up anything unless it chooses to do so.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me in order that I may point out two facts?

Mr. PEPPER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. First, I will quote from the testimony given by Mr. Johnstone, general counsel for the Federal Works Agency. He was asked the question:

And all of that—

Referring to nursery school projects—will be discontinued.

Mr. JOHNSTONE. No doubt. The Lanham Act places it on an emergency basis limited to the duration.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you say they were being discontinued, on April 1 or April 30?

Mr. JOHNSTONE. In regard to W. P. A. nursery schools they will all be closed as such by April 30.

That is No. 1.

The question arose in the House as to the authority of the law under which the W. P. A. operates. It is found in subparagraph (c), title II, of the Lanham Act and reads as follows:

To make loans or grants, or both, to public and private agencies for public works and equipment therefor.

And then these words constitute the authority of law under which they operate:

And to make contributions to public or private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works * * *

Mr. PEPPER. Is that the Lanham Act?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am quoting from the Lanham Act. The chairman of the committee said:

The CHAIRMAN. Apparently you construe that as maintenance and operation of a service, whereas the terms of the enabling act would seem to indicate that it should be for maintenance of the public works and the equipment itself.

Mr. JOHNSTONE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the buildings and the equipment, rather than the service. Is it not rather a broad interpretation under that provision, that you have authority to conduct the service of day nurseries in addition to housing and equipment facilities that you were authorized to provide?

Mr. JOHNSTONE. That is a fair question. I think you will find, sir, from the legislative history of this act that the clause which you have last read was inserted in the act to enable the Federal Works Agency to give money to a school district, to employ additional teachers during the first year of the operation of these war schools. Those were the words the committee used in order to do that.

The point is that under the Lanham Act if a building has been constructed in a community for school purposes or otherwise then Lanham Act money may be used to maintain the building for a period of time, but if there has been no Lanham Act activity in any community, then there is no authority of law to undertake the particular kind of work. So they are limited in their scope to places where they have done construction.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he takes his seat?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. PEPPER. Would that language, particularly the last clause to which the Senator refers, authorize them to set up a structure or to provide facilities for the care of children in a community? Would that be within the purview of the act?

Mr. HAYDEN. The words, quoted by me, namely, "and to make contributions to public or private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works," constitute the sole authority of law that the W. P. A. has for maintaining care of the children of women employed in industry. Under that provision of law they are doing it. I think it is a very strained construction of the statute.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

Mr. PEPPER. I shall be through in a second. I think the able Senator in charge of the bill might attend closer the language of the amendment so as to see to it that there is no prohibition against the use of Federal funds until or unless there is some statutory authority in the local body, because I am not at all sure my State has legislation that authorizes the local community or a State agency to cooperate in a project of this kind. I should like the Federal agency to have discretion in selecting the local agencies with which they would cooperate in carrying out the program. I

see no harm that could come from following the suggestion of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. HAYDEN. There are two suggestions; one that there ought to be affirmative action by the States before the money can be spent, and the other that such action ought not to be required. As the amendment is drawn it is perfectly practicable, because, as the Senator from Wisconsin has pointed out, there is no State in the Union that does not have a welfare agency of some kind. It has to have it in order to operate under the Social Security Act. It is already there. It is merely a question of using the personnel of the established agency of a State to do this work and the Government pays half the cost.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. PEPPER. Is the State or the county required to put up its own tax money or may it use the fees it collects?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is contemplated that 50 percent of the amount will be raised by the mother, out of her wages, paying for the care of her children, which she is glad to do. The mothers do not seek charity, and that is where the local contribution will come from to the greatest possible extent.

Mr. PEPPER. One other question. Suppose, for example, the county welfare board in a certain county wishes to participate in this program, would the county welfare agency be eligible to receive funds which are contributed in this case by the Federal agency?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it would be highly desirable to use that kind of an agency. The plan has got to be submitted to the State welfare agency. We have got to have some uniformity; we cannot be dealing with 3,000 counties and 3,000 different kinds of plans. So it is provided that the State welfare agency shall submit a plan which, when approved, shall become operative, and there is a requirement under the plan that there shall be a contribution of 50 percent.

Mr. PEPPER. This proposal would not come under any existing social security legislation, would it?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; but there is a welfare agency in every State that can submit a plan to the office in Washington.

Mr. PEPPER. I am afraid what the Senator is overlooking is that in each State, for example, in my State, the public welfare funds are raised for specific purposes, and if the money is not used for the specific purposes—to take care of the children or provide old-age assistance or for the public health—there will not be any money which can be used for the purpose, unless the law is changed by the State legislature, and legislatures in some of the States will not meet for another year.

Mr. HAYDEN. We will have to amend the statute if it does not work, but we are assured that the principal source of this money is from the mother who is earning good wages, and is glad to have the help; and if that is the case, let us try it in that way before we undertake

to dip into public funds, so far as the States are concerned.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think it has been amply demonstrated that there are various views concerning the practicability of the proposed legislation, and the form which it should finally assume. I agree with the able Senator from Illinois that it would require enabling legislation passed by the States. I think this is a vicious practice, and, further, it is admitted by the able Senator in charge of the bill and other Senators that we have ample funds to take care of the problem until July of this year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, no; I made no such admission.

Mr. McNARY. Then, I make the assertion. I stand on that responsibility. The Lanham Act and others have been cited, and it has been stated that there will be no abatement of the program in any way; nor would I want to see an abatement. But when the matter comes before us as an authorized piece of legislation, I want to know what form it will take. I am interested in decent, sensible, careful, deliberate legislation.

I understand there is to come along another amendment, very similar to the one we have been considering, which has not been digested by any legislative committee. I repeat, it will be 4 months before we will need any funds for this project, which has never been authorized by the Congress, but which will be authorized by a committee, in my judgment, if it is given opportunity to make a recommendation.

Inasmuch as the Senator persists in his amendment, and will not let a legislative committee consider it, in violation of the rule, I have then only one recourse to take, and that is to ask for the regular order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I have a few observations I should like to make in reference to the proposed amendment. I wish to call attention to a few difficulties which I meet in considering the proposal now before us.

Within the shadow of this Capitol is a nursery where for years married women and widows working in the Government departments have brought their children, and left them while the mothers were at work, and paid for their care; and they are still doing it. Will the amendment relieve them of that obligation? Will it provide for payment to the private charitable institutions which are maintained at these places of money in lieu of what the women are paying now?

Mr. McNARY. If I may answer that, it will not.

Mr. WALSH. In my own State of Massachusetts for years women working in the cotton mills, at a disgracefully low wage, eight or nine or twelve dollars a week, have brought their children to private nurseries, paid weekly for their care, and are still doing it. Are they to be compensated, and are they to be relieved of the obligation of paying for their children, under the amendment? As I interpret the discussion which has taken place, the women who, in munitions factories, are receiving three and four

times the wages paid cotton mill workers and similar workers in my State, would receive the benefit of this proposal.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator will pardon me, that is not in contemplation at all.

Mr. WALSH. Is it not especially designed to take care of the children of workers in munitions factories?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, but any State plan submitted in connection with the proposal must indicate that there is to be a contribution by the mother. That must be set out in the beginning, and it is thoroughly understood that that is the principal source of the money to match the Federal cost of the overhead.

Mr. WALSH. There is my difficulty. Where are we going? How much is the contribution? Is it a contribution only by women working in munition plants, or is it a contribution from poor mothers working here as clerks, at \$1,400 a year? Are they to get for the care of their children some of the money? Are the women with children, working in this city, to get no benefit out of this at all? As I understand, it applies only to the women who happen to have the good fortune to draw almost as much as the men receive—and I am glad they are getting it—women who work in munitions factories.

Mr. HAYDEN. That really is a necessity.

Mr. WALSH. Is it not a necessity for these working women who bring their children at 8 o'clock in the morning and keep them there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and work for a meager wage, to get some aid, as well as those in munitions factories, who receive three or four times the pay these poor workers are getting? If I had my way, I should be glad to give something to them all, if we did not have to think of the public treasury and the taxpayers. There is nothing more tragic in life, there is nothing sadder in life, than to see a young mother, or an old mother, dragging her children, in the early hours of the morning, and putting them into a nursery home, and leaving them there all day, and out of her pay envelope making a contribution. But how many millions are we finally to take care of? How can we stop simply with the women who happen to go into the industries where war materials are being manufactured? These are difficulties which come to me as I hear the discussion. Yet my impulse is to help them all, if possible—to help every woman who is left a widow, or whose husband has deserted her, and who has children she has to take care of.

In my State some mothers prefer the private charities, and in some instances the cities do take care of the children, not as much as they would like to take care of them, but unfortunately, we finally have to come back to the question of how much we can afford, just as do the women who have to go to a poor, cheap nursery, instead of to a luxurious nursery, because they cannot afford it. That is an important part of this question. I am disturbed about it, and it gets back to what the Senator from Oregon has said, what are the limitations of the amendment, how far are we go-

ing, not today, immediately, but in the future? What kind of a program are we finally going to work out in order to bring this necessary relief to these people?

Now we come to another question about which I wish to comment. I dislike to have to say it, because I suppose it may be said I come from a State which is prosperous. When it comes to a division, in giving Federal funds, between poor States, so-called, and others, I have never been able to distinguish between poor States and rich States, and I will tell the Senate why.

If in my State, or the State of some other Senator, if the property owners have their property for taxation purposes valued to the full limit, we are a rich State, because we can spend more money for our schools and for hospitals and our other charities. If we tax our people \$40 or \$48 or \$50 a thousand, as is done in some cities, we naturally have more money to spend, and are classed as a wealthy State because we compel our people, through the taxes they pay, to make greater sacrifices. But how about the State which always values its property at far below the real value, and whose tax rate is \$15 or \$18 or \$20 against \$50 per thousand upon the valuation? It is a poor State, it may be said. Is it fair to say a State is poor or rich unless there is an equal standard of valuation of the property and an equal tax rate? Even if we have equality in those matters, we will find some poor States, but in my opinion, until we apply the same system of valuation and the same rate of taxation, we will be unable to reach a fair basis for division of Federal aid to rich or poor States, and we never can do that, because at the time we do it, we go into the most sacred right the people of a State have, namely, the matter of regulating their own tax systems; and that is one of the difficulties that is fundamental to all these problems.

I come back to what now troubles me, which is the question as to where we are to draw the line. I am actuated in voicing these thoughts largely by what the Senator from Oregon said, that there should be more study of this important and humane question. Perhaps I am unfair to the members of the Committee on Appropriations who propose this amendment; but it is admitted that there has not been a full study by all the members of the Committee on Appropriations. As I understand, in those communities where there are war plants, and where women are employed at \$35 and \$40 a week, side by side with women who are receiving \$9 and \$10 and \$12 a week, if they contribute something, their children are going to get aid from the Federal Government. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. The bill provides a plan for wartime care. It is limited to the period of the war, for the protection of children of employed mothers.

Mr. REED. Wherever they are employed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Miss Lenroot testified regarding this matter.

Mr. WALSH. If mothers are employed in this city, are they to be taken care of?

Mr. REED. They are.

Mr. WALSH. Then I was mistaken in assuming that the Senator from Arizona said it did not apply to all women. Are we to take on this burden these women have been carrying for years and years, of caring for their children in private institutions?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; that is the other matter, that the Director "shall not approve any plan except upon his determination that the schedule of fees is the maximum practicable in view of the wages paid in the areas served."

The second question the Senator has raised is answered by Miss Lenroot.

Mr. WALSH. In other words, the administrative board will say that in the city of Boston, or in the city of Springfield, Mass., where there are munitions factories, and women working in the factories, the women will pay part of the cost and the Federal Government will pay to the State agency a fixed part of the cost. Is that the plan?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; not exceeding 50 percent of the cost.

Mr. WALSH. In the next town, where there are women working for less money, a town which happens not to have munitions plants, in which the women are working in stores or elsewhere, and, receiving smaller wages, they are not given any money to provide for taking care of their children?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. I should like to read testimony given in the hearings on this subject.

Mr. WALSH. If those women were to get money for the care of their children it would result in opening the door to every woman who has a child, and who must bring the child to a nursery, or to some place where it may obtain care, when the mother is working; this aid would be given to every woman in the country.

Mr. HAYDEN. No. Let me read the testimony given before the committee on behalf of those who expect to administer the act. Miss Lenroot said:

May I add, Mr. Chairman, that many of these women who will be working in these areas where there is an acute shortage will not be working in war plants, but in laundries and restaurants and other service industries essential to the maintenance of the community life. We know laundries and restaurants are more necessary when we have men and women both working in industry, than otherwise, because the amount of work they can do in the home under those circumstances is much less. The wages in these laundries and restaurants are low. Also, many of these women are wives of husbands in the Army earning private's pay, and some of them are widows without other support.

If there were a community, undisturbed by the war, in which there were no war work of any kind being done it would not be necessary to go there. But if women are taken out of homes and placed in industry, and they have to eat in restaurants, and send their laundry out, other women have to work in those establishments, and I think it is entirely proper that the children of the latter women should also be taken care of, when the mothers work in laundries and restaurants.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, under the operations of the amendment, would

the money appropriated under it go to contribute toward the maintenance and help, during working hours, of more working women in this country?

Mr. HAYDEN. I would not say that. It applies to communities where war industries are located.

Mr. WALSH. Very well. The Senator would say it does not apply to the women clerks of this city?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am not passing upon that matter.

Mr. WALSH. That, Mr. President, is the trouble. The Senator is asking us to pass certain legislation, and we want to know where it begins and where it ends. That is the very objection made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]. There is no limitation made by the language of the amendment. There is no restriction made by it. No amounts are determined for the present or the future. Twice as much contribution may be made by a mother in Boston as by one in Trenton, N. J.

Mr. HAYDEN. Depending on what she is earning.

Mr. WALSH. Does the language of the amendment include only women who are employed in munitions factories and industries? Yes or no?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. WALSH. It does not?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. WALSH. It includes women working in laundries and in other services in communities in which munitions plants are located?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. In the next community, where there does not happen to be a munitions plant, those working in laundries and in other services are not covered by the language of the amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. Why should they be? The whole purpose of this amendment is to have women go into munitions factories to take the place of men. That is the whole purpose, and we are confining ourselves to that.

Mr. WALSH. One answer to that is that these very women are receiving more money than women engaged in other work.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, and they should pay more as a result.

Mr. WALSH. And they should receive more. Only a month ago I was in a factory in Massachusetts where shells are being made. Eighty percent of the employees were women. I was very proud of their service, their industry and spirit. If they are married women and happen to have children they will be taken care of in some fashion; they will receive some assistance. Their wages are four or five dollars a day. They are receiving big wages, and they should receive them. But the language of the amendment does not cover women in other places, engaged in other work, who are receiving less money?

Mr. HAYDEN. We do not have a manpower shortage in any place except in war industries. We are taking care of the situation with respect to employment of women in war industries, so they may aid in the manufacture of munitions.

Mr. WALSH. Before the war, under W. P. A., women in industry were provided for.

Mr. HAYDEN. No, under W. P. A., the assistance was confined to a poor woman who had no money. She was given a W. P. A. job, and her situation was taken care of by charity. Another woman was employed to look after her children while she was at work. It was on a charity basis.

Mr. WALSH. No matter how poor a woman is, no matter how many children she has, she must be engaged in working in a war industry or else she must go into her own pocket, or charity must provide for taking care of her children.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amendment provides for women engaged in working in war industry.

Mr. WALSH. Let me ask another question. With respect to private charities, such as the one operating in the shadow of this building, how are they to be paid? Is the institution to be taken over, and is half the money to come from the mother and half from the Government?

Mr. HAYDEN. The welfare agency in the District of Columbia brings in a plan for caring for the children.

Mr. WALSH. Are we going to build institutions where none now exist for them, or use those now existing?

Mr. HAYDEN. We will use those now existing, of course.

Mr. WALSH. Is money to be provided to buy them or rent them?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, we are simply dealing with the conditions as they exist in the State.

Mr. WALSH. If a measure is brought before us proposing to give every penniless poor woman in this country what is necessary to take care of her children, and she is forced to go out to work, we would support it, and provide for a large part of the money necessary. But we want to know what financial and other limitation is placed on what is proposed to be done. We want to know all mothers to whom it applies. We want to know whether it shall apply to a woman receiving \$5 a day, or one receiving 50 cents a day. We should have some sort of limitation fixed. That, Mr. President, is my difficulty. That is why I find myself agreeing with the observations made by the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] in respect to this matter.

Mr. President, I am moved to deep sympathy for these women, but we are not reaching the women with children who go out with shawls over their heads and scrub clothes over a washtub all day. This amendment is not for them. However, if women are able to go into a munitions factory and receive more wages than they ever received before—and all praise to them, because they are serving a great and patriotic cause and helping the country—then they are entitled to something that other poor women who have children and who are destitute should have and should receive.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have been struggling desperately to correct the

misapprehension under which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] have been laboring. The Senator from Massachusetts has laid considerable stress upon the poor women who are not employed in munitions factories. I agree with what he has said, but that does not happen to be what this amendment provides for at all. Most of what the Senator from Massachusetts has said has no relevancy to this provision, because it is said under a misapprehension of what the amendment provides. I shall read what it provides:

For expenditure in accordance with State plans for the wartime care and protection of children of employed mothers.

That is what it provides.

Mr. WALSH. Then, according to the Senator, every mother employed, including the clerks in this city, would receive the benefit provided under this provision?

Mr. REED. The Senator from Massachusetts did not permit me to interrupt him. I shall cover all these points.

Mr. WALSH. I am sorry. I apologize.

Mr. REED. I assure the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Oregon that I shall try to cover all the points they made. They are both eminent and able Senators, who have rendered distinguished service in this body, but they have gotten off on a tangent and onto something that is not pertinent to this amendment. I am going back to what the Senator from Massachusetts said. Let me read the language again. These are the mothers involved:

For the wartime care and protection of children of employed mothers.

Does that take them all in? Let us see. That depends on whether the States have some plans, whether they are doing that thing now, what arrangement the States or the counties or the municipalities or the District of Columbia have now. If they are taking care of that class of children of employed mothers now, yes, it easily falls under that provision. If a political subdivision is not doing it, it may be brought under this provision by submitting, through the State, a plan for doing it. It is not confined to the children of mothers employed in the munitions plants. I would not be for it, I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts, if such a distinction were to be made.

Mr. WALSH. Did not the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] say that to me?

Mr. REED. I think the Senator from Arizona, who has had a great burden of responsibility for this measure, for the moment misapprehended what was in it. Any mother with children in any community may, by conforming to the standard of administration set up in this measure, be brought under it. But the community plan must be submitted and it must have approval. How is it going to be paid for? Partly by the local contributions, and the local contributions, as has repeatedly been stated here, are dependent upon what contributions may be made by mothers. If a mother in a laundry, receiving \$9 a week, cannot contrib-

ute, the local community, whether it be the District, a city, or a county, will help. The mother employed in a munitions plant who draws a minimum of 60 cents an hour ought to contribute, and will be expected to contribute. The only limitation in this amendment is that the Federal Government shall not contribute more than 50 percent. The other 50 percent may be raised in any way the local community desires.

Mr. President, I had not intended to speak again upon this subject. I was impelled to do so only by the evident misapprehension under which the very able Senator from Massachusetts was laboring. I share most of his objections. I share the objection of the Senator from Oregon. This is legislation. It ought to go through a legislative committee; but the situation is that the W. P. A. expires by limitation, I think, on the 30th of April, so far as most of its activities are concerned. I want it to expire. I voted to have it expire. But here is one of the things which the W. P. A. very largely has done to take care of the children of employed mothers. The W. P. A. is going out of business. We have a short period which should be provided for. If we have any sense of humanity, any sense of decency, any sense of responsibility, we will take care of these people. The appropriation in this bill is limited to the 30th of June 1943, and is intended to take care of this emergency situation which has been growing larger and deeper and graver ever since we have been facing this incredible confusion in manpower, a subject about which I shall speak at more length when we come to consider the unfinished business before the Senate. This is temporary. I agree with the Senator from Oregon. I do not like to do it this way. I would rather do it the other way. But this is to be for only 3 months in order to take care of a temporary situation. It is no great departure to write a little legislation in an appropriation bill. I agree with the Senator from Oregon that it is a bad practice, but it is a practice of which the Senate is frequently guilty. The Senate has been guilty of departing from Senate practice on many occasions when there was not as much justification for it as there is in the present situation. That is the only reason why the Senator from Arizona and I are appealing to the Senate for this method—not because we think it is the best, but because we say that in the immediate situation it is the only method by which the problem can be taken care of.

Mr. DANAHER obtained the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. What is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to suspend the rule to permit him to offer an amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. Possibly the Chair was not so informed, but a moment ago I stated that I was not satisfied with the procedure which was being followed and that I wished to invoke the rule of the Senate. I asked for the regular order.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, what does that mean?

Mr. McNARY. I can explain the meaning of it.

Mr. LUCAS. I believe I understand the meaning of it, but I should like to have the Chair state it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon have in mind returning to the consideration of the unfinished business?

Mr. McNARY. That is exactly what I have in mind. There is no clearer way of expressing myself. A request for the regular order has the sanction of parliamentary usage. However, in making that request, I am not attempting to take the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER] from the floor. I am willing to allow the debate to continue as long as he desires, but I ask for the regular order.

Mr. LUCAS. It was my understanding that the regular order had been demanded, and that was the reason I made the inquiry as to what is before the Senate at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order having been demanded, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

DEFERMENT FROM MILITARY SERVICES OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 729) providing for the deferment from military service of persons engaged in agricultural occupations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, one of the most interesting phases of the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is its many-sidedness. It apparently admits of construction according to the interpretation placed upon it by any given Senator. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] told us in his concluding plea that this proposal was intended to cover the next 3½ months only. There was to be nothing permanent about it, the Senator from Kansas said. It would apply only until June 30.

Mr. President, consider that single statement as the basis upon which the Senator from Kansas would urge upon us the adoption, in an appropriation bill, of a matter of fundamental policy, to be adopted now, for 3½ months, and to be set up in every State and every community which is said to be affected, or likely to be affected by it. If there be advantages in the proposal, does anyone in his right mind believe that on July 1, they would be terminated? Were there

benefits, as urged, accruing to the communities in the care of children, does anyone even remotely imagine that at the end of 3½ months the plan would be dropped?

I mention those things, Mr. President, to demonstrate the speciousness of the way in which the issue has been presented to us. There is scarcely a Senator who is a proponent of the pending measure who has not fallen into such error in one way or another. For example, the Senator from Arizona said that the issue is whether or not Senators wish to vote in favor of suspending aid to the children of war-working mothers. The plain implication of his request for a ye and nay vote on the previously pending motion to suspend the rule was that if Senators should take a position counter to that of the Senator from Arizona they would be put on record as voting against extending aid for the care of children of working war mothers.

Mr. President, in posing the issue in that way he intended that pressure should be brought to bear in the minds of Senators to cast their votes in favor of the proposal which he submitted.

Completely ignored in that presentation, Mr. President, was the fact that more than \$17,000,000 is available this minute under the Lanham Act, which has been and is being administered to provide payments for the child day-care program in communities which choose to apply for it, and which have a program as part of the essential war effort which comports with the needs of the community.

Mr. President, if there are war-time needs in given communities they may apply for aid under the Lanham Act. When they establish their needs they receive their allowances. That program is going on now. There is no issue of lack of congressional interest in the care of children when the mothers are employed in war work. Clearly, under the Lanham Act, working mothers are receiving the benefits of the concern which has been so eloquently voiced by Senators who completely overlook the application of the Lanham Act to the problem.

In addition, there is, of course, such residue of the W. P. A. as was left. As I recall, from an examination of the hearings—although I am not on the committee and have not given to this vast subject all the time it requires—the W. P. A. appropriation terminates as of April 30, although there may be an extension to June 30 from Presidential funds, in order to liquidate.

I do not know whether that is a completely accurate statement of the situation concerning the W. P. A. However, I do know that the lack of all facts is not confined solely to me. There are other Senators who do not know, and I take some comfort on that account. I cite that fact as an additional reason why this fundamental matter of policy should be considered by a legislative committee, which can supply all facts and which can make recommendations to us as to how best to develop the entire approach.

Let us take up another phase of the argument of the Senator from Arizona. He has told us that on page 3 of the amendment, in lines 12 to 20, inclusive, there is a provision that the Lanham Act appropriations or the W. P. A. funds, as the case may be, and the programs being executed under them, must be terminated upon the adoption of his proposed amendment. Let us see what the amendment provides. I quote from line 12 on page 3 of the amendment:

Provided further, That any equipment which is under the control of the Federal Works Agency and which is necessary to a project for the care of children of employed mothers already in operation and in use at the time such project is placed under this program may be transferred for the purposes hereof to other Federal agencies as the Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services may prescribe, and the appraised value thereof shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

There is no "shall" about it. There is no mandatory requirement involved. It does not cover operations. It applies only to equipment, Mr. President. It provides that equipment "may be" transferred, and says nothing about operations.

The Senator from Kansas argued the question whether the proposal was to extend to the children of all employed mothers, or whether it applied only to the children of mothers who are employed in war industries. The Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Kansas pointed to page 1 of the amendment. They pointed out, in line 2, on page 1, the following language:

expenditure in accordance with State plans for the wartime care and protection of children of employed mothers—

There is no qualification of the term "employed mothers," or other adjectival description whatever. There is no distinction between employed mothers who have husbands who are also working and widows. It is not in terms required that they be in war industry. No limitation of any character is stated. So far as it purports to refer to State plans, this proposal, if adopted, would clearly extend to 48 States, and down through the States to heaven knows how many communities. It is a matter of common knowledge that only a very few States are affected to any extent by wartime industries and demands for care for children of mothers in wartime industries.

Mr. President, to show how the amendment can be construed, not only as the Senator from Kansas has construed it, but otherwise, as the Senator from Massachusetts argued, let us turn again to page 3 where, in line 7, we find, as a part of a proviso, that no payment from this appropriation shall be available—
for operating expense, alterations, repairs, or equipment except in areas with special needs because of substantial increase in employment of women arising out of the war.

Ending the quotation at that point, Mr. President, it becomes perfectly apparent that if there be need for an expenditure for operating expense or the alteration or repair of equipment or property and buildings, it may be made only in areas where there are special needs because of substantial increases in employment of women, arising out of the war.

Thus, if there is to be an expenditure in any amount in excess of \$1,000—that is the limitation previously stated—it must be made under the conditions thus set forth. Implicit, then, in the language, Mr. President, is the representation that we are adopting what will in effect be a permanent pattern of grants-in-aid—a "force" bill, as we have come to call such bills, in which the Federal Government demands that States submit their plans to someone in a bureau in Washington, and if the Washington bureau approves the plan the particular State will gain certain advantages from Federal contributions, but if the State fails to meet the requirements of the Washington bureau, it will not receive the aid.

On the one hand, Mr. President, the amendment purports to apply to women who have children, without any definition whatsoever of the nature of the employment of the women; but when we come to make it effective, back on page 3 we find the provision that no operations involving an amount in excess of \$1,000 can be conducted unless there is in fact an increase, a "substantial increase," in employment of women arising out of the war.

It is easy to see how contradictory constructions can arise, in view of the instances I have cited.

The moment that we impose under the bill a Nation-wide program, one applicable to the 48 States, each of which in order to gain any advantage under the bill must submit a plan, it follows that State organizations must be created. It follows, further, that if there be no organization in a State, legislation by the State will be called for in order to set up the organization. States cannot sprout programs for the management of child-day-care centers. They must, in accordance with their constitutions and laws, develop such programs. There must be agencies to handle them.

Therefore, Mr. President, we would be forcing States to act in accordance with the dictates of this Congress were we to adopt the amendment of the Senator from Arizona. We would reach into every home where there is a mother, and say to her, "Never mind the institution down the street that is adequately equipped to take care of your child, and with which you have been dealing; never mind that facility which may, indeed, far surpass in advantages anything that Washington may offer. If you want to come under the program for aid to the States, you must develop your State plan our way. Otherwise you will not be allowed to participate."

That is what we would be saying. New agency operatives would be created to the possible neglect and decay of valued existing facilities.

Again, Mr. President, if the State does not act, the amendment would include a local community—a "subdivision," a city, a county, perhaps; it may be a taxing district, for all I know. The bill provides "for payments to subdivisions." That language appears in line 7, at the bottom of page 1 and the top of page 2, where we read of payments to subdivisions other than the States, and smaller, but within the States.

Mr. President, where is this proposal to stop? Under what plan or program will some subdivision in a State benefit, whereas other subdivisions in the same State or in other States will not participate? Who will decide that? Someone down in Washington.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. Certainly.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Connecticut is always eminently fair. I am sure he would want his remarks understood in the light that no community, State, or individual is subjected to any kind of compulsion, but that in order to take advantage of the program, the cooperation, whether of an individual, a city, a county, or a State, is to be purely voluntary, and will involve nothing more than the cooperation of such an individual, city, county, or State.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I was glad to yield to the Senator from Kansas. Let me ask whether he would be willing to respond to a question or two from me.

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. Very well. Let me submit to the Senator from Kansas that, let us say, in the city of Topeka there will be said to exist a need for a child-day-care center. Let us assume that the State of Kansas has never adopted any child-day-care-center program. If the city of Topeka wishes to set up such a child-day-care center, is it not the understanding of the Senator from Kansas that under the bill, within the meaning of the word "subdivision," appearing on page 1, line 7, the city might formulate a plan and submit it to Washington for a grant in aid?

Mr. REED. It could, certainly; yes.

Mr. DANAHER. Yes. If the proposed plan thus submitted by the city of Topeka did not conform to whatever the people in Washington in charge of the program demanded, the plan would be rejected; would it not?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. Of course. Consequently, in order to procure compliance with the Washington program in Topeka which, for our hypothetical case, we assume has demonstrated an actual need, that community would be told that it could not receive any advantages under the bill unless it conformed to the requirements of the Federal Government; would that not be so?

Mr. REED. The Senator from Connecticut understands as well as I do and as well as every other Senator does that under all the cooperative plans involving Federal expenditures and cooperation—plans ranging all the way from those handled by the Department of Agriculture to those handled by all the other departments—the State program or State plan, whether it be for a board of health, for a State educational institution, or for benefits for agriculture, must conform to the rules laid down by Congress or under the authority given to the appropriate agency of the Federal Government. There is no argument about that.

While I am on my feet, let me say—I do not want to interrupt the Senator for more than a moment—

Mr. DANAHER. Am I to understand from the record that the Senator's answer is that the city of Topeka would have to conform?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. Very well.

Mr. REED. Let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that the invariable rule is that when the Federal Government and one of the States make a joint expenditure to supply funds for State and local needs under some standard, the standard always is established by the Congress or by an administrative authority acting under direction from the Congress. I regret to say that sometimes the administrative authorities do not always follow that rule; but that is the invariable rule.

While I am on my feet, will the Senator from Connecticut permit me to say a further word?

Mr. DANAHER. Certainly.

Mr. REED. The measure is a war-time measure. It is intended to meet war-time needs. The war-time needs certainly are much more severe in areas affected by the stress of war—communities where, because of the demands of war, much greater additional employment of industrial workers has become necessary—than in other communities. The appropriations provided by the bill are limited to the period ending the 30th of June—3½ months from now. No dollar appropriated under the bill can be spent after the 30th of June. The bill contains that definite limitation of authority. I tried to make that point plain during the debate a short time ago.

The part of the amendment which sets up the plan does not provide any definite date for termination of the authority. Of course, frequently we do provide a definite date for termination of authority. Such provision is not made under the present appropriation; but the appropriation asked for is limited—and the committee recognized that point—to the period ending the 30th of June, 3½ months from now.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I am glad to yield to the Senator from Kansas; because each time he has ventured to comment on some particular, he made the more conclusive the argument I offer on the point he mentions. When he tells the Members of the Senate that the bill is just a wartime measure and would be in effect only until June 30, what possible sophistry would he vent upon us and the country? Would he have us think that the program would be good for only 3½ months, and not thereafter? Would he have us think that the war will end on the 30th of June? Is that his thought? Would he have us think that when we have established a program offering the asserted advantages in 48 States, we will not continue it in September and in the coming January?

Mr. President, of course on the face of things it is perfectly obvious that, once the program were established it would be continued. The very reason why the Senator from Kansas and other Senators who are proponents of the program seek to foist it upon the country is that they know that if we undertake it for 3½ months, we will not abandon it thereafter.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EASTLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I join the Senator from Connecticut in the position he takes. I have not been on the floor during the general discussion and the debate; but let me ask whether it is not true that the proposed program would provide a duplication of facilities. Are not such facilities being provided under the Lanham Act?

Mr. DANAHER. Let me say to the Senator that, as the program stands, it would provide for a triplication of facilities.

Let me review the history of the matter for a moment, for the Senator from New Hampshire. In the first place, this particular organism, if I may so classify it, to be known as the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, is another one of these Presidential-directive creations dangling from a loose end of an Executive order. That is what it amounts to. It is developing under a situation something like that under which the Board of Economic Warfare was originated back in July 1941. It was said and intended to be a coordinating agency. The B. E. W. was going to unify activities in the defense and, later, in the war effort. But, Mr. President, let me say that, like Topsy, it just "grewed," and now there are more than 4,000 persons in it, and in 8 months it drained more than \$1,000,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

If Senators will look at the Presidential directive which appears in the House hearings at page 728, they will find that the President intended and directed that the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services should coordinate various ventures in the field of health and nursing, and all that sort of thing, which, operating with Federal funds might conceivably be working at cross purposes, and if so, might be correlated and be channeled into prescribed directions in future.

So there was picked to head the particular organization or organism—I will adopt my own terminology—one of the ablest men in the United States, Mr. Charles Phelps Taft. The President could not have picked a better man. As a matter of fact, let me say to the Senator from New Hampshire if this proposal contemplated that we turn over to the distinguished Mr. Charles Phelps Taft the sum of \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943-44 and told him to go out and operate, and expend that amount to the best advantage of the people, in establishing child day-care centers, I should be willing to do that. That, however, is not involved, Mr. President. This amendment calls for payments to the States. So we found that the W. P. A. appropriations were to lapse as of April 30 of this year, and there has been some talk about additional funds to be added to the W. P. A. account to operate until the liquidation of the W. P. A., which will come to its demise as of June 30 this year.

Coincidentally is to be found another program under the Lanham Act. It is my recollection that there is some \$300,000,000 available under the Lanham Act. I may be in error as to that, but I think I am right. I think there were some \$283,000,000 allocated for certain specific purposes under the act, mainly defense housing construction, and that \$17,000,000 remain available for aid to existing children's day-care centers, and similar facilities.

Let me say to the Senator from New Hampshire that the way they operate is this: A given community through the appropriate certifying agency must sponsor the child day-care center or other facility in the community, and, as Miss Lenroot said in the hearings on this matter—I read from page 147 of the Senate hearings—

There are in every State and locality welfare and child-care agencies which have been doing work for children and which, even before any money was made available, were trying to shift their programs to the extent possible to meet these new needs.

That meets the needs of wartime, of course. She had already pointed out that the plan is based upon the utilization of existing resources. The Lanham Act, do you not see, contemplates that existing facilities are available for the job when certified as essential to the war effort under local sponsorship. The sponsor may be the State board of education; it may be the local board of education; it may be the State commission of health and welfare. Unless the local facility thereafter can receive a certificate from the Office of Education or from the Department of Labor that, in fact, it is essential to the wartime effort the application will be denied. On the other hand, the Federal Works Agency Board, on the certification of wartime need and on the certification of compliance with the standards prescribed, passes on the application, and if it be approved, the Board then reports to the President that all conditions have been met, whereupon funds are allocated to the existing facility. The standards are locally passed upon and the Federal agencies certify. New programs are not created, we utilize what we have; we do not take children out of the homes they are now in; we do not go into a State and say, "Submit a plan and we will decide your community needs"; we do not stimulate within a State, activities looking to the creation within each of 40 or 50 or 100 communities of a demand for applications for child day-care centers. Will we operate through existing facilities under the Lanham Act or create new ones through the States? That is what is involved, I think, let me say in answer to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I appreciate the Senator's statement. I am familiar with the Lanham Act and the way it was operated, and last year there were 322 cities, towns, or communities where nurseries were being operated. In my State of New Hampshire in one small city, Laconia, they made a contract with the school board, and the project is being operated very successfully in that community, which caters to war conditions, war orders, and war industries. I my-

self think, in this period through which we are passing, we ought to do everything we can to try to avoid duplication or triplication of services and activities of the Federal Government.

Mr. DANAHER. In pursuance of the thought suggested by the Senator from New Hampshire, if, in fact, the program is not to be conducted except as part of the effort required during wartime, and if it be the intention that it shall terminate when the wartime need shall expire, what better machinery could be provided to secure that end than one which, by its very terms, will expire within 6 months from the cessation of hostilities, as the Lanham Act does? The question, after everything is said and done, is fundamental. It is not merely an appropriation of \$2,973,000; it is not merely an appropriation to operate this program to supplant all existing programs from now until June 30; it is a program to cause States to develop plans. It is a plan to cause communities to develop plans to meet certain fixed requirements under which the children will be taken from the homes, from the aunt while the mother works, from the sister while the mother works, not merely in war industries, but all employed mothers. That is the act in terms.

It is an insidious thing, Mr. President; it is a very subtle approach. The House clearly saw through it, and, at least under the rules of the House, they knew that they had no business on an appropriation bill to attach such a rider. The question of policy is such that the whole proposal should be studied, Mr. President, by an appropriate committee of the Senate. Federal funds might well and properly be provided to take care of children of working mothers who are engaged in war industries, or who, by virtue of wartime exigencies, need care in child day-care centers. There is no question of that, and it can be done under the auspices of the local authority, utilizing existing facilities, meeting standards which have long since met the test, not some newly created by a mushroom agency. We ought to explore this matter thoroughly into its most intimate details and through legislative committees which are authorized and skilled from their own past experience to enter that particular field.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I am glad to yield when the Senator from Nebraska addresses the Chair, but I do not want to be taken off my feet. I have not quite concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not asking the Senator to yield; I am asking for recognition from the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut has the floor.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I shall briefly conclude, let me say to the Senator from Nebraska. I think, Mr. President, that I have covered the points I had sought most to make with reference to the arguments hitherto offered. There is much that can be said on this problem, which, if considered in all its aspects, should be considered as a matter of policy, as distinguished from program.

There remain questions which demand further discussion. I believe, however, that the question of policy is not necessarily before us at this time. I believe that the point earlier made by the Senator from Oregon was well taken. I believe, if and when we recur to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arizona, that the rule should not be suspended to take up this proposal at this time, and while I recognize that the parliamentary situation is now altered and that the pending question is on the Bankhead bill, I may, Mr. President, wish to speak further on the other matter should it again be brought before the Senate.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1943

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is quite evident that I shall not be able to perform my duty until there has been a vote of the Senate. If two-thirds of the Senators are unwilling to vote to suspend the rule, of course, that will end the matter. I should like to have such an expression of opinion. The only way I can accomplish that in the present parliamentary situation is to move to proceed to the consideration at this time of House bill 1975, the deficiency appropriation bill. I make that motion, with the hope that if a majority of the Senators desire to go on with the bill, we can immediately have a vote on suspending the rule. If a majority of the Senate does not want to proceed to the consideration of the bill, then I will know, of course, that my amendment could not be adopted through a suspension of the rule by a two-thirds vote. I therefore make the motion that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the deficiency bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona to proceed to the consideration of House bill 1975, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Downey	McNary
Austin	Eastland	Maloney
Bailey	Ellender	Maybank
Ball	Ferguson	Mead
Bankhead	George	Millikin
Barkley	Gerry	Moore
Bilbo	Gillette	Murdoch
Bone	Guffey	Nye
Bridges	Gurney	O'Daniel
Brooks	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Buck	Hayden	Overton
Burton	Hill	Pepper
Bushfield	Holman	Radcliffe
Byrd	Johnson, Calif.	Reed
Capper	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Caraway	Kilgore	Reynolds
Chavez	La Follette	Robertson
Clark, Idaho	Langer	Scruggam
Clark, Mo.	Lodge	Shipstead
Connally	Lucas	Smith
Danahey	McCarran	Stewart
Davis	McClellan	Taft

Thomas, Okla.	Vandenberg	White
Thomas, Utah	Van Nuys	Wiley
Tobey	Wagner	Willis
Truman	Walsh	Wilson
Tunnell	Wheeler	
Tydings	Wherry	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 1975. [Putting the question.] The ayes appear to have it.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Division.

On a division, the motion was rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent temporarily to lay aside the pending bill, with the understanding that when the Senate takes up the deficiency bill I shall withdraw the amendment which has been under discussion, because evidently, if a majority will not vote to take the bill up, two-thirds will not agree to suspend the rule.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I made that suggestion a little while ago, and proof seems to be convincing to the able Senator. I now have no objection, if the Senator will abandon these amendments and have them referred to committees, according to the rule, to continuing with the consideration of the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. McNARY. Let us have it understood the Senator from Arizona is asking unanimous consent temporarily to lay aside the unfinished business, which is the agricultural labor bill, and take up the deficiency appropriation bill. I said I would consent to that, provided he agreed not to present the amendment which has been under discussion and one similar to follow.

Mr. HAYDEN. I agree to that.

Mr. McNARY. I knew the Senator would agree, but I wanted the RECORD to show it.

Mr. HAYDEN. As chairman of the subcommittee, having been directed by the Committee on Appropriations to present the amendment to the Senate, I felt it my duty to obtain a vote on it. The committee is the servant of the Senate and if a majority of the Senate will not do what the committee wants done, the committee bows to the majority and proceeds according to the will of the majority of the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator from Oregon made reference to two amendments.

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. One carries an appropriation to take care of children in and about training camps?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; the two amendments to which the Senator from Oregon referred are, first, the one which was pending a few moments ago, and the other relates to the High School Victory Corps.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

CLARIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BAILEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 133) to amend and clarify certain provisions of law relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 5, and 6, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "Except as provided by Executive Order Numbered 9001-A, December 27, 1941, such a determination may be made by the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, with respect to any vessel title to which has been requisitioned pursuant to the Act of June 6, 1941 (Public Law 101, Seventy-seventh Congress), and which vessel thereafter has been lost or destroyed or converted to naval or military use by the United States, upon owner's consent and certification by the Secretary of State that understanding had been reached between the United States and the diplomatic representatives of the country of which the owner of such vessel was a national, that such title requisition instead of requisition for use was necessitated by the circumstances existing at the date of requisitioning, but that such vessel should be returned after the termination of the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941;" and the Senate agree to the same.

JOSHIAH W. BAILEY,
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
CHAS. L. McNARY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
S. O. BLAND,
ROBERT RAMSPECK,
J. J. MANSFIELD,
RICHARD J. WELCH,
JOSEPH J. O'BRIEN,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a moment ago the able Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] stated he desired to ask a question or two about this conference report before it should be acted upon. Will the Senator from North Carolina wait a few moments until the Senator from New Hampshire can return to the floor?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to take advantage of this moment to express the hope that we may proceed without unnecessary delay to dispose of the deficiency appropriation bill, and then proceed without unnecessary delay to dispose of the Bankhead

bill. I have a feeling that it is possible to dispose of that measure today, and it is very desirable to do so, in order that the Senate may not be compelled to have a session tomorrow. I had contemplated the Senate adjourning over until Tuesday, if we finish both these bills today, and I still hope that that may be done. I have reason to believe we may be able to do it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have obtained the information I wanted, so I have no objection to the Senate proceeding to consider the report.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, it is only necessary to say that the House conferees have agreed to the Senate amendment. The Senate receded from the amendment known as No. 1. That was an amendment offered in the committee by the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], fixing the compensation of attorneys in recoveries against the Shipping Administration on account of injuries to seamen. I thought it was a good amendment, and so did the Senate conferees. However, there was a demand made for hearings. The demand was made by representatives of labor organizations. I would not like to say that they are opposed to limitation of fees of attorneys in such matters. I think the fees ought to be limited. But we could not agree. I thought it well to recede, with the view to coming back with an independent bill at a later time and providing hearings. So with that amendment stricken out, the bill is as it passed the Senate, with the exception of a little change in the construction of a sentence, which does not change the meaning in any degree.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, may I ask on what ground the House conferees rejected the amendment?

Mr. BAILEY. I undertook to make a statement about it. I do not wish to say anything which would tend to the prejudice of the conferees on the part of the House. We received a great many protests from labor organizations. I received a good many messages myself by wire. I think similar protests were lodged in the House. At any rate the House conferees took the view that since there had been no hearings on this particular phase of the matter, we would really lose nothing by delaying a little while, and coming in with an independent bill, after having given those who wished to be heard an opportunity to be heard.

Certainly I do not subscribe to the view that we ought to add a fifth freedom to the four, and have freedom for shyster lawyers. I supported the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana. But there are a great many important matters in the bill. We have in it provisions with respect to seamen; we have in it a provision giving the Government the right to take 2 months in which to ascertain the condition of ships which it seizes in order to transfer title to charter, and we have in it the matter of compensation for certain ships which were seized by the Government. All those are matters which ought to be provided for

regardless of the question of the compensation of attorneys.

I dislike to leave the matter open, but under the circumstances I thought it best to recede. However, I hope to come back some time with a workmen's compensation bill which will provide compensation for those who are injured, and will fix attorneys' fees, but it cannot be done now without encountering a great deal of friction and some delay.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I wish to make the observation that I accede to the statement made by the able Senator from North Carolina. While I am the author of this amendment, yet it was unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce. It is not a new question. The question of the charges made by shyster attorneys is one which has been before our committee for several years. Charges by shyster attorneys have been outrageous in a great many instances. They have been bleeding the seamen. This is a bill which provides for the institution of action against representatives of the Federal Government, and I thought it was an opportune time, since the Government was directly concerned, to insert such a provision. I am very glad, however, to hear from the able chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce that this bill will in all probability be followed by some other bill in which such a provision can be inserted, which will do justice to the seamen.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

CAUSES FOR INEQUITIES IN MARKETING OF MEAT

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Senate and House Small Business Committees after holding six joint closed sessions in their investigation of the causes of the retail black market in meat and the effect of O. P. A. price and quota regulations on the independent small meat packers, slaughterers and nonslaughterers, wholesalers, and retailers.

In these six closed sessions testimony was presented before the committees by Mr. Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator; Mr. John Madigan, in charge of meat quota rationing; Mr. Charles Elkinton, in charge of meat price ceilings; and Mr. John Hamm, assistant to Mr. Brown, of O. P. A.; Mr. Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Charles Hamill, Chief of Small Business Unit of the Department of Justice; Mr. David Podell, Chief of Complaints Section of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice; and industry members representing the independent packers, slaughterers and nonslaughterers, and wholesalers in the meat industry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution is as follows:

Whereas the small meat industry, including small packers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers, has complained for several months to the Small Business Committees of the House

and Senate against various practices imposed upon them by the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture, which threaten to drive them out of business and disrupt the distribution of meat and meat products for essential civilian needs; and

Whereas the Small Business Committees of the House and Senate have held both joint and individual hearings and have otherwise investigated conditions in the meat industry and said committees as a result of said investigations and hearings are persuaded that the small meat industry, including the small packers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers, is in danger of being destroyed; and

Whereas the break-down in the civilian supply of meat and meat products has resulted from the failure of the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture to conform with the express mandate of the Congress in the Second Emergency Price Control Act of October 2, 1942, that "in the fixing of maximum prices on products resulting from the processing of agricultural commodities, including livestock, a generally fair and equitable margin shall be allowed for such processing"; and

Whereas the break-down in the civilian supply of meat and meat products has further resulted from the failure of the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture properly to guide the flow of meat and meat products through the orderly channels of distribution; and

Whereas Public Law 421, Seventy-seventh Congress, known as the Price Control Act, title I, section 2 (a) provides that the Administrator shall "appoint an industry advisory committee, or committees, either national or regional or both, consisting of such number of representatives of the industry as may be necessary in order to constitute a committee truly representative of the industry, or of the industry in such region, as the case may be," and the said section further provides that "the Administrator shall from time to time, at the request of the committee, advise and consult with the committee with respect to the regulation or order, and with respect to the form thereof, and classification, differentiations, and adjustments therein"; and

Whereas the Price Administrator has not exercised said discretionary powers and has not set up such an advisory committee, as suggested in the act, and has not regularly consulted all segments of the meat industry, namely, the large and small slaughterer and nonslaughterer in the packing industry, the large and small processor; the wholesaler, retailer, and consumer; all of which has contributed to the break-down of normal distribution and the destruction of small businesses throughout the country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House Committees on Small Business, That—

1. The Office of Price Administration immediately establish fair and equitable margins between the price of livestock and the price ceilings set on sales of meat and meat products for all processors, packers, wholesalers, and retailers;

2. The Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration immediately establish quotas for nonslaughtering packers as well as slaughtering packers and allocate adequate supplies to the small wholesalers and retailers in all areas of the country, so that when meat rationing is put into effect adequate initial inventories will be held by such packers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers; and

3. The Administrator of the Office of Price Administration immediately proceed to discharge his discretionary powers under the act (Public Law 421, 77th Cong., ch. 26, 2d sess.) by immediately establishing a meat industry advisory committee that will include in its

membership equal representation for the large and small slaughterers and nonslaughterers in the packing industry, the large and small processors, the wholesaler, the retailer, and the consumer, which advisory committee shall be regularly consulted by the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture with regard to all new regulations, amendments to existing regulations, directives, orders, or any promulgations with respect to the form thereof and the classifications, and adjustments therein as the same affect the meat industry; and

4. Copies of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture and that this committee be advised promptly by the Price Administrator and Secretary of Agriculture of action taken.

Mr. WHERRY. Following the printing of the resolution, I ask to have printed also as a part of my remarks an editorial published in the Journal of Commerce of March 12, 1943, which discusses in detail the resolution, and which is self-explanatory.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESS THREATENS ACTION TO CORRECT MEAT INEQUITIES—SENATE, HOUSE FORECAST STEP UNLESS OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION SETS SLAUGHTERING, NONSLAUGHTERING, PACKER QUOTAS, ALLOCATES SUPPLIES IN PREPARATION FOR RATIONING

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Pointing out that in regulating the meat industry the Office of Price Administration has not observed the Price Control Act, Senate and House Small Business Committees today said they would seek congressional action unless the Office of Price Administration corrects inequities existing in the industry.

The committees adopted a resolution demanding that Office of Price Administration "immediately establish fair and equitable margins between the price of livestock and the price ceilings set on sales of meat and meat products for all processors, packers, wholesalers, and retailers."

QUOTAS ALSO URGED

The resolution also requested the Agriculture Department to join with the Office of Price Administration in establishing quotas for nonslaughtering packers as well as slaughtering packers, and in allocating supplies to the small wholesalers and retailers in all areas of the country so that when meat rationing is made effective, initial inventories will be held by these businesses.

The committees asked Price Administrator Prentiss Brown to establish a meat industry advisory committee, to be composed of all sections of the industry, and that the Office of Price Administration and the Agriculture Department consult this industry before issuing directives and orders, as provided in the Price Stabilization Act.

Mr. Brown has already indicated a desire to establish such a committee.

The small business committees did not recommend how the equitable margins should be established.

After 4 days of hearings and consideration, the Senators and Representatives comprising the two committees minced no words either in their findings or in their expressed determination that action shall no longer be delayed. In this resolution they asserted that the break-down in the civilian supply of meat and meat products has resulted from failure of the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture to conform with the express mandate of the Congress in the Second Emergency Price Control Act of October 2, 1942, that "in the fixing of maximum prices on products resulting from the process-

ing of agricultural commodities, including livestock, a generally fair and equitable margin shall be allowed for such processing," and "the break-down in the civilian supply of meat and meat products has further resulted from the failure of the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture properly to guide the flow of meat and meat products through the orderly channels of distribution."

ADMINISTRATOR CRITICIZED

The Price Administrator, says the resolution, has not exercised his discretionary powers to set up an advisory committee, as suggested by the act. Nor has he consulted the large and small slaughterer and nonslaughterer in the packing industry, the large and small processor, the wholesaler, retailer, and consumer. All of this, according to the resolution, has contributed to the break-down of normal distribution and destruction of small business throughout the country.

Members of the committee disclosed that the evidence showed that independent meat packers were being forced to close their doors, due to losses suffered in the slaughter of hogs and cattle. These losses have ranged from \$2 to \$4 on each hog and from 57 cents to \$3.75 per hundredweight on cattle, according to grades.

Definite action culminated Wednesday morning at the executive session of the two committees on small business when this resolution was adopted calling for specific action to correct a serious condition which threatened the supply of meat for the armed forces and for civilian needs, as also to overcome the shortage of meat existing in various parts of the United States.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, 1943

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] I submit an amendment which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 21, after line 9, it is proposed to insert the following:

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care: For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades, under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the chief of the Children's Bureau, fiscal year 1943, \$1,200,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] questioned Miss Lenroot before the committee with respect to this matter, and I shall ask him to explain the item.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the proposed amendment must also be considered under the rule, and the rule must be suspended in order that the item may be considered. I think the best explanation and the shortest explanation of the

necessity for this appropriation comes from the Bureau itself, and with the consent of the Senate I shall read from the hearings. I read from the statement of Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, as follows:

Senator HAYDEN. There was one Budget estimate that I believe Senator McCARRAN wanted to take up.

Senator McCARRAN. That is the item of the request for \$1,200,000 made in the House, which the House did not see fit to grant. In House Report No. 170 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, page 6, there is the following statement:

"The Budget estimate for grants to States for maternity care of wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay ratings of the armed services is a request toward which the committee is very sympathetically inclined. It is one about which there is also urgency in some communities."

I should like to hear what the Bureau or the Department has to say about that item.

Miss LENROOT. This item grew out of a small program started under funds available under part 1, title V, of the Social Security Act, which provides grants to States through State health departments for services for promoting the health of mothers and children.

Senator McCARRAN. This item itself, however, as it comes before this committee and as it came before the House committee, is a new activity?

Miss LENROOT. No, Senator; it is not a new activity, but it is an item that was felt by the House committee not to be covered by basic legislation. Although the amount of money to be appropriated was in excess of that authorized in title V, part 1, of the Social Security Act, the activity is covered by the legislative authority under title V, part 1.

Senator McCARRAN. Why do you feel that you want this item of \$1,200,000, and what will be its results?

Mr. President, I wish to say that in view of the action taken by the Senate with reference to the last two proposed amendments, the amendment now under consideration should have the attention, and the undivided attention, of the Senate at this time. It must not be confused with the last two amendments, which were withdrawn by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. The explanation of this amendment in committee is so well made that I am reading it now to the Senate:

Miss LENROOT. Twenty-eight States already have programs for maternity care and care of infants when the father of the infant is in the armed service. There is very great need for this type of care, because the pay for servicemen and noncommissioned officers of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades is not sufficient to enable a wife to build up any reserve to pay for maternity care. The need, first of all, appeared in the Fort Lewis area, Washington, over a year ago, when the State health department had called to its attention the very difficult plight of these young wives who were not residents of the area and could not get care. The Washington State Health Department asked the Chief of the Children's Bureau to approve an amendment to the plan for maternal and child health services to cover a special maternity-care program in this area. Since the services requested were similar to those already in operation in limited areas in other States under the social-security program, I was glad to approve their proposed plan. In the first year of operation 677 wives of enlisted men have registered for care under this program in the State of Washington. State health officers in many other States soon had similar situations called to

their attention. In their annual conference held with the Children's Bureau in the spring of 1942 the State health officers asked the Children's Bureau to set aside some funds from the regular appropriation under the Social Security Act for this specific program.

Mr. President, that tells the story in a brief way. The wives of enlisted men desire to be near their husbands, and thus retain the family unit as closely allied and as closely knit as possible. Young wives go and live near the training camps where their husbands are in training. Nature takes its course, and in due time a baby is born, amidst strange surroundings, in a strange environment, and with no one to take care of the mother. So she is at the mercy of a new community, away from friends, away from relatives, and away from all who are near and dear to her. It is necessary for the new community to have some assistance from the Federal Government so that it may properly take care of the mother and her infant while the father is in training. That tells the whole story. That is the whole problem.

In view of the emergency and the conditions which have arisen, this amendment should be adopted, even though it is an amendment to a deficiency appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] on page 21, after line 9.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, are we now discussing the Children's Bureau amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. I thought that amendment had been withdrawn.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amendment withdrawn was the one relating to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and to the Victory Corps. The pending amendment relates to the care of wives and children of soldiers who are privates first class, corporals, or sergeants.

Mr. LUCAS. What agency has been in charge of this work up to the present time?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Children's Bureau.

Mr. McCARRAN. As is disclosed by the testimony which I have just read from the head of the Children's Bureau, the work has been carried on only to a very limited extent. However, the necessity for extending the work is growing rapidly.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me propound another question to the Senator in charge of the bill. Is there now in effect legislation which takes care of the situation?

Mr. HAYDEN. The amendment would provide for an expansion of the activities of the Children's Bureau beyond the amount now authorized by law, to be expended for that Bureau. For that reason we have to handle it in this manner. There is a limit fixed by law on the amount of money Congress can appropriate for the Children's Bureau. The amendment would take care of the need by making the appropriation in the way indicated.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, if I correctly understand, the amendment

would increase the amount of money which would go to the Children's Bureau.

Mr. HAYDEN. It specifies how the money shall be expended. It is for this purpose only.

Mr. LUCAS. It would in no way change the present legislative set-up so far as the legislative machinery in the administration of this money is concerned?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ask the Senator a further question. Was this amendment considered also in the House of Representatives?

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe it was in the same situation as the other amendment. It was based on a Budget estimate submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, and inasmuch as it was not favorably reported in the House, the matter was brought to our attention when we wrote the usual letter inquiring of the Department whether there were matters in the Budget not considered by the House. We held a hearing and decided to report to the Senate a recommendation based on the Budget Bureau estimate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEWART in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] on behalf of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], on page 21, after line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, line 5, after the figures "\$140,000", it is proposed to change the comma to a period and to strike out "of which \$25,000 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Columbia, said total appropriation to remain available until June 30, 1944."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a word of explanation might be in order.

There is a provision in the bill charging \$25,000 against the water fund of the District of Columbia. That provision got into the bill in some way in the Bureau of the Budget. It was not requested by the Park Service. The old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which runs along the Potomac River into Georgetown, is the property of the Federal Government, and is under the custody and control of the Park Service. For some reason or other a flood which took place some months ago put the old canal out of repair and left it in such condition that it is not now being used.

I am at a loss to know why the District of Columbia should be charged with \$25,000 to repair that canal when it is no part of the property of the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia does not receive any benefits from the water which runs through the canal. The use of the water running through the canal is sold by the Park Service to certain industries in Georgetown. The Park Service derives about \$27,000 a year for the use of the water. The District of Columbia does not use the water; and if it did use it the District would be required to pay the Park

Service for the use of the water. In my judgment the charge was made against the District of Columbia erroneously, and it should go out of the bill, or at least go to conference.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. **HAYDEN.** Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKellar, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Overton, Mr. Nye, and Mr. Lodge conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. **HAYDEN.** Mr. President, I am introducing bills to be referred to the appropriate legislative committees, covering the two proposals which I was compelled to withdraw by reason of an adverse vote in the Senate.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING

Mr. **LUCAS.** Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 102, and, out of order, I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. **McNARY.** Mr. President, may we have the resolution read?

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The clerk will read the resolution, for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 102) submitted by Mr. **GEORGE** on February 15, 1943, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there is hereby established—

(a) A special committee to be known as the Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning (hereinafter referred to as the special committee).

(b) The special committee shall be composed of 10 Members of the Senate, 6 from the majority and 4 from the minority, appointed by the President of the Senate.

(c) It shall be the duty of the special committee to investigate all matters relating to post-war economic policy and problems; to gather information, plans, and suggestions from informed sources with respect to such problems; to study the plans and suggestions received; to report to the Congress from time to time the results of findings made and conclusions reached. It is the sense and purpose of this resolution to make accessible to the Congress, through the special committee, the most complete information respecting post-war economic pol-

icy and post-war problems that is available, to the end that Congress may be advised respecting those problems and in a position to formulate solutions with respect to them which will result in the greatest contribution by the Congress to achievement of a stable economy and a just peace. It is intended that full authority to accomplish this general purpose shall be granted by this resolution.

HEARINGS; SUBPENAS; DISBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2. The special committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to hold hearings and to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of said committee, and shall be served by any person designated by him. Amounts appropriated for the expenses of the committee shall be disbursed by the chairman.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES; APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION

SEC. 3. The special committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation fixed under sections 661-663, 664-673, and 674 of title 5 of the United States Code for comparable duties. Officers and employees of the Government shall be detailed to the service of the special committee on its request, without additional compensation, and such officers and employees shall be paid from the appropriations regularly available for their salaries.

Mr. **BANKHEAD.** Mr. President, if the resolution will lead to any extended discussion, I shall object, because the regular order of business is the bill providing for deferment of farm workers.

Mr. **LUCAS.** I do not believe there will be any serious objection to the resolution.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendment.

The amendment was, on page 2, line 20, after the words "the sum of \$—", to insert "50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES (S. DOC. NO. 20)

Mr. **BYRD.** Mr. President, earlier today I presented to the Vice President an additional report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which he laid before the Senate and the report was ordered to be printed as a document. I now ask that the report be printed in the body of the Record.

Mr. **LA FOLLETTE.** Mr. President, to what does the report relate?

Mr. **BYRD.** It relates to regional agricultural credit corporations.

Mr. **LA FOLLETTE.** Mr. President, I take this opportunity to register my personal protest to the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures by saying that I think all members of the committee should have an opportunity to see these reports before they are filed

with the Senate. I have not seen this report. I am only a humble member of the committee; but I wish to say that I strenuously object to this procedure. This is not the first time it has occurred.

Mr. **BYRD.** Mr. President, the chairman of the committee will be very glad to furnish the Senator from Wisconsin with a copy of the report. Meetings were held on 2 days on this question, and the Senator from Wisconsin was invited to be present, but so far as I know, he indicated no interest. We heard nothing whatever from him. The other members of the committee gave the fullest possible consideration to the matter, and attended long hearings. I assume that if the Senator from Wisconsin had been interested he would have so indicated.

Mr. **LA FOLLETTE.** I am in the unfortunate position of being a member of a number of committees. Perhaps I should resign from all except the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. However, Mr. President, it is a matter of common courtesy and practice so far as committees are concerned, to submit reports of committees to individual members before the reports are filed. If this were the first time that such a thing had happened, I would not have any objection, but it happens continually with this committee.

It is true that I was not able to be present. When I am not able to be present at the meetings of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, I shall try to read the testimony taken at the hearings, just as when I am not able to be present at meetings of the Finance Committee or of some other committee because of a conflict with some other meeting which I am required to attend, I endeavor to read the testimony taken at the hearings held by those committees.

I am not able to be in more than one place at a time. It may be that I shall be in full agreement with the report. I do not know. I merely wish to say that, since the report is filed in the name of the committee, if no exception is taken at the time when it is filed, there is an indication that the entire membership of the committee is in sympathy and accord with the report. Although when I have an opportunity to read the report, I may find that I am in complete sympathy and accord with the views expressed in it, under the present circumstances I am not sure that I shall be.

Mr. **BYRD.** Mr. President, let me say that when many reports are made copies are not sent to members of the committee who were absent during the hearings or during consideration of the report by the committee. I do not think the chairman of the committee is guilty of any violation of ethics when he makes a report in this instance.

Mr. **LA FOLLETTE.** I think that members of the committee should have an opportunity to read the report before it is filed, in case they might disagree or wish to take exception to any part of it or to file a minority report. The committee is an investigating committee, Mr. President. Ordinarily it holds all

its hearings in camera—in executive session—and then files its report.

Mr. BYRD. I must correct the Senator, Mr. President. Many of the meetings of the committee are held in open session. The Senator from Wisconsin has not been able to attend the meetings, and of course is not familiar with what has been done.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am familiar with what has been done. Some of the meetings are held in executive session, and then a report is filed and the general public or the Members of the House and the Senate never have any way of knowing upon what evidence the report is based.

Let me say that I am not asking for any unusual treatment. The treatment I request is no different from that which I have received from any other investigating committee of which I have been a member. I merely wish to enter this statement on the record so that my position in the matter will be clear.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to say a further word in defense of the Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield further to the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. Let me say that when the committee holds public meetings a stenographic report is made of all the testimony taken. When we have executive meetings—as does every committee of the Senate; I do not know of any Senate committee which does not have executive meetings when it decides on reports to be made to the Senate—at that time a stenographic transcript is made of the proceedings, and is available to the committee.

I deeply regret that the Senator from Wisconsin, due to his other duties, has not been able to attend the meetings of the committee. It would be very profitable to the Senate and to the country if the Senator could attend them. If the Senator is interested at any time in any of the matters considered by the committee, I shall be delighted to present to him all the evidence and all the information available.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, all I ask is that at the time when the Senator, the chairman of the committee, files his report which purports to put the entire membership of the committee on record as having drawn certain conclusions from the testimony taken either in executive session or in public hearings, the chairman of the committee have a copy of the hearings furnished to all members of the committee, so that if they find themselves to be in disagreement with all or any part of the views expressed in it they may have an opportunity to state their positions or to file minority views if they desire to do so. I do not think such a request is an unusual or unreasonable one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, in accordance with the request of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the report will be printed in the RECORD.

The report is as follows:

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with title 6 of the Revenue Act of 1941, Public Law 250, Seventy-seventh Congress, an additional report herewith is presented by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6, Seventy-eighth Congress, introduced by Senator KENNETH WHERRY on February 1, 1943, was referred to the committee by the President of the Senate.

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 6

"Whereas on January 23, 1943, the Secretary of Agriculture in a formal release stated that through the Food Production Administration 5-percent 1-year agricultural loans would be made available to farmers to provide funds to aid war food growing, that \$225,000,000 was available for that purpose, that this program was not a substitute for other sources of credit or intended to compete with other lenders, but that its purpose was to supplement such other sources of credit where needed and that producers were to be urged to obtain their financial requirements, if possible, from other sources; and

"Whereas there is already in operation the Production Credit Corporation, a governmental lending agency which provides, on a commercial basis, agricultural loans in direct competition with private enterprise, and also in operation the Farm Security Administration, a governmental agency which provides credit to eligible farmers who desire to rehabilitate themselves on the land, both of which were created to provide funds for farmers, that they might produce agricultural products; and

"Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture has stated that the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation (formerly known as the "Barnyard Loan Agency"), is to be revived as another Government-subsidized lending agency, to be financed out of public funds, where there is already in operation the Production Credit Corporation and the Farm Security Administration which have similar functions; and

"Whereas it is believed the functions and activities of such Government-subsidized lending agencies could be appropriately handled, through available facilities of private lending agencies, without detriment to agriculture or impairment of all-out agricultural production, inasmuch as private lending agencies now have available money to make agricultural loans without reviving any governmental lending agency, without unnecessary governmental expenditures, and without competition with private enterprise or prejudice to private lending agencies; and

"Whereas a consolidation of the agricultural lending agencies of the Government, or a proper correlation of their functions, activities, and services with those of private lending agencies, should provide the same equivalent service to agriculture as is now being provided by such Government-subsidized lending agencies, and would not result in loss to the agricultural producer but would benefit him, would eliminate unnecessary agencies, would conserve public funds, would eliminate duplicity, would release and provide needed manpower and materials for other lines of endeavor, and would be feasible: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures created by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 is hereby requested, in connection with the investigations provided for by such section 601, to investigate

the need for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation and its reestablishment, to determine whether the making available of \$225,000,000 of public moneys for lending purposes is an essential or nonessential expenditure and to determine whether the consolidation of all agricultural lending agencies of the Government, or the correlation of the functions of such agencies with the services of private lending agencies, would result in the conservation of public moneys and release manpower and materials to other essential activities."

INTRODUCTION

In order to present a complete picture of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations in their relation to the Federal agricultural lending policy, it will first be necessary to trace briefly the creation and history of these organizations followed by a description of their operation and personnel. Testimony by farmers, merchants, and bankers given at the hearings held by the committee will then be presented. Following this, the report will show that there is widespread duplication in the various lending and credit organizations of the Department of Agriculture. The probability of future evils emanating from Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation program will then be explored and conclusions and recommendations made.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee make the following recommendations:

1. That the Department of Agriculture immediately discontinue the lending activities of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loan program.

2. That Congress consider legislation providing for the immediate liquidation of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, and that all funds not needed in the liquidation of such corporations be returned immediately to the Treasury of the United States.

3. That the Secretary of Agriculture immediately advise Congress as to how the various lending agencies of the Department of Agriculture can best simplify and consolidate their activities, in order to prevent duplication and overlapping in the power to loan funds, thereby reducing to a minimum the personnel engaged in such lending activities as well as the cost of administration.

4. That the Congress enlarge the statutory authority of the emergency crop and feed loan program of the Farm Credit Administration, which is already in existence, in order to provide credit for farmers when such a need is required in furtherance of the war food-production program. Senate bill 715 is now before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

5. That the Secretary of Agriculture immediately issue a regulation requiring that the various agricultural lending agencies discontinue the solicitation of borrowers.

6. The Committee express the hope that existing private banking institutions will make available agricultural loans at interest rates as low as possible consistent with the nature of the security pledged therefor.

NEW CREDIT FACILITIES WILL NOT SOLVE THE FARMER'S PROBLEM

After careful consideration of all the facts, the committee is forced to the inescapable conclusion that an increased production of food is not dependent upon new sources of credit. The farmer's vital need is manpower and machinery. The following analysis shows that the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations are nonessential and, in effect, are duplicating the lending activities of other Federal agricultural lending agencies.

The committee does not believe that a sufficient attempt was made to use existing

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1975

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 12, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
- 5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide sup-
- 7 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 8 1943, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Philip A. Bennett, late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$10,000.

Contingent Expenses: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representatives, Air Mail Stamps, 1942", is hereby reappropriated, merged with, and made available for the purposes of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representatives, Air Mail and Special Delivery Stamps, 1943".

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: For an additional amount for working capital and congressional printing and binding, fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, and including an additional amount of \$180,000 for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935, as amended (44 U. S. C. 301-317), \$3,180,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$3,000,000 shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than June 30, 1944.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Until June 30, 1943, the head of any of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management may authorize or approve the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis. This provision shall be construed as having been effective on and after July 1, 1940, and also applicable to the agencies coordinated in and through the Council of National Defense.

National War Labor Board: For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, National War

1 Labor Board, fiscal year 1943, \$3,250,000, to be available
2 for the same objects and subject to the same provisions and
3 limitations as the appropriation under this head in the First
4 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943.

5 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: The
6 appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management,
7 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, con-
8 tained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appro-
9 priation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Sup-
10 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is
11 hereby made available for the temporary employment (not
12 exceeding \$10,000) of persons or organizations by contract
13 or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classi-
14 fication laws: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 203
15 of such First Supplemental Appropriation Act such appro-
16 priation shall be available in an amount not exceeding
17 \$138,000 for travel expenses.

18 Office of Defense Transportation: The appropriation for
19 the Office for Emergency Management, Office of Defense
20 Transportation, contained in the First Supplemental National
21 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the
22 Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
23 1943, is hereby made available, in an amount not exceeding
24 \$10,000, for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per
25 mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in per-

formance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, such appropriation shall be available in an additional amount for travel expenses not to exceed \$120,000.

War Relocation Authority: Notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public Law 678), the Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, may expend during the fiscal year 1943 not to exceed \$350,000 for travel.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of the Petroleum Administration for War, fiscal year 1943, to be consolidated with and to be available for the same purposes as the appropriation for the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, Department of the Interior, contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, \$685,000: *Provided*, That the amount that may be expended for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$700,000, and notwithstanding section 203 of such Act, there may be expended not to exceed \$300,000 for traveling expenses.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

(1) BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—

TRANSPORTATION

Notwithstanding the limitations in section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the appropriation for the Board of Investigation and Research contained in said Act shall be available for travel expenses and printing and binding in amounts not exceeding \$11,000 and \$23,000, respectively.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :
For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, military bases, Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act for 1943, \$75,000, which total appropriation shall be available also for the administration of the Act of December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), and for the procurement outside the United States of supplies or equipment or special services without regard to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised Statutes.

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount for the employees' compensation fund to enable the Commission to make payments as authorized by the Act of December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), \$1,000,000, which

1 total appropriation shall be available also for reimbursement
2 payments authorized by said Act, rehabilitation expenses, and
3 fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and
4 other public agencies or private persons, agencies or institu-
5 tions, for services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to
6 agreement approved by the Commission.

7 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

8 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an addi-
9 tional amount for "Salaries and expenses, national defense",
10 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this
11 head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943,
12 and for the purchase of land in the Hawaiian Islands and
13 the construction thereon of buildings for monitoring facili-
14 ties, the cost of which shall be reimbursed from an applicable
15 appropriation of the Navy Department in an amount not to
16 exceed \$25,000, and for the construction in Alaska, on land
17 already owned by the Government, of buildings for the hous-
18 ing of employees, \$90,500; and the limitation upon the
19 amount which may be expended for travel expenses under
20 this head is hereby increased from \$222,000 to \$272,000.

21 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

22 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

23 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For an addi-
24 tional amount for commissioned officers, pay, and so forth,
25 fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this

1 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
2 1943, \$135,000.

3 Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional
4 amount for disease and sanitation investigations, fiscal year
5 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the
6 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$85,500.

7 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national
8 defense): For an additional amount for emergency health
9 and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1943,
10 including the objects specified under this head in the Federal
11 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$428,500; and
12 the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for
13 the procurement and establishment of reserves of blood plasma
14 or serum albumen is hereby increased from \$420,000 to
15 \$499,500.

16 During the existing war, and for six months thereafter,
17 any commissioned officer of the regular corps of the Public
18 Health Service may be appointed to higher temporary grade
19 with the pay and allowances thereof without vacating his
20 permanent appointment, and hereafter reserve officers of
21 the Public Health Service may be distributed in the several
22 grades without regard to the proportion which at any time
23 obtains or has obtained among the commissioned officers of
24 such Service.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Education and training, defense workers, Office of Education (national defense): For an additional amount for payments to States, and so forth (national defense) fiscal year 1943, for the cost of vocational courses of less than college grade as provided in paragraph (1) under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$10,000,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Expenses, Howard University: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1941, to meet General Accounting Office Certificate of Settlement Numbered 0673920, dated June 12, 1942, \$652.91.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and in addition thereto, the maintenance of said roads as authorized by the Act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 646), \$40,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Not to exceed \$230,000 of the \$16,326,490 appropriated in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, for

1 "Salaries, General Accounting Office", is hereby authorized
2 to be transferred and added to the sum of \$481,795 appro-
3 priated in the same Act for contingent expenses, General
4 Accounting Office: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000
5 of the amount so transferred shall be available for travel
6 expenses.

7 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

8 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
9 scientific research, technical investigations, and special re-
10 ports in the field of aeronautics, including the objects specified
11 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
12 Act, 1943, \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the
13 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
14 District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$274,273 to
15 \$285,453, and that the limitation on the amount which may
16 be expended for traveling expenses of members and em-
17 ployees is increased by \$38,541.

18 Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For construc-
19 tion and equipment of additional and the remodeling of exist-
20 ing buildings and research facilities on the United States
21 military reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$141,000.

22 Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For completing construc-
23 tion and equipment of the aircraft engine research laboratory
24 at Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,103,000: *Provided*, That the limita-

tion of \$18,171,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment is hereby increased to \$20,274,000.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission:

To increase the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$4,000,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount of contract authorizations contained in prior Act for ship construction and facilities incident thereto is hereby increased by \$5,250,000,000 (toward which \$3,076,280,455 is included in the amount appropriated herein): *Provided further, (2)* That no funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the construction, or acquisition and conversion, of any vessel for use as a naval auxiliary which is not constructed or acquired and converted on a reimbursable basis from funds appropriated to the Navy Department, pursuant to an Act authorizing the construction or acquisition and conversion of auxiliary vessels for the Navy Department: *And provided further*, That without regard to the limitations imposed thereon in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, the Commission is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative expenses, including the objects specified in such Appropriation Act, during the fiscal year 1943, of not to exceed \$16,625,000: *(3) Provided further*, That no ship owned by the United States shall be

1 disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law
 2 11), as amended, except by lease which must end six months
 3 after the conclusion of peace *Provided further, That no*
 4 *merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into*
 5 *pursuant to the contract authorization contained in this or any*
 6 *subsequent Act shall be disposed of under the Act of March*
 7 *11, 1941 (Public Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress), as*
 8 *amended, except by lease which must end not later than six*
 9 *months after the termination of the present war, as pro-*
 10 *claimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Con-*
 11 *gress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclama-*
 12 *tion may designate.*

13 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 15 printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal
 16 year 1943, \$165,000. .

17 Notwithstanding the provision to the contrary in the last
 18 paragraph of section 1 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
 19 tion Act, 1943, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is
 20 hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an
 21 adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the
 22 funds appropriated for the Veterans' Administration for the
 23 fiscal year 1943 such butter substitutes as may be necessary
 24 to meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration
 25 facilities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1943, \$7,820.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

For the settlement of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act of June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$500.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

The appropriation of \$1,424,000 for grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, and so forth, in connection with the improvement of the approaches to the Potomac River bridges, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$93,000 for payment to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission as reimbursement for the purchase price paid by such Commission for the lands in the District of Columbia described in House Document Numbered 47 of the Seventy-eighth Congress; such sum to be expended by such Commission in accordance with the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, for or on behalf of the United States of America,

1 is hereby directed upon receipt of such payment by such
2 Commission to transfer to the District of Columbia all of
3 the right, title, and interest of the United States of America
4 in and to such lands: *Provided further*, That the transfer
5 of funds herein authorized shall constitute full and final reim-
6 bursement of the United States by the District of Columbia
7 for the acquisition of such lands.

8 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

9 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
10 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out
11 of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
12 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
14 years for which such sums are provided.

15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 (4) BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 *Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount*
19 *for crop and livestock estimates, fiscal year 1943, including*
20 *the objects specified for the appropriation for this purpose*
21 *under the caption "Agricultural Marketing Service" in the*
22 *Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943, includ-*
23 *ing \$21,730 for personal services in the District of Columbia,*
24 *\$57,155.*

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1943, \$1,719,300.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens. fiscal year 1943, ~~(5)\$3,500,000~~ \$3,944,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Office force: For an additional amount for personal services, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943, \$30,000.

Office expenses: For an additional amount for office expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$86,000.

Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for com-

1 pilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1943,
 2 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 3 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$65,000; and
 4 the limitation specified under this head in such Act for per-
 5 sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased
 6 to \$201,500.

7 (6)WEATHER BUREAU

8 *Observations, warnings, and general weather service:*
 9 *For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and*
 10 *general weather service, fiscal year 1943, including the*
 11 *objects specified under this head in the Department of Com-*
 12 *merce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$390,000: Provided, That*
 13 *the limitation on the amount which may be expended for*
 14 *departmental personal services in the District of Columbia*
 15 *is hereby increased from \$900,880 to \$937,825.*

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 General expenses: For an additional amount for ad-
 19 vertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident
 20 to the purchase of goods and supplies, and so forth, fiscal year
 21 1941, \$86,100.

22 Industrial assistance and advancement: For an addi-
 23 tional amount for the purpose of encouraging industry and
 24 self-support among the Indians, and to aid them in the
 25 culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, fiscal year 1943,

1 including the objects specified for the appropriation for
 2 this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 3 1943, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$25,000
 4 on the amount which may be expended on any one reserva-
 5 tion is hereby waived.

6 For an additional amount for payment of interest on
 7 moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes. as author-
 8 ized by various acts of Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000.

9 To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment
 10 to Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin, now Standing Bear, in com-
 11 pliance with the Act of December 8, 1942 (Private Law
 12 560, 77th Cong.), \$664.

13 (7) BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

14 *Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma: For continuation of*
 15 *construction, \$400,000 from the general fund of the Treasury,*
 16 *to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the*
 17 *total construction cost of all the features of the project not to*
 18 *exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provi-*
 19 *sions of the reclamation law.*

20 BUREAU OF MINES

21 Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount
 22 for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1943, including
 23 the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
 24 ment Appropriation Act, 1943, \$81,000.

1 **(8)**Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum
 2 clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount
 3 for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum
 4 clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head
 5 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and
 6 including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks
 7 and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge
 8 against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled
 9 vehicles hereinafter specified, \$325,000: *Provided, That the*
 10 limitation on the amounts which may be expended for pur-
 11 chase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geo-
 12 logical Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropria-
 13 tion, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$18,000, and
 14 from \$80,000 to \$100,000, respectively.

15 *Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum*
 16 *clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount*
 17 *for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum*
 18 *clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head*
 19 *in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and*
 20 *including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks*
 21 *and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge*
 22 *against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled*
 23 *vehicles hereinafter specified, \$2,500,000, to remain available*
 24 *until June 30, 1944: Provided, That the limitation on the*
 25 *amount which may be expended for purchase of motor-pro-*

1 *pelled vehicles is hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$30,000;*
 2 *the limitation on the amount to be available to the Geological*
 3 *Survey is hereby increased from \$80,000 to \$300,000; and*
 4 *the limitation on the amount which may be expended for per-*
 5 *sonal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased*
 6 *from \$38,000 to \$60,000.*

7 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

8 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an
 9 additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Capital
 10 parks, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
 11 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 12 1943, and including all expenses incident to the repair of
 13 flood damages to National Capital park areas and the
 14 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, ~~(9)\$140,000, of which \$25,000~~
 15 ~~shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Colum-~~
 16 ~~bia, said total appropriation to remain available until June~~
 17 ~~30, 1944.~~

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

20 Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
 21 Justice: For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
 22 Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, \$115,000.

23 Salaries, Criminal Division: For an additional amount
 24 for salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, fiscal
 25 year 1943, \$50,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
 2 Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,
 3 Immigration and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1943,
 4 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 5 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,694,500, which
 6 amount, together with the appropriation to which added,
 7 shall be available also for stationery, supplies, floor cover-
 8 ings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone
 9 services; for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees
 10 for work performed under conditions prescribed by the
 11 Geneva Convention; and, when authorized or approved by
 12 the Attorney General, for the acquisition of premises, includ-
 13 ing alterations thereto, for detention purposes without regard
 14 to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That this com-
 15 bined appropriation shall be available for maintenance, care,
 16 and transportation of the wives and dependent (10) ~~minor~~
 17 children of alien enemies in the custody of the Immigration
 18 and Naturalization Service.

19 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
 20 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
 21 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
 22 specified under this head in the Department of Justice Ap-
 23 propriation Act, 1943, \$750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Commissioners of conciliation (national defense) : For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1943 for "Commissioners of conciliation (national defense)", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943, \$395,000.

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1943 for traveling expenses under the Department of Labor, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943, \$165,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (National Defense) : For an additional amount for Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (National Defense), fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943, ~~(11)\$12,300~~ \$89,900.

(12) CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care: For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and

1 *hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of*
 2 *enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the*
 3 *fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades, under allotments by*
 4 *the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and adminis-*
 5 *tered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief*
 6 *of the Children's Bureau, fiscal year 1943, \$1,200,000.*

7 NAVY DEPARTMENT

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 10 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 11 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
 12 entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secre-
 13 tary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private
 14 property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved
 15 December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in (13)*Senate Docu-*
 16 *ment Numbered 9 and House Document Numbered 84,*
 17 *Seventy-eighth Congress, (14)\$4,134.06 \$5,178.89.*

18 COAST GUARD

19 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
 20 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 21 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
 22 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
 23 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the opera-
 24 tion of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
 25 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",

1 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in (15) *Senate*
 2 *Document Numbered 10* and House Document Numbered 83,
 3 Seventy-eighth Congress, (16) ~~\$1,586.79~~ \$1,656.79.

4 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

6 (17) DEPARTMENTAL

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

8 *Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an*
 9 *additional amount for printing and binding for the Post*
 10 *Office Department, fiscal year 1943, \$365,000.*

11 (18) FIELD SERVICE

12 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

13 Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous ex-
 14 penses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for
 15 traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors,
 16 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
 17 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount,
 20 fiscal year 1943, for inland transportation by star routes in
 21 Alaska, \$300,000.

22 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,
 23 fiscal year 1940, for the inland transportation of mail by
 24 aircraft, \$33,797.

25 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount,

1 fiscal year 1942, for the inland transportation of mail by
2 aircraft, \$343,299.

3 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1942, for payment of limited indemnity, \$50,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
8 Service: For an additional amount to enable the President
9 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
10 and Consular Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects
11 and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the
12 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000,
13 to remain available until June 30, 1944.

14 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
15 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943,
16 including the objects and subject to the limitations specified
17 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
18 Act, 1943, \$850,000.

19 Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service:
20 For an additional amount for office and living quarters al-
21 lowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the
22 objects and subject to the limitations specified under this
23 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
24 \$200,000.

1 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-
2 ditional amount for the appropriation "Representation allow-
3 ances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$35,000.

4 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
5 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and al-
6 lowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the
7 objects and subject to the limitations specified under this
8 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943,
9 \$150,000.

10 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
11 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service,
12 fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the
13 limitations specified under this head in the Department of
14 State Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase
15 of two automobiles at not to exceed \$3,000 each, \$2,100,000.

16 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all expenses
17 necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
18 December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including personal
19 services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
20 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference,
21 \$700,000, fiscal years 1943 and 1944; to be expended under
22 the direction of the Secretary of State.

23 United States contributions to international commissions,
24 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for

1 United States contributions to international commissions,
 2 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1943, to meet the contri-
 3 bution to the International Labor Organization, \$63,405.

4 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
 5 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount
 6 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
 7 sion, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1943, including
 8 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
 9 State Appropriation Act, 1943, to be available also for the
 10 protection and repair of the Rio Grande rectification and
 11 canalization projects, \$300,000, to remain available until
 12 June 30, 1944.

13 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-
 14 tional amount for the appropriation "Cost of living allow-
 15 ances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$200,000.

16 **(19)***Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-*
 17 *tional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency),*
 18 *Department of State, fiscal year 1943, including the objects*
 19 *specified under this head in the Department of State Appro-*
 20 *riation Act, 1943, \$491,000: Provided, That cost of living*
 21 *and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act ap-*
 22 *proved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from*
 23 *this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Foreign-owned property control: Notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be expended from the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for travel expenses is increased to \$90,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended under this head for stationery is hereby increased from \$40,000 to \$70,500.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1943, \$4,900.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

1
2 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that
3 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1943 under the in-
4 definite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September
5 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First
6 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is
7 hereby increased from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of
9 the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
10 1943, the amount which may be expended from appropria-
11 tions for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for printing
12 and binding is increased by \$856,431 and the amount for
13 travel expenses is increased by \$15,270.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

14
15 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
16 salaries and expenses for collecting the internal revenue, fiscal
17 year 1943, including the objects specified under this head
18 in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943,
19 \$6,150,000: *Provided*, That the limitations on the amounts
20 which may be expended for printing and binding, stationery,
21 and personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby
22 increased from \$1,606,850 to \$1,839,850, from \$565,400

1 to \$616,290, and from \$11,006,542 to \$11,373,785,
2 respectively.

3 OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

4 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office
5 of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1943,
6 ~~(20)\$250,000~~ \$169,000.

7 BUREAU OF THE MINT

8 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an
9 additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay
10 offices, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under
11 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
12 1943, \$1,600,000.

13 ~~(21)~~ *Special melting and coinage: To enable the Secretary*
14 *of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of section 4 of*
15 *the Act entitled "An Act to further the war effort by author-*
16 *izing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals*
17 *used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and*
18 *uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other*
19 *purposes", approved December 18, 1942 (Public Law 815),*
20 *the expenses or adjustments in connection with the forming*
21 *of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars shall*
22 *be charged against the gain arising from the coinage of such*
23 *bars.*

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Claims for damages to and loss of private property:
 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled
 "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other
 purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in
 (22) *Senate Document Numbered 11 and House Document*
Numbered 85, Seventy-eighth Congress, (23) ~~\$2,701.85~~
~~\$7,153.35.~~

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

The appropriation "Finance Service, Army, 1942 and
 1943," shall be available for transfer, in such amounts as
 may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the
 Budget, to the appropriations "Foreign-service pay adjust-
 ment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1942," and "For-
 eign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign cur-
 rencies, 1943," on account of payments made by the War
 Department in excess of amounts made available to the War
 Department from such foreign-service pay adjustment ap-
 propriations.

Funds appropriated under the head "Finance service,
 Army," shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the repay-

1 ment of amounts determined by the Secretary of War, or
2 officers designated by him, to have been erroneously collected
3 from military and civilian personnel in and under the Military
4 Establishment.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 The appropriations for the Military Establishment for
7 the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for the payment of
8 rewards, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War
9 shall prescribe, to civilian officers and employees in addition
10 to their usual compensation and to persons in civil life for
11 suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in manu-
12 facturing process or plant or military material, and for sug-
13 gestions resulting in efficiency or economy in the operation or
14 administration of the War Department and the Military Estab-
15 lishment, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, Military
16 Appropriation Act, 1943.

17 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

18 CLAIMS

19 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

20 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
21 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
22 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
23 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
24 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
25 against the Government of the United States in the sums not

1 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,
 2 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
 3 ment Numbered 90, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

4 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
 5 Management, \$592.37;

6 Civil Service Commission, \$12.25;

7 Federal Trade Commission, \$16;

8 Federal Security Agency, \$185.86;

9 Federal Works Agency, \$1,358.46;

10 Department of Agriculture, \$475.54;

11 Department of Commerce, \$35.95;

12 Department of the Interior, \$1,618.25;

13 Department of Justice, \$971.09;

14 Navy Department, ~~(24)\$8,330.02~~ \$8,113.97;

15 Post Office Department (payable from the postal reve-
 16 nues), \$715.81;

17 Treasury Department, \$1,105.63;

18 War Department, \$57,677.14;

19 In all, ~~(25)\$73,094.37~~ \$72,878.32.

20 *(26)(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
 21 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
 22 *following respective departments and independent offices,*
 23 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
 24 *a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Gov-*
 25 *ernment of the United States in the sums not exceeding*
 26 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31*

1 *U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Num-*
 2 *bered 15, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:*

3 *Office for Emergency Management, \$31.45;*

4 *Petroleum Administration for War, \$65.90;*

5 *Federal Security Agency, \$212.46;*

6 *Federal Works Agency, \$650.35;*

7 *Department of Agriculture, \$450;*

8 *Department of the Interior, \$1,138.68;*

9 *Navy Department, \$2,453.73;*

10 *War Department, \$47,914.79;*

11 *In all, \$52,917.36.*

12 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

13 SEC. 202. (a) For payment of the final judgment, in-
 14 cluding costs of suit, which has been rendered against the
 15 Government of the United States and in favor of the Bethle-
 16 hem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, and which has been
 17 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document
 18 Numbered 81 under the United States Maritime Commission,
 19 \$5,272,075.10, and \$15,540 for compensation of the Referee
 20 as specified in such decree; in all, \$5,287,615.10, together
 21 with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay other
 22 costs as specified in such judgment.

23 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
 24 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
 25 by United States district courts under the provisions of an

1 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
 2 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
 3 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
 4 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
 5 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to
 6 the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered
 7 82 under the following departments:

8 Navy Department, \$43,718.72;

9 War Department, \$1,797.75;

10 In all, \$45,516.47, together with such additional sum as
 11 may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where
 12 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

13 **(27)**(c) *For the payment of the judgment, which has been*
 14 *rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887,*
 15 *entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against*
 16 *the Government of the United States", as amended by section*
 17 *297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and*
 18 *which has been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in*
 19 *Senate Document Numbered 14 under the War Department,*
 20 *\$525.35, together with such additional sum as may be nec-*
 21 *essary to pay interest as provided by law.*

22 **(28)**~~(c)~~ (d) None of the judgments contained under this
 23 caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have
 24 expired except such as have become final and conclusive

1 against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal
2 or otherwise.

3 ~~(29)(4)~~ (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
4 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
5 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

6 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

7 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
8 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
9 Congress in ~~(30)~~ *Senate Document Numbered 12 and House*
10 *Document Numbered 86*, under the following agencies,
11 namely:

12 Federal Works Agency:

13 Public Buildings Administration, ~~(31)~~ ~~\$71,493.06~~
14 *\$103,891.37*;

15 Federal Security Agency:

16 Public Health Service, \$981.57;

17 Veterans' Administration, \$553.25;

18 ~~(32)~~ *Commerce Department, \$1,636.12*;

19 Department of the Interior, civil, \$23,894.48;

20 Navy Department, ~~(33)~~ ~~\$36,606.09~~ *\$37,855.45*;

21 Post Office Department, ~~(34)~~ ~~out of the postal revenues,~~
22 \$11,000;

23 Treasury Department, \$20,402;

24 War Department, \$537,754.41.

1 In all, ~~(35)\$702,684.86~~ \$737,968.65, together with
 2 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or
 3 costs as and where specified in such judgments.

4 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
 5 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
 6 except such as have become final and conclusive against
 7 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
 8 otherwise.

9 AUDITED CLAIMS

10 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
 11 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
 12 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
 13 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
 14 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
 15 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
 16 of the fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise
 17 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
 18 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
 19 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-
 20 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

21 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
 22 ment Printing Office, \$73,078.18.

23 For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of
 24 Representatives, \$1,107.60.

1 **The Judiciary:** For fees and expenses of conciliation
2 commissioners, United States courts, \$14.02.

3 For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$52.

4 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
5 \$184.85.

6 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$497.

7 **Independent Executive Agencies:** For Federal Com-
8 munications Commission, \$1.19.

9 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.30.

10 For Railroad Retirement Board, \$1.49.

11 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$155.15.

12 For National Labor Relations Board, \$540.99.

13 For contingent expenses, Public Health Service, \$1.46.

14 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health
15 Service, \$50.

16 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$210.

17 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
18 Public Health Service, \$31.87.

19 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
20 Administration, \$3.89.

21 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
22 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
23 \$36.80.

24 For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-
25 ings Administration, \$3,453.58.

1 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
2 ings, Procurement Division, \$104.86.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
4 istration, \$36.86.

5 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
6 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$2.35.

7 For Army pensions, \$3.19.

8 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$510.

9 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
10 \$7,287.06.

11 **Department of Agriculture:** For salaries and expenses,
12 Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$72.31.

13 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-
14 ice, \$3.25.

15 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
16 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
17 \$44.

18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
19 nomics, \$355.48.

20 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
21 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$95.

22 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agricul-
23 ture, \$6.55.

24 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
25 culture, \$18.

1 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
2 Agriculture, \$58.97.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
4 Chemistry and Engineering, \$2.51.

5 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
6 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$5.35.

7 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
8 navigable streams, \$910.60.

9 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
10 plant diseases, \$67.72.

11 For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agri-
12 culture, \$43.38.

13 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
14 Department of Agriculture, \$6,673.72.

15 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
16 Department of Agriculture, \$2,230.27.

17 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
18 \$504.62.

19 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$429.72.

20 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
21 \$111.75.

22 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
23 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$125.78.

24 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
25 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to

- 1 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$139,280.90.
- 2 **Department of Commerce:** For aircraft in Commerce,
- 3 \$120.03.
- 4 For civilian pilot training, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
- 5 \$152.60.
- 6 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
- 7 nautics Authority, \$293.09.
- 8 For field expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$14.57.
- 9 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
- 10 nautics Authority, \$81.71.
- 11 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
- 12 \$208.01.
- 13 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$61.48.
- 14 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau (transfer to
- 15 Commerce, Standards), \$1.66.
- 16 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
- 17 Bureau of Standards, \$260.
- 18 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$383.
- 19 **Department of the Interior:** For expenses, mining
- 20 experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, \$3,123.
- 21 For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply,
- 22 Bureau of Mines, \$3.72.
- 23 For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of
- 24 the Interior (receipt limitation), \$15,439.09.
- 25 For National Park Service, \$18.23.

For protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, \$1.26.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,

Department of the Interior, \$8.75.

For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing. Depart-

ment of the Interior, \$25.70.

For surveying the public lands, \$7.17.

For administration of Indian forests, \$340.15.

For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$5.07.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$391.85.

For construction of Sioux sanatorium and employees'

quarters, South Dakota, \$4.54.

For education of natives of Alaska, \$4.67.

For Indian boarding schools, 60 cents.

For Indian school support, \$1,336.16.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,

\$29.95.

For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila

River reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), \$1.38.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,

\$144.06.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian

property (certified claims), \$88.04.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,

Indians), \$262.56.

- 1 **District of Columbia:** For National Zoological Park,
2 District of Columbia, 25 cents.
- 3 **Department of Justice:** For Federal jails, maintenance,
4 \$7.88.
- 5 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$7.
- 6 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
7 Service, \$12.56.
- 8 For medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
9 \$31.72.
- 10 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
11 \$24,246.06.
- 12 For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.50.
- 13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion, \$91.55.
- 15 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
16 of Justice, \$287.
- 17 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
18 partment of Justice, \$71.32.
- 19 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
20 Department of Justice, \$40.
- 21 For support of United States prisoners, \$2.40.
- 22 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$13.10.
- 23 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and judi-
24 ciary, \$15.05.

1 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
2 maintenance, \$9.

3 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
4 ment of Labor, \$4.11.

5 **Navy Department:** For Aviation, Navy, \$303,112.42.

6 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment.
7 \$37.29.

8 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$29,548.82.

9 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
10 \$114.44.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
12 and Navigation, 80 cents.

13 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
14 foreign currencies (Navy), \$225.

15 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.69.

16 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$1,152.60.

17 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
18 \$21,460.98.

19 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$374.17.

20 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,228.97.

21 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$15.42.

22 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$32.61.

23 For fuel and water, Coast Guard, \$8.28.

24 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$99.45.

- 1 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), 35 cents.
2 For engineering, Navy, \$30,337.90.
3 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$54.75.
4 For Naval Reserve, \$81.05.
5 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
6 \$837.
7 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$5.37.
8 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$16,608.63.
9 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,199.
10 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, Foreign
11 Service, \$9.13.
12 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$9.56.
13 For emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
14 Service, \$175.
15 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$6.67.
16 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau
17 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$383.
18 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$5.74.
19 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal rev-
20 enue, \$66.41.
21 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$80.60.
22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 12
23 cents.
24 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$31.84.

1 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
2 \$31.55.

3 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$21.85.

4 **War Department:** For clothing and equipage, Army,
5 \$46.56.

6 For library, Surgeon General's Office, \$4.95.

7 For Citizens' military training camps, \$1.87.

8 For Army transportation, \$58.35.

9 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$132.24.

10 For National Guard, \$3,190.34.

11 For promotion of rifle practice, \$665.25.

12 For pay of the Army, \$3,653.08.

13 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$2.88.

14 For travel of the Army, \$158.83.

15 For Signal Service of the Army, \$4,500.

16 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,800.26.

17 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$7.38.

18 For seacoast defenses, \$4.03.

19 For Organized Reserves, \$21.81.

20 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
21 \$2.64.

22 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$34.37.

23 For armament of fortifications, \$10.06.

24 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
25 \$4,868.68.

1 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
2 Act February 9, 1937), \$110.36.

3 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
4 Act June 19, 1934), \$26.

5 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$33.

6 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
7 June 22, 1936), \$1.52.

8 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
9 **postal revenues):** For clerks, contract stations, \$13.99.

10 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,381.88.

11 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$63.89.

12 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
13 Department, \$20.25.

14 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$42.

15 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$60.

16 For Rural Delivery Service, \$63.21.

17 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$77.27.

18 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$722,514.58,
19 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
20 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
21 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
22 of the General Accounting Office.

23 **(36)(b)** *For the payment of the following claims, certified to*
24 *be due by the General Accounting Office under appropri-*
25 *ations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus*

1 fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June
2 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations
3 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
4 fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
5 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
6 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
7 Senate Document Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress,
8 there is appropriated as follows:

9 *Independent Offices: For administrative expenses, United*
10 *States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Author-*
11 *ity, \$12.30.*

12 *For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings*
13 *Administration, \$7.84.*

14 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
15 *\$21.70.*

16 *Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses,*
17 *library, Department of Agriculture, \$6.*

18 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Indus-*
19 *try, \$462.80.*

20 *For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-*
21 *istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),*
22 *\$12.65.*

23 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,*
24 *\$1.36.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
2 \$82.50.

3 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$508.76.*

4 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds*
5 *of navigable streams, \$52.*

6 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
7 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
8 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,*
9 *1937), \$63.81.*

10 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
11 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
12 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$3,120.74.*

13 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
14 *Department of Agriculture, \$926.40.*

15 *For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act,*
16 *Department of Agriculture, \$2,189.*

17 *For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,*
18 *Department of Agriculture, \$1,468.90.*

19 *Department of Commerce: For Civil Aeronautics Author-*
20 *ity fund, \$2,686.95.*

21 *For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-*
22 *nautics Authority, \$250.*

23 *For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil Aero-*
24 *nautics Authority, \$2.48.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,*
2 \$8.92.

3 *Department of the Interior: For conservation of health*
4 *among Indians, \$80.*

5 *For Indian school support, \$52.35.*

6 *Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United*
7 *States courts (transfer to Justice), \$16.25.*

8 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-*
9 *gation, \$14.35.*

10 *For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,*
11 *Department of Justice, \$45.52.*

12 *The Judiciary: For fees and expenses of conciliation com-*
13 *missioners, United States courts, \$25.*

14 *For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$7.71.*

15 *Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division*
16 *of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$20.44.*

17 *Navy Department: For general expenses, Marine Corps,*
18 *\$172.09.*

19 *For pay, Marine Corps, \$376.42.*

20 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
21 *\$2,358.*

22 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$97,097.*

23 *For construction and repair, Navy, \$147.30.*

24 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
25 *\$2,838.99.*

1 *For aviation, Navy, \$178,420.27.*

2 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$280.*

3 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,*

4 *\$6,449.88.*

5 *Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service offi-*
6 *cers, \$120.*

7 *For transportation, Foreign Service, \$868.10.*

8 *Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from*
9 *customs, \$19.92.*

10 *For contingent expenses, public moneys, \$35.95.*

11 *For collecting the internal revenue, \$4.35.*

12 *War Department: For general appropriations, Quarter-*
13 *master Corps, \$21.80.*

14 *For working fund, War, ordnance, \$17.62.*

15 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
16 *\$625.97.*

17 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
18 *June 22, 1936), \$4.66.*

19 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal*
20 *revenues): For transportation of equipment and supplies,*
21 *\$6.28.*

22 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$302,011.33,*
23 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates*
24 *of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*

1 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 2 *of the General Accounting Office.*

3 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 4 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 5 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 6 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 7 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
 8 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 9 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 10 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
 11 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of
 12 the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under
 13 the War Department in (37)*Senate Document Numbered 13*
 14 *and House Document Numbered 80, (38)\$12,275.42*
 15 *\$13,491.40.*

16 SEC. 206. For the payment of claim allowed by the
 17 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
 18 for the destruction of private property and which has been
 19 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document
 20 Numbered 79, under the War Department, \$29.46.

21 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation or authorization
 23 in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or
 24 expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are pro-

hibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

~~(39) SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-~~

1 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compen-
2 sation of any officer or employee of the Government of the
3 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
4 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States;
5 or a person in the service of the United States on the date
6 of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship
7 had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become
8 a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This
9 section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of
10 the Philippines.

11 *SEC. 303. Except as otherwise provided for in this Act,*
12 *no part of any appropriation contained in or authorized*
13 *to be expended by this Act shall be used to pay the compen-*
14 *sation of any officer or employee of the Government of the*
15 *United States whose post of duty is in continental United*
16 *States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,*
17 *(2) is a person in the service of the United States on the*
18 *date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-*
19 *ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen*
20 *of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person*
21 *who owes allegiance to the United States: Provided, That for*
22 *the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such*
23 *person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the re-*
24 *quirements of this section with respect to his status have been*

1 *complied with. The provisions of this section shall not apply*
 2 *to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.*

3 **(40)**SEC. 304. *No part of the funds appropriated in this*
 4 *Act shall be expended for the payment of any per diem com-*
 5 *pensation, except for artisans and craftsmen, unless, prior*
 6 *to the employment of any person on a per diem basis, the*
 7 *head of the Department or agency for which an appropriation*
 8 *is made shall certify to the Bureau of the Budget that such per*
 9 *diem employment is necessary for services which cannot be*
 10 *obtained under the civil-service laws: Provided, That prior to*
 11 *July 1, 1943, and quarterly thereafter, a report shall be made*
 12 *to the Congress by the head of every Department or agency for*
 13 *which funds are herein appropriated, listing the names of all*
 14 *per diem employees, the amounts paid to every such person,*
 15 *and the nature and character of all outside employment of*
 16 *such persons.*

17 SEC. **(41)**~~304~~ 305. *This Act may be cited as the "First*
 18 *Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943".*

Passed the House of Representatives February 26, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 12 (legis-
lative day, March 9), 1943.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 12, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered





United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1943

No. 45

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 16, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our most gracious Lord and Master, Thou who dost claim every right to service we can give, we pray for a spirit of understanding. In the distemperature of human life and in the evolution of human affairs, keep us in fellowship with Thee that we may live in Thy truth and love.

Thou who art the source of strength, we pray that all who fear and mourn, that with Thy blessing, may find the better way. Centered in the sphere of common duty, as we stand before a righteous and a just God, conscious of grief and failure, enable us to detect a growing sensitiveness toward the sins we once loved. Oh, grant that we may not fail to serve the present age, remembering the souls which once toiled, wrought, and suffered in sublimest sacrifice. We rejoice that the men and women of our country, with equal temper and heroic hearts, in a world of love and hate, of triumph and agony, are responding as the flag is flung in the air and the bugle calls to service. In Thy holy name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 12, 1943, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1975. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-

mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKellar, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Overton, Mr. Nye, and Mr. Lodge to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 133) entitled "An Act to amend and clarify certain provisions of law relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. Barkley and Mr. Brewster members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. Department of the Treasury.
5. National Archives, The.
6. Veterans' Administration.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentlewoman from New York [Miss STANLEY] be permitted to extend her own remarks in the RECORD and include therein excerpts from an article by David Lawrence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Massachusetts is today observing the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of an institution of which all lovers of domestic animal life are justly proud. This is the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I call the attention of the House to the occasion because of the belief the accomplishments of the society merit national recognition.

The organization was founded in 1868 by George T. Angell, who became known and honored throughout the civilized world as the friend of animals. He made his appeal by voice and the written word to millions of men, women, and children, teaching them that cruelty to animal life was degrading and despicable. Mr. Angell's work has been continued aggressively by the present head of the society, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, who has fostered its activities since 1910.

During Dr. Rowley's administration, the scope of the organization's work has expanded in both the State of Massachusetts and the Nation, the activity of the latter being conducted by the American Humane Education Society.

Under the society's sponsorship, much beneficial legislation has been enacted

to prevent cruelty to dumb, defenseless animal life. It has served a useful, humane, and a noble purpose. Those who know of its fine accomplishments will wish it continued growth and will hope it continues to light the way by which men will treat our animal life humanely and decently.

The splendid citizens who have given unselfishly of their time, effort, and money to promote the work, under the leadership of Dr. Rowley, are to be congratulated, and they may take justifiable pride in the fact their success has been worth while.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter I wrote to the president of the American Bureau of Shipping with reference to the sinking of the *Schenectady* on the west coast and his reply.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's Washington Post appeared a statement that Harry Bridges, Joseph Curran,

and John Green, labor leaders, had filed with the War Shipping Administration charges as to waste of space on ships going to north Africa and delays in ship sailings.

Acting under its powers of investigation granted the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the particulars of these charges will be heard by the committee on March 29, 1943, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., in open hearing and testimony will be taken under oath on these charges. The War Shipping Administration and complainants will be heard. If the charges are true, the truth should be known and remedies provided. If the rumors are false, the falsity should be exposed and efforts made to prevent such falsehoods in the future.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it is very seldom I have occasion to rise in the House to praise the action of one of the bureaus, but when one of them does something that really merits praise I feel that praise should be meted out to it.

The Honorable Prentiss Brown, Director of the Office of Price Administration, announced the other day that he was going to keep within the appropriation made by the Congress. I commend that statement and pass it on as an example for other bureaucrats to follow. The trouble with Mr. Henderson when he was the Director was that he had too much money to spend. If he had had less money to spend, as I stated on the floor when the bill was under consideration, he would have done a better job. Mr. Brown, keeping within bounds, has a chance of making a better record.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Beacon Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MASON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include

therein an article appearing in the Washington Star of March 13.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE LATE RUFUS HARDY

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I announce the death of a former Member of this body and my immediate predecessor, Hon. Rufus Hardy, who passed away at his home in Corsicana, Tex., night before last.

For 16 years he served continuously as a Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Texas, from March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1923, at which time he voluntarily retired and was not a candidate for reelection.

Judge Hardy was born near Aberdeen, Monroe County, Miss., December 16, 1855, and although he was in his eighty-eighth year, he was well preserved and mentally alert for one of his years. He was educated in the private schools of Texas, in the Somerville Institute of Mississippi, and graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1875. While a student in the University of Georgia, he won in an extemporaneous oratorical contest over all contestants, among them being the Honorable John Temple Graves, then also a student at the University of Georgia, and who afterward became distinguished as a journalist and orator.

The greater part of Judge Hardy's life was devoted to public service, he having served 4 years as prosecuting attorney of Navarro County, 4 years as district attorney of the old thirteenth judicial district of Texas, and for 8 years as district judge of the thirteenth judicial district of Texas, from which office he voluntarily retired in 1896, when he resumed the practice of law until his election to Congress.

Judge Hardy was a man of outstanding ability, of pleasing personality, of the highest character, and an accomplished and brilliant speaker, and those who are still Members of the House who served with him will recall the splendid speeches delivered by him in this Chamber, and of his able, courageous, and constructive service during his 16 years as a Member of this body.

Many Members of Congress come here as liberals and retire as conservatives. The reverse of this was true in Judge Hardy's case. He was a man of deep convictions, and in 1896 he could not support William J. Bryan for President on a free silver platform, and was an active supporter of the sound money party headed by Palmer and Buckner, and this caused him to be regarded by many as very conservative in his views. But it was only his conviction favoring

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The storage alone amounts to 7 cents a bushel, but the total subsidy paid by the Federal Government to dispose of this 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be between thirty and forty million dollars.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman believe that we on the east coast and the west coast have paid our proportionate share in connection with the buying of this surplus wheat and maintaining it in storage all these years, and is it not a further fact, as long as you are going to have this huge surplus of wheat in Government warehouses, that any time wheat rises to a certain level they will dump on the market two or three million bushels?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is arguing in my favor because I want the wheat sold at the same price it has been heretofore.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Would you like to have them send corn up to 85 percent of wheat parity?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not think it would make a particle of difference in view of the big demand for processed foods there is at this time into which corn and wheat goes for human consumption.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: At the end of the committee amendment, strike out the period, insert a colon and add "Provided further, That any producer of any feed crop may feed such crop to his own stock without being subject to penalty."

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. I will reserve the point of order for the time being, but may I say to the gentleman that every farmer in the country can sell all his wheat that he produces with that understanding regardless of whether he is in the program or out of the program.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman does not understand the problem which I am seeking to deal with here, and it is regrettable I cannot do more about it right now. One of the fundamental rights which a farmer who tills the soil has is the right of utilizing the commodity he grows in any manner that he sees fit so long as he does not waste it. By this I mean when a farmer produces a commodity by tilling the soil, and desires to feed that commodity to his stock, he unquestionably should have that privilege. This right does not seem to obtain under the current peanut program.

Recently a farmer in my district wrote me a letter in which he stated that he has been told—and this is a typical case

in the area in which he lives—that he cannot feed the peanuts he grows to his milk cows without being subjected to penalties; in that, if he fails to sell his peanuts to the Government for oil purposes, his Government checks will be withheld.

This gentleman has for several years been growing peanuts, feeding them to his milk cows, and selling the milk. Surely no one would question his right along this line. He wants to continue to do that, but now he is told, "No; if you do not sell your peanuts for oil, you will have your checks withdrawn."

It was suggested to the farmer to whom I refer by the person representing the Department of Agriculture that it would be necessary for him to change to the growing of beef cattle. That is not what I call freedom, by any means. Immediate efforts to correct the situation I describe should be made.

I sincerely regret that my amendment is probably subject to a point of order because of the limited scope this joint resolution seeks to cover, but I certainly hope the Committee on Agriculture, as we are endeavoring to carry out a program of feed and food production, will cease restricting these farmers who are trying to grow feed and food as they, rather than the Government, see fit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Does the gentleman from South Carolina insist on his point of order?

Mr. FULMER. I insist on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The joint resolution applies to wheat and the amendment applies to any and all crops, and therefore is not germane. The point of order is sustained.

Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMASON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) to permit additional sales of wheat for feed, pursuant to House Resolution 160, reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL
1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 20, 40, and 41.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Provided further, That no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into by the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to any appropriation or contract authorization specifically granted by act of Congress (except Public Law 5, Seventy-seventh Congress) to such Commission shall be disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress), as amended, except by lease which must end not later than six months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate," and on page 11, line 15 of the bill after the figure "\$16,625,000" insert the following: "payable from such construction fund"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$3,722,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"WEATHER BUREAU

"Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and general weather service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, and including not to exceed \$36,945 additional for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$390,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma: For continuation of construction, \$400,000 from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles hereinafter specified, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amounts which may be expended for purchase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$25,000, and from \$80,000 to \$115,000, respectively."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "of which \$15,000 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Columbia, said total appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$63,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Before the figure "(2)" of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the word "or"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 12, and 19.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TAHER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1975) entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 2: Strikes out the language in the House bill providing that funds for the United States Maritime Commission shall not be expended to obtain vessels for use as naval auxiliaries except pursuant to appropriations granted to the Navy Department for such purpose and transferred to the Maritime Commission.

No. 3: The House bill contains a requirement that no vessel owned by the United States shall be disposed of under the Lend-

Lease Act except by lease which must end 6 months after the conclusion of peace. The Senate struck out this requirement and inserted a provision that no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into pursuant to the contract authorization in his bill or any subsequent act for the Maritime Commission shall be disposed of under the Lend-Lease Act except by lease which must end not later than 6 months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate. The effect of the Senate amendment is to permit certain merchant ships to be disposed of under the Lend-Lease Act other than by lease. The conferees have adopted a substitute for the House and Senate provisions which has the same practical effect as the Senate amendment and leaves for disposition under the Lend-Lease Act, other than by lease, merchant ships constructed or acquired under lend-lease funds allocated to the Maritime Commission by the President and merchant ships constructed under Public Law 5 of the Seventy-seventh Congress (frequently referred to as the "ugly duckling" ships), which was enacted prior to the lend-lease law and which may be disposed of within the general over-all limitation of \$800,000,000 in the Lend-Lease Act applying to all Federal agencies.

No. 4: Strikes out the appropriation of \$57,155, inserted by the Senate, for crop and livestock estimates under the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

No. 5: Appropriates \$3,722,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,944,000 as proposed by the Senate, for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture.

No. 6: Appropriates \$390,000, as proposed by the Senate, for observations, warnings, and general weather service, under the Weather Bureau.

No. 7: Appropriates \$400,000 for the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, under the Bureau of Reclamation, and modifies the Senate amendment to omit at this time the fixing of the amount to be reimbursable under the reclamation law.

No. 8: Appropriates \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1943 for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, Bureau of Mines, instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 as proposed by the Senate. Additional amounts for 1944 are left to be discussed when the regular 1944 appropriations for the Bureau of Mines are taken up in the Interior Department appropriation bill.

No. 9: The House bill provides that \$25,000 of the \$140,000 under the National Park Service for the repair and restoration of storm and flood damage to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal shall be paid from the water fund of the District of Columbia. The Senate struck out this requirement. The conference agreement provides that \$15,000 of such cost shall be paid from such water fund.

No. 10: The appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service is made available under the House bill for maintenance, care, and transportation of wives and dependent minor children of alien enemies in the custody of such service. The Senate has made such appropriation also available for such dependent children who are not minors, and the House agrees.

No. 11: Appropriates \$63,300 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, instead of \$12,300 as proposed by the House and \$89,900 as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount agreed to by the House, \$51,000, is for a survey of wartime prices.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16: Appropriate for payment for claims for damages by the Navy Department certified to Congress after the bill had passed the House.

Nos. 17 and 18: Appropriate \$365,000 for printing and binding for the Post Office Department as proposed by the Senate.

No. 20: Appropriates \$250,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$169,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

No. 21: Makes provision for carrying out section 4 of the act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 815), with respect to melting worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars as proposed by the Senate.

On amendments Nos. 22 to 38, inclusive: Appropriate additional amounts for the payment of authorized claims, judgments, and audited claims, all certified to Congress for appropriation after the bill had passed the House.

On amendment No. 39: The Senate has rewritten section 303 of the bill relating to requirements for persons employed with funds in the bill in continental United States with respect to citizenship status. The effect of the Senate change in the section is to provide that an affidavit signed by any person affected by the section shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of the section with respect to such person's status have been complied with. The House agrees to the Senate change with a perfecting amendment.

On amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Strike out the section proposed by the Senate requiring certain reports and administrative requirements in connection with the employment of personnel in executive agencies on a per diem compensation basis.

Amendments in disagreement

The managers on the part of the House report in disagreement the following Senate amendments as to each of which they will recommend that the House concur:

On amendment No. 1: Increasing from \$6,500 to \$11,000 and from \$12,000 to \$23,000, respectively, the allocations for travel expenses, printing and binding, from previous appropriations for the Board of Investigation and Research, Transportation.

On amendment No. 12: Appropriating \$1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1943 to the Children's Bureau for payments to States to provide medical, nursing, hospital, maternity, and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh pay grades.

On amendment No. 19: Appropriating \$491,000 to the Department of State for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Service Auxiliary.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TAHER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 1975.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this bill was messaged over to the Senate carrying an aggregate of \$4,102,570,890.87 of direct appropriations. The Senate added \$5,916,059.09, making a total of \$4,108,486,949.96.

In conference the Senate receded from amendments amounting in the net to \$2,224,755 and the House agreed to Senate amendments totaling \$3,691,304.09.

The items of actual difference of opinion between the House and the Senate affected only about six or seven major amendments. On these we adjusted the difference between the two Houses as follows:

On insect pest control the House receded from \$222,000 and the Senate receded from \$222,000, and we adopted the happy mean between the two extremes and allowed a total of \$3,722,000.

On the item for the Weather Bureau it appeared that the installation of new equipment and facilities would expedite air traffic and contribute materially to the safety of planes, and the House agreed to the amendment.

On the item for bauxite investigations, another war measure, to step up the production of aluminum, there was no difference between the two Houses as to the merits of the proposition. The only question was as to whether or not we should provide in this bill merely for the remainder of the fiscal year 1943 or for 15 months, including the 1944 fiscal year. We allowed \$500,000 up to the 1st of July, the amount for the remainder of the fiscal year, and the Senate agreed that any consideration of the remainder of the amount provided by the Senate amendment should be deferred until the regular Interior appropriation bill for 1944, which will be before the House shortly.

Probably the item of most interest of the items carried in the bill was the appropriation of \$1,200,000 added by the Senate for the Children's Bureau, to provide for allocation to the States for maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades. It will be recalled that when the bill was originally before the House an amendment to include this item was offered on the floor, but due to the fact that there was no authorization for such appropriation we were unable to include it. However, the Senate, not being bound by a similar limitation, included it and the House has agreed to recommend the full Budget estimate of \$1,200,000.

The item of \$365,000 for Post Office Department printing was necessary for blanks, forms, money orders, and so forth and we agreed to the Senate amendment.

The provision for the Foreign Service Auxiliary was originally included in the House bill as reported to the House, but, lacking authorization, went out on a point of order. We followed the routine usually followed in such matters. The Senate put it back and we agreed to it.

It is to be regretted that frequently on the floor somebody rises and makes a point of order against a perfectly legitimate item merely to take it out of the House bill for the time being, but such diversions have no permanent effect except to delay consideration, as the Senate always restores them and we always agree to them.

On the Bureau of Labor Statistics item we divided the Senate amount. The House insisted and the Senate agreed that we should dispense with the \$26,600 for a survey of price indices of Government purchases, but we included the amount for a survey of wartime prices and added \$51,000 to the House bill for that purpose.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Do I correctly understand that that is for the purpose of surveying living conditions in communities where war activities are carried on?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; it is for the purpose of securing statistics on the cost of living. It is called a survey of wartime prices, but the survey is for the purpose of determining whether there is an increase or decrease in the cost of living of the average family, and to what extent.

We thought it was warranted, and the House receded from its disagreement and allowed the amount in full, \$51,000. So far as adjusted claims and judgments are concerned, there is nothing we can do about those, and the total amount of \$397,304.09 was allowed.

There is only one other item that might be referred to, and that is the item for the Lugert-Altus reclamation project in Oklahoma. At first blush, that would seem to be for reclamation purposes. As a matter of fact it is for the completion of a low dam on the project to provide necessary water for the town of Altus where we have an increased population of war workers and a nearby Air Corps camp, and where it is necessary to have an increased water supply. We agreed to the \$400,000 which the Senate added to the bill for that purpose.

It was necessary to bring three items back to the House in order to comply with the rules, and accordingly we are reporting back those items with recommendations for their disposition. One is the amendment on page 6 to increase the allocation for traveling and printing for the Board of Research and Investigation—transportation, one is the appropriation of \$1,200,000 for the Children's Bureau, and one is an item of \$491,000 for the Foreign Service Auxiliary of the State Department. At the proper time I shall move to concur in those three amendments.

I yield now to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the conference report represents a complete agreement between the conferees on both sides of the aisle. We have yielded perhaps a little more than we should have on two or three things, but we had to do that in order to get an agreement. I can see no reason at this time why the report should not be agreed to.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. To make this observation and say that as one who sponsored the amendment to place in this bill the provision for the Children's Bureau, I am very thankful to the conferees for including that item in this report. I certainly feel that it is going to serve a very great need in the country to carry on the splendid work of providing for pre- and post-natal care of the children and wives of soldiers. I am glad that the Committee has seen fit to do that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I think that item meets with the warm approval of every Member of the House on both sides of the aisle, and I might say of every Member of both Houses. It has the unanimous approval of the conference committee and I have heard of no opposition to it from any source. It was not included in the original House bill because there was no authorization of law for it. Of course, there is no such rule in the Senate.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman will recall that the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] made a speech very violently in opposition to that particular proposal, in addition to the fact that it was subject to the point of order, stating that it should not be considered even though it was subject to a point of order. That is why I am glad that the committee has seen fit not to accept that type of advice, but to include the provision, as I say, for pre- and post-natal care of the children and wives of soldiers.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Alabama, like the gentleman from Wisconsin, is a stickler for correct parliamentary procedure, and naturally opposed the admission of an item not authorized by law.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri yield to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am very glad that that item for assisting the States and localities for the maternity care of the wives and babies of soldiers is included in the conference report, and I compliment the gentleman and the other conferees for having included the item. It seems to me that the furnishing of financial help to the States where it is needed for this purpose is a responsibility that properly rests upon the Federal Government in this time of war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course this is a departure. It marks the adoption of a new and benevolent policy. Provision for maternity care for soldiers' wives in time of war has never been attempted before. It is a laudable provision which all approve, but I can very well understand how some might feel that it is a service which should be provided by the States rather than by the Federal Government. However, I am glad to say there was no difference of opinion as to the merit of the proposition in either the subcommittee which reported the bill, or the committee of conference which passed on it today.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on agreeing to the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 1, page 6, line 2, insert the following:

**"BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—
TRANSPORTATION**

"Notwithstanding the limitations in section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the appropriation for the Board of Investigation and Research contained in said Act shall be available for travel expenses and printing and binding in amounts not exceeding \$11,000 and \$23,000, respectively."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate amendment No. 1 and agree to the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 12: Page 21, line 20, insert the following:

"CHILDREN'S BUREAU

"Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care: For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades, under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, fiscal year 1943, \$1,200,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate amendment No. 12 and agree to the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 19: On page 26, in line 16, insert: "Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), Department of State, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$491,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate amendment No. 19 and agree to the same.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which the various motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made today in Committee of the Whole and to include certain extracts and letters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee of the Whole today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a statement by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the completion of the regular business of the House on tomorrow and any other special orders, my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, March 17, after all business on the Speaker's table and all other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] be allowed to extend his remarks in the Record, and include therein an address by our colleague the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the Appendix and include therein an address by Colonel Kenyon, of the War Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record on two subjects, in one to include a brief article and in the other a poem written by one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if there will be any

intervening business before we take up the farm-labor bill tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. There will not. The Chair trusts we will get through soon after 12 o'clock.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. COLE of New York, indefinitely, on account of death in the family.

To Mr. KENNEDY (at the request of Mr. CAPOZZOLI), on account of illness.

To Mr. SATTERFIELD (at the request of Mr. BLAND), for today, on account of illness.

To Mr. WEISS (at the request of Mr. EBERHARTER), indefinitely, on account of death in the family.

To Mr. HINSHAW, for Monday, March 15, to Tuesday, March 16, on account of illness.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair reminds the gentleman from Missouri that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] had a special order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I withdraw the motion. I did not understand.

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. CELLER. I hope the gentleman from New York will not press his point of order. I do not mind speaking even to empty seats.

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I insist upon the point of order.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, it took me several weeks to get this data together. I hope the gentleman will not press his point of order. I do not want to inconvenience Members to bring them from their offices to hear me. I hope the gentleman will not press his motion.

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I feel differently; I feel that the Members should be here to hear the speech. I insist upon the point of order.

Mr. CELLER. I cannot get this data together again; it must be returned tonight. Will not the gentleman please not press his point of order? I humbly petition him not to press it. Do not do it, please. If Members are interested they will read my statement in the Record. I hope the gentleman will not press it.

Mr. KILBURN. I am sorry; I insist upon the point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York insists upon the point of order. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York insists upon his point of order. The gentleman from Missouri moves that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. CELLER. But I have a special order, Mr. Speaker. How can there be an adjournment?

The SPEAKER. The House can adjourn any time the motion is made and a majority of the Members present vote to adjourn. The Chair, of course, is not

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943

MARCH 15, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

MR. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1975]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 20, 40, and 41.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *Provided further, That no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into by the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to any appropriation or contract authorization specifically granted by Act of Congress (except Public Law 5, Seventy-seventh Congress) to such Commission shall be disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress), as amended, except by lease which must end not later than six months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation*

may designate, and on page 11, line 15 of the bill, after the figure "\$16,625,000", insert the following: , payable from such construction fund; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,722,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

WEATHER BUREAU

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and general weather service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, and including not to exceed \$36,945 additional for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$390,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma: For continuation of construction, \$400,000 from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles hereinafter specified, \$500,000: Provided, That the limitation on the amounts which may be expended for purchase of motor-propelled vehicles, and

available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$25,000, and from \$80,000 to \$115,000, respectively.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: , of which \$15,000 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Columbia, said total appropriation; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$63,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Before the figure "(2)", of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the word *or*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 12, and 19.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1975) entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 2: Strikes out the language in the House bill providing that funds for the United States Maritime Commission shall not be expended to obtain vessels for use as naval auxiliaries except pursuant to appropriations granted to the Navy Department for such purpose and transferred to the Maritime Commission.

No. 3: The House bill contains a requirement that no vessel owned by the United States shall be disposed of under the Lend-Lease Act except by lease which must end 6 months after the conclusion of peace. The Senate struck out this requirement and inserted a provision that no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into pursuant to the contract authorization in this bill or any subsequent act for the Maritime Commission shall be disposed of under the Lend-Lease Act except by lease which must end not later than 6 months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate. The effect of the Senate amendment is to permit certain merchant ships to be disposed of under the Lend-Lease Act other than by lease. The conferees have adopted a substitute for the House and Senate provisions which has the same practical effect as the Senate amendment and leaves for disposition under the Lend-Lease Act, other than by lease, merchant ships constructed or acquired under Lend-Lease funds allocated to the Maritime Commission by the President and merchant ships constructed under Public Law 5 of the Seventy-seventh Congress (frequently referred to as the "Ugly Duckling" ships), which was enacted prior to the Lend-Lease law and which may be disposed of within the general over-all limitation of \$800,000,000 in the Lend-Lease Act applying to all Federal agencies.

No. 4: Strikes out the appropriation of \$57,155, inserted by the Senate, for crop and livestock estimates under the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

No. 5: Appropriates \$3,722,000, instead of \$3,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,944,000 as proposed by the Senate, for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture.

No. 6: Appropriates \$390,000, as proposed by the Senate, for observations, warnings, and general weather service, under the Weather Bureau.

No. 7: Appropriates \$400,000 for the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, under the Bureau of Reclamation, and modifies the Senate amendment to omit at this time the fixing of the amount to be reimbursable under the reclamation law.

No. 8: Appropriates \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1943 for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, Bureau of Mines, instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 as proposed by the Senate. Additional amounts for 1944 are left to be discussed when the regular 1944 appropriations for the Bureau of Mines are taken up in the Interior Department Appropriation Bill.

No. 9: The House bill provides that \$25,000 of the \$140,000 under the National Park Service for the repair and restoration of storm and flood damage to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal shall be paid from the water fund of the District of Columbia. The Senate struck out this requirement. The conference agreement provides that \$15,000 of such cost shall be paid from such water fund.

No. 10: The appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service is made available under the House bill for maintenance, care, and transportation of wives and dependent minor children of alien enemies in the custody of such Service. The Senate has made such appropriation also available for such dependent children who are not minors, and the House agrees.

No. 11: Appropriates \$63,300 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, instead of \$12,300 as proposed by the House and \$89,900 as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount agreed to by the House, \$51,000, is for a survey of wartime prices.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16: Appropriate for payment for claims for damages by the Navy Department certified to Congress after the bill had passed the House.

Nos. 17 and 18: Appropriate \$365,000 for printing and binding for the Post Office Department as proposed by the Senate.

No. 20: Appropriates \$250,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$169,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

No. 21: Makes provision for carrying out section 4 of the act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 815), with respect to melting worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 22 to 38, inclusive: Appropriate additional amounts for the payment of authorized claims, judgments, and audited claims, all certified to Congress for appropriation after the bill had passed the House.

No. 39: The Senate has rewritten section 303 of the bill relating to requirements for persons employed with funds in the bill in continental United States with respect to citizenship status. The effect of the Senate change in the section is to provide that an affidavit signed by any person affected by the section shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of the section with respect to such person's status have been complied with. The House agrees to the Senate change with a perfecting amendment.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Strike out the section proposed by the Senate requiring certain reports and administrative requirements in connection with the employment of personnel in executive agencies on a per diem compensation basis.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report in disagreement the following Senate amendments as to each of which they will recommend that the House concur:

No. 1: Increasing from \$6,500 to \$11,000 and from \$12,000 to \$23,000, respectively, the allocations for travel expenses, and printing and binding, from previous appropriations of the Board and Investigation and Research, Transportation.

No. 12: Appropriating \$1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1943 to the Children's Bureau for payments to States to provide medical, nursing, hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh pay grades.

No. 19: Appropriating \$491,000 to the Department of State for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Service Auxiliary.

CLARENCE CANNON,

C. A. WOODRUM,

LOUIS LUDLOW,

EMMET O'NEAL,

LOUIS C. RABAUT,

JED JOHNSON,

JOHN TABER,

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.





tions, appearances in court, blizzards, and flood.)

In the official view, malicious absence accounted for about 2 percent of the British absentees; the workers who, nursing some sort of grudge, stayed out for days on end or were persistently late. Some, in the "careless" class, excused themselves with "missed the bus," "away for the week end," "alarm clock didn't work" and the like.

Short-period absences reached their peak on Fridays (traditional British pay day), were high on Saturdays and Mondays. "Married women tend to take Saturday mornings for shopping," says a Labor Ministry official.

About two-thirds of the daily absences were accounted for by illness. Absence through this cause has increased since the replacement of younger men by older workers and those of lower medical grades. In seven factories checked by the British Medical Journal, colds and flu were found to be the greatest causes of time lost. Fifty percent of all the male workers and 45 percent of the women lost some working time during the 6 months of 1942 under review.

(Numerous differences make comparisons between the American and British situations difficult, but one factor tending to make absenteeism an even more acute problem in Britain is a longer workweek, taxing health and endurance. The British war industry week is 56 hours. Latest Office of War Information figure for United States is 47.9 hours as the average for all metal-working industry.)

The British Medical Association warned the government at the end of 1942 that "industrial fatigue due to excessive working hours was filling the consulting rooms with thousands of war workers suffering from minor ailments" and pressed for an immediate inquiry.

Government investigators used no rose-colored spectacles when seeking causes and cures. One reported: "What must be accepted is the psychological factor that thousands of workers see in their job the complete disruption of their home life. Married women with the full-time job of looking after husband, children, and home are working long hours in factories and shops. Men's homes are disorganized by the fact that wives, daughters, other relations, parents in some instances, are all going to work, or because they have been sent right away from their families to work."

Another noted that the lack of real interest in the job and lack of conviction about its importance and urgency are mainly due to ignorance. It is too readily assumed that workers generally are only concerned with the money incentive, whereas experience shows that workers in general respond in an increasing degree to the incentive of interest when they are made aware of the part their job plays in the final product."

(The supply ministry in a recent circular emphasized "it is part of the business of good management to keep the work people informed of the use of their products in battle." The ministry itself helps with a thousand day and night cinema shows, mostly of news films, demonstrating to the workers the results of their efforts. Ten-minute pep talks are another feature.)

"Many workers"—commenced another report—"particularly women, cannot be expected to work 5½ days weekly and long hours, week in week out, if they have to spend an additional 2 or 3 hours daily or even more in traveling, possibly by crowded bus or train, in all weathers. It must be remembered that a high percentage of today's war workers are not used to factory life."

Most workers, it was added, were away from their homes or billets about 12 hours, calculating the average traveling time plus work shift.

Another contributory cause noted was idle time, when workers are forced to stand about

for hours, even days, held up by some cause usually completely beyond their control.

A significant point noted by investigators was the gulf in the factories between those who know and those who don't, blamed by many for loss of output through slacking and absenteeism.

Labor Minister Bevin summarized: "The majority of the absentees stay away occasionally because of exhaustion, and the best way to reduce that is to limit the call upon human energy. There must be every possible aid to labor, every device to avoid unnecessary fatigue."

In a recent memorandum to all war industries, Bevin indicated broad and general outlines for cures, asked employers, managements, works production committees, and trade unions to seek the best remedial action "to mitigate difficult conditions and to bring public opinion to bear on those who are careless in attendance or punctuality."

Included in the remedial schemes are:

1. Factory records of absence and all relevant data to be discussed regularly before works production committees and managements. (In previous investigations one stumbling block was the lack of unsuitability of factory records.)

2. A very high rate of sickness absence is to be checked by medical examination; high accident rates to be immediately investigated.

3. Absence backed by what appears to be a reasonable excuse to be watched by welfare officers, in whose hands should be such "cures" as transport improvement, additional nurseries, better hostel arrangements, tastier and more regular meals, suitable leave for shopping.

4. Rotated schedules to give workers another day off weekly besides Sunday; workers to be encouraged to use hostels and billets near the factories where traveling is a hindrance to attendance.

"Works productions committees, personnel departments, and such other bodies," said Bevin, "can and should settle absenteeism locally and without any governmental interference."

Bevin also put on record that "prosecution of young people for absenteeism should be undertaken only as a last resort. I always try to examine these cases in the light of what I might have been at 17."

Prosecution of workers for absenteeism average about 1 in 10,000, imprisonment 1 in 50,000. Fines range from \$4 to a possible maximum of \$400, imprisonment up to 3 months. Prosecution is generally ordered by the national service officer for the area, but in many instances the offender's own workmates have observed, reported, and insisted on prosecution.

EXHIBIT C

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., February 9, 1943.

HON. SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Undoubtedly you are familiar with the acute manpower situation in our State. Our business is transportation of large amounts of goods and materials vitally essential to war effort here and for transshipment to armed forces abroad. A break-down of transportation systems is imminent due to unreasonable acts of individual draft boards recognizing no authority but their own and refusing to consider appeals or official orders of other governmental agencies. They continue inducting men whose contribution to war effort as civilians far surpasses ability as soldiers. Something must be done. We find it impossible to replace experienced men or to obtain new men to break in.

Immediate action by you and your colleagues is necessary.

WARD G. WALKUP,
President, Walkup Drayage
& Warehouse Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., March 11, 1943.
HON. SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Yesterday we had nine accidents in 1 day. One accident will cost this company \$1,000 for the repair of its tractor if we can get the parts. This is a new tractor; having been in service only 1 year. This tractor will be laid up for repairs for 2 weeks and, as mentioned before, the Office of Defense Transportation has given us no relief on equipment. You know the tremendous amount of hauling for the Army and Navy we are doing. The local boards are inducting our drivers and we are forced to take inexperienced men who do not know the streets of San Francisco and it takes 6 months to a year to make drivers for the kind of equipment and service we have to render in these ports of embarkation. Our Oakland company—Merchants Express Corporation—had five accidents yesterday, all caused from using inexperienced drivers. We are constantly forced to meet deadlines and our men work 60 to 84 hours a week to do it. Still there are delays in sailing dates of convoys. Must we await a crisis and complete break-down in transportation in the bay area before action is taken? Every farmer, the armed forces, civilian defense, and civilians on the home front, including shipyards, depend on truck and rail transportation. Therefore, without transportation none of these activities can succeed.

WARD G. WALKUP,
President, Walkup Drayage
& Warehouse Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., March 12, 1943.
Senator SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

One of my inexperienced drivers tangled with a freight train at a crossing last night causing severe injuries to himself and the entire loss of newly overhauled truck and its contents. The equipment is irreplaceable. Just another example of waste through inexperience.

ROBERTSON DRAYAGE CO.

OAKLAND, CALIF., February 9, 1943.
HON. SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Our association operates 3,000 pieces of modern motorized truck and trailer equipment. Practically all of these units are being used full time in essential war work. We are facing serious curtailment of activities due to many of our experienced drivers being drafted into the armed forces. If immediate deferment is not forthcoming many tons of vital defense materials will stagnate at rail and truck terminals in this area.

E. H. HART,
Manager, Draymen's Association of
Alameda County, Oakland, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., March 11, 1943.
HON. Senator SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
National Capitol, Washington, D. C.:

Drayage situation in San Francisco pathetic on account of manpower in regards local drayage. Have tried every way possible to get drivers through the union and otherwise. Cars loaded backing up on account of the shortage. Trucks laying idle with tons of freight to move.

JOHN MCCARTHY & SON.

SHIPMENT TAX-FREE OF CERTAIN TOBACCO PRODUCTS FOR USE OF MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES

During the delivery of Mr. Downey's speech,

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. From the Committee on Finance I report favorably, without

amendment, House bill 2030, to permit the shipment tax-free of certain tobacco products to territories of the United States for the use of members of the military and naval forces of the United States, and submit a report (Rept. No. 118) thereon, and I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the bill, without displacing the pending business.

Mr. President, I should like to say that the sole purpose of the bill, which has the recommendation of the War Department and the acquiescence of the Treasury Department, is to permit the shipment of tobacco products tax-free to the members of the armed forces in Hawaii and Alaska, our own possessions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the very able Senator from Georgia has explained the objectives of the bill to me. I can see no reason to oppose the measure or consideration of the measure at this time. Of course consideration of it requires unanimous consent. The Senator has asked for unanimous consent?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I have asked for unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. I personally have no objection. I think we probably owe it to the soldiers in the South Seas to take the proposed action. Is the application of the measure general, or is it limited to certain centers?

Mr. GEORGE. It applies to our own possessions, Hawaii and Alaska. Cigarettes sent to the men there are being returned because the tax has not been paid, and it must be paid. The bill has the unanimous approval of the Finance Committee.

Mr. McNARY. With that statement, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2030) to permit the shipment tax free of certain tobacco products to Territories of the United States for the use of members of the military and naval forces of the United States was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

During the delivery of Mr. DOWNEY's speech,

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on House bill 1975 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). The conference report will be read.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1975) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met,

after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 20, 40, and 41.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into by the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to any appropriation or contract authorization specifically granted by Act of Congress (except Public Law 5, Seventy-seventh Congress) to such Commission shall be disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress), as amended, except by lease which must end not later than six months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate"; and on page 11, line 15 of the bill, after the figure "\$16,625,000", insert the following: "payable from such construction fund"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,722,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"WEATHER BUREAU

"Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and general weather service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, and including not to exceed \$36,945 additional for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$390,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma: For continuation of construction, \$400,000 from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles herein-after specified, \$500,000: Provided, That the

limitation on the amounts which may be expended for purchase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$25,000, and from \$80,000 to \$115,000, respectively."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "of which \$15,300 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Columbia, said total appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$63,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Before the figure "(2)", of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the word "or"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 12, and 19.

CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. REBAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the report represents a complete agreement between the two Houses. The report has been adopted by the House, and I move its adoption by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION OF NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 303) to extend the jurisdiction of naval courts martial in time of war or national emergency to certain persons outside the continental limits of the United States, which was, on page 2, line 10, after the name "Alaska," to insert "The Canal Zone."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

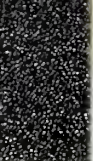
The motion was agreed to.

DEFERMENT FROM MILITARY SERVICE OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 729) providing for the deferment from military service of persons engaged in agricultural occupations.

Mr. MALONEY obtained the floor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—



[PUBLIC LAW 11—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 17—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 1975]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Philip A. Bennett, late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$10,000.

Contingent Expenses: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representatives, Air Mail Stamps, 1942", is hereby reappropriated, merged with, and made available for the purposes of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, House of Representatives, Air Mail and Special Delivery Stamps, 1943".

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: For an additional amount for working capital and congressional printing and binding, fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, and including an additional amount of \$180,000 for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935, as amended (44 U. S. C. 301-317), \$3,180,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$3,000,000 shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than June 30, 1944.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Until June 30, 1943, the head of any of the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management may authorize or approve the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis. This provision shall be construed as having been effective on and after July 1, 1940, and also applicable to the agencies coordinated in and through the Council of National Defense.

National War Labor Board: For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, National War Labor Board, fiscal year 1943, \$3,250,000, to be available for the same objects and subject to the same provisions and limitations as the appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943.

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: The appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the temporary employment (not exceeding \$10,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 203 of such First Supplemental Appropriation Act such appropriation shall be available in an amount not exceeding \$138,000 for travel expenses.

Office of Defense Transportation: The appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, Office of Defense Transportation, contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented by the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available, in an amount not exceeding \$10,000, for reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, such appropriation shall be available in an additional amount for travel expenses not to exceed \$120,000.

War Relocation Authority: Notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public Law 678), the Office for Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, may expend during the fiscal year 1943 not to exceed \$350,000 for travel.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of the Petroleum Administration for War, fiscal year 1943, to be consolidated

with and to be available for the same purposes as the appropriation for the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, Department of the Interior, contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, \$685,000: *Provided*, That the amount that may be expended for personal services without regard to the civil service and classification laws is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$700,000, and notwithstanding section 203 of such Act, there may be expended not to exceed \$300,000 for traveling expenses.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION

Notwithstanding the limitations in section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the appropriation for the Board of Investigation and Research contained in said Act shall be available for travel expenses and printing and binding in amounts not exceeding \$11,000 and \$23,000, respectively.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, military bases, Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act for 1943, \$75,000, which total appropriation shall be available also for the administration of the Act of December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), and for the procurement outside the United States of supplies or equipment or special services without regard to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised Statutes.

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount for the employees' compensation fund to enable the Commission to make payments as authorized by the Act of December 2, 1942 (Public Law 784), \$1,000,000, which total appropriation shall be available also for reimbursement payments authorized by said Act, rehabilitation expenses, and fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and other public agencies or private persons, agencies or institutions, for services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement approved by the Commission.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, national defense", fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, and for the purchase of land in the Hawaiian Islands and the construction thereon of buildings for monitoring facilities, the cost of which shall be reimbursed from an applicable appropriation of the Navy Department in an amount not to exceed \$25,000, and for the construction in Alaska, on land already owned by the Government, of buildings for the housing of employees, \$90,500; and the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for travel expenses under this head is hereby increased from \$222,000 to \$272,000.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For an additional amount for commissioned officers, pay, and so forth, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$135,000.

Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional amount for disease and sanitation investigations, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$85,500.

Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense): For an additional amount for emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$428,500; and the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for the procurement and establishment of reserves of blood plasma or serum albumen is hereby increased from \$420,000 to \$499,500.

called Public 410 8th Eng. pg. 112
During the existing war, and for six months thereafter, any commissioned officer of the regular corps of the Public Health Service may be appointed to higher temporary grade with the pay and allowances thereof without vacating his permanent appointment, and hereafter reserve officers of the Public Health Service may be distributed in the several grades without regard to the proportion which at any time obtains or has obtained among the commissioned officers of such Service.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Education and training, defense workers, Office of Education (national defense): For an additional amount for payments to States, and so forth (national defense) fiscal year 1943, for the cost of vocational courses of less than college grade as provided in paragraph (1) under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943, \$10,000,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Expenses, Howard University: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1941, to meet General Accounting Office Certificate of Settlement Numbered 0673920, dated June 12, 1942, \$652.91.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Access roads: For an additional amount for access roads, including the purposes specified under this head in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and in addition thereto, the maintenance of said roads as authorized by the Act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 646), \$40,000,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Not to exceed \$230,000 of the \$16,326,490 appropriated in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, for "Salaries, General Accounting Office", is hereby authorized to be transferred and added

to the sum of \$481,795 appropriated in the same Act for contingent expenses, General Accounting Office: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount so transferred shall be available for travel expenses.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports in the field of aeronautics, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$274,273 to \$285,453, and that the limitation on the amount which may be expended for traveling expenses of members and employees is increased by \$38,541.

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For construction and equipment of additional and the remodeling of existing buildings and research facilities on the United States military reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$141,000.

Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For completing construction and equipment of the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,103,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$18,171,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment is hereby increased to \$20,274,000.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Construction fund, United States Maritime Commission: To increase the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, \$4,000,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount of contract authorizations contained in prior Acts for ship construction and facilities incident thereto is hereby increased by \$5,250,000,000 (toward which \$3,076,280,455 is included in the amount appropriated herein): *Provided further*, That without regard to the limitations imposed thereon in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, the Commission is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative expenses, including the objects specified in such Appropriation Act, during the fiscal year 1943, of not to exceed \$16,625,000, payable from such construction fund: *Provided further*, That no merchant vessel constructed under any contract entered into by the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to any appropriation or contract authorization specifically granted by Act of Congress (except Public Law 5, Seventy-seventh Congress) to such Commission shall be disposed of under the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress), as amended, except by lease which must end not later than six months after the termination of the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or at such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1943, \$165,000.

Notwithstanding the provision to the contrary in the last paragraph of section 1 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, the

Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized, whenever he finds the procurement of an adequate butter supply is not feasible, to purchase from the funds appropriated for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1943 such butter substitutes as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Veterans' Administration facilities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1943, \$7,820.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

For the settlement of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act of June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$500.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

The appropriation of \$1,424,000 for grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, and so forth, in connection with the improvement of the approaches to the Potomac River bridges, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$93,000 for payment to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission as reimbursement for the purchase price paid by such Commission for the lands in the District of Columbia described in House Document Numbered 47 of the Seventy-eighth Congress; such sum to be expended by such Commission in accordance with the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482): *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, for or on behalf of the United States of America, is hereby directed upon receipt of such payment by such Commission to transfer to the District of Columbia all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to such lands: *Provided further*, That the transfer of funds herein authorized shall constitute full and final reimbursement of the United States by the District of Columbia for the acquisition of such lands.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1943, \$1,719,300.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, fiscal year 1943, \$3,722,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Office force: For an additional amount for personal services, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943, \$30,000.

Office expenses: For an additional amount for office expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$86,000.

Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for compilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, \$65,000; and the limitation specified under this head in such Act for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$201,500.

WEATHER BUREAU

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and general weather service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, and including not to exceed \$36,945 additional for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$390,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General expenses: For an additional amount for advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, \$86,100.

Industrial assistance and advancement: For an additional amount for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians, and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified for the appropriation for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$25,000 on the amount which may be expended on any one reservation is hereby waived.

For an additional amount for payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various acts of Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment to Victoria Jessie Lodge Skin, now Standing Bear, in compliance with the Act of December 8, 1942 (Private Law 560, 77th Cong.), \$664.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma: For continuation of construction, \$400,000 from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF MINES

Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$81,000.

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For an additional amount for investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of drilling rigs mounted on trucks and of auxiliary trucks to service drilling rigs without charge against the limitation on the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles hereinafter specified, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amounts which may be expended for purchase of motor-propelled vehicles, and available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, are hereby increased from \$6,000 to \$25,000, and from \$80,000 to \$115,000, respectively.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Capital parks, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and including all expenses incident to the repair of flood damages to National Capital park areas and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, \$140,000, of which \$15,000 shall be chargeable to the water fund of the District of Columbia, said total appropriation to remain available until June 30, 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice: For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, \$115,000.

Salaries, Criminal Division: For an additional amount for salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, \$50,000.

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,694,500, which amount, together with the appropriation to which added, shall be available also for stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services;

for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention; and, when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of premises, including alterations thereto, for detention purposes without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That this combined appropriation shall be available for maintenance, care, and transportation of the wives and dependent children of alien enemies in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, \$750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Commissioners of conciliation (national defense): For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1943 for "Commissioners of conciliation (national defense)", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943, \$395,000.

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1943 for traveling expenses under the Department of Labor, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943, \$165,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (National Defense): For an additional amount for Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (National Defense), fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1943, \$63,300.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care: For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades, under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, fiscal year 1943, \$1,200,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act

authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 9 and House Document Numbered 84, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$5,178.89.

COAST GUARD

Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 10 and House Document Numbered 83, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,656.79.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

DEPARTMENTAL

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1943, \$365,000.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1943, for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, \$300,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1940, for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, \$33,797.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, \$343,299.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for payment of limited indemnity, \$50,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount to enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal

year 1943, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$3,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$850,000.

Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$200,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for the appropriation "Representation allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$35,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1943, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, and including the purchase of two automobiles at not to exceed \$3,000 each, \$2,100,000.

American Mexican Claims Commission: For all expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference, \$700,000, fiscal years 1943 and 1944; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1943, to meet the contribution to the International Labor Organization, \$63,405.

Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, to be available also for the protection and repair of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects, \$300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for the appropriation "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1943, \$200,000.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For an additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), Department of State, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, \$491,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as author-

ized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Foreign-owned property control: Notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be expended from the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for travel expenses is increased to \$90,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended under this head for stationery is hereby increased from \$40,000 to \$70,500.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1943, \$1,900.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$150,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1943 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby increased from \$45,000,000 to \$67,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 203 of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, the amount which may be expended from appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943 for printing and binding is increased by \$856,431 and the amount for travel expenses is increased by \$15,270.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses for collecting the internal revenue, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$6,150,000: *Provided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding, stationery, and personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased from \$1,606,850 to \$1,839,850, from \$565,400 to \$616,290, and from \$11,006,542 to \$11,373,785, respectively.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, fiscal year 1943, \$250,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$1,600,000.

Special melting and coinage: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to further the war effort by authorizing the substitution of other materials for strategic metals used in minor coinage, to authorize the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars, and for other purposes", approved December 18, 1942 (Public Law 815), the expenses or adjustments in connection with the forming of worn and uncurrent standard silver dollars into bars shall be charged against the gain arising from the coinage of such bars.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 11 and House Document Numbered 85, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$7,153.35.

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

The appropriation "Finance Service, Army, 1942 and 1943," shall be available for transfer, in such amounts as may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to the appropriations "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1942," and "Foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, 1943," on account of payments made by the War Department in excess of amounts made available to the War Department from such foreign-service pay adjustment appropriations.

Funds appropriated under the head "Finance service, Army," shall be available until June 30, 1943, for the repayment of amounts determined by the Secretary of War, or officers designated by him, to have been erroneously collected from military and civilian personnel in and under the Military Establishment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for the payment of rewards, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, to civilian

officers and employees in addition to their usual compensation and to persons in civil life for suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in manufacturing process or plant or military material, and for suggestions resulting in efficiency or economy in the operation or administration of the War Department and the Military Establishment, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, Military Appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 90, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management, \$592.37;

Civil Service Commission, \$12.25;

Federal Trade Commission, \$16;

Federal Security Agency, \$185.86;

Federal Works Agency, \$1,358.46;

Department of Agriculture, \$475.54;

Department of Commerce, \$35.95;

Department of the Interior, \$1,618.25;

Department of Justice, \$971.09;

Navy Department, \$8,113.97;

Post Office Department (payable from the postal revenues), \$715.81;

Treasury Department, \$1,105.63;

War Department, \$57,677.14;

In all, \$72,878.32.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 15, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Office for Emergency Management, \$31.45;

Petroleum Administration for War, \$65.90;

Federal Security Agency, \$212.46;

Federal Works Agency, \$650.35;

Department of Agriculture, \$450;

Department of the Interior, \$1,138.68;

Navy Department, \$2,453.73;

War Department, \$47,914.79;

In all, \$52,917.36.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For payment of the final judgment, including costs of suit, which has been rendered against the Government of the United States and in favor of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, and which has been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 81 under the United States Maritime Commission, \$5,272,075.10, and \$15,540 for compensation of the Referee as specified in such decree; in all, \$5,287,615.10, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay other costs as specified in such judgment.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 82 under the following departments:

Navy Department, \$13,718.72;

War Department, \$1,797.75;

In all, \$45,516.47, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) For the payment of the judgment, which has been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which has been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 14 under the War Department, \$525.35, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as provided by law.

(d) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 12 and House Document Numbered 86, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration, \$103,891.37;

Federal Security Agency:

Public Health Service, \$981.57;

Veterans' Administration, \$553.25;

Commerce Department, \$1,636.12;

Department of the Interior, civil, \$23,894.48;

Navy Department, \$37,855.45;
 Post Office Department, \$11,000;
 Treasury Department, \$20,402;
 War Department, \$537,754.41.

In all, \$737,968.65, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 89, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$73,078.18.

For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, \$1,107.60.

The Judiciary: For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$14.02.

For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$52.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$184.85.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$497.

Independent Executive Agencies: For Federal Communications Commission, \$1.19.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.30.

For Railroad Retirement Board, \$1.49.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$155.15.

For National Labor Relations Board, \$540.99.

For contingent expenses, Public Health Service, \$1.46.

For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, \$50.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$210.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$31.87.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, \$3.89.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$36.80.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Buildings Administration, \$3,453.58.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$104.86.

For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$36.86.

For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$2.35.

For Army pensions, \$3.19.

For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$510.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$7,287.06.

Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$72.31.

For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, \$3.25.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$44.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$355.48.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$95.

For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agriculture, \$6.55.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$18.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$58.97.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, \$2.51.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$5.35.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$910.60.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$67.72.

For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, \$43.38.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$6,673.72.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$2,230.27.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$504.62.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$429.72.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$111.75.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$125.78.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$139,280.90.

Department of Commerce: For aircraft in Commerce, \$120.03.

For civilian pilot training, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$152.60.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$293.09.

For field expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$14.57.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$81.71.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$208.01.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$61.48.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau (transfer to Commerce, Standards), \$1.66.

For testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, \$260.

For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$383.

Department of the Interior: For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, \$3,123.

For investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, Bureau of Mines, \$3.72.

For migratory bird conservation fund, Department of the Interior (receipt limitation), \$15,439.09.

For National Park Service, \$18.23.

For protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, \$1.26.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of the Interior, \$8.75.

For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, \$25.70.

For surveying the public lands, \$7.17.

For administration of Indian forests, \$340.15.

For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$5.07.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$391.85.

For construction of Sioux sanatorium and employees' quarters, South Dakota, \$4.54.

For education of natives of Alaska, \$4.67.

For Indian boarding schools, 60 cents.

For Indian school support, \$1,336.16.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, \$29.95.

For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), \$1.38.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$144.06.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property (certified claims), \$88.04.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$262.56.

District of Columbia: For National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 25 cents.

Department of Justice: For Federal jails, maintenance, \$7.88.

For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$7.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$12.56.

For medical and hospital service, penal institutions, \$31.72.

For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, \$24,246.06.

For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.50.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$91.55.

For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, \$287.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$71.32.

For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, \$40.

For support of United States prisoners, \$2.40.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$13.10.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and judiciary, \$15.05.

For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, maintenance, \$9.

Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$4.11.

Navy Department: For Aviation, Navy, \$303,112.42.

For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment, \$37.29.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$29,548.82.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$114.44.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, 80 cents.

For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$225.

For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.69.

For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$1,152.60.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$21,460.98.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$374.17.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,228.97.

For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$15.42.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$32.61.

For fuel and water, Coast Guard, \$8.28.

For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$99.45.

For contingent expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), 35 cents.

For engineering, Navy, \$30,337.90.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$54.75.

For Naval Reserve, \$81.05.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$837.

For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$5.37.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$16,608.63.

For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,199.

Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$9.13.

For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$9.56.

For emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, \$175.

For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$6.67.

For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$383.

For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$5.74.

Treasury Department: For collecting the internal revenue, \$66.41.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$80.60.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 12 cents.

For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$31.84.

For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, \$31.55.

For stationery, Treasury Department, \$21.85.

War Department: For clothing and equipage, Army, \$46.56.

For library, Surgeon General's Office, \$4.95.

For Citizens' military training camps, \$1.87.

For Army transportation, \$58.35.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$132.24.

For National Guard, \$3,190.34.

For promotion of rifle practice, \$665.25.

For pay of the Army, \$3,653.08.
 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$2.88.
 For travel of the Army, \$158.83.
 For Signal Service of the Army, \$4,500.
 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,800.26.
 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$7.38.
 For seacoast defenses, \$4.03.
 For Organized Reserves, \$21.81.
 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$2.64.
 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$34.37.
 For armament of fortifications, \$10.06.
 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$4,868.68.
 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$110.36.
 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$26.
 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$33.
 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$1.52.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For clerks, contract stations, \$13.99.

For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,381.88.
 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$63.89.
 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$20.25.

For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$42.
 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$60.
 For Rural Delivery Service, \$63.21.
 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$77.27.
 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$722,514.58, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1940 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Independent Offices: For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$12.30.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, \$7.84.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$21.70.

Department of Agriculture: For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, \$6.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$462.80.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$12.65.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$1.36.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$82.50.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$508.76.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$52.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$63.81.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$3,120.74.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$926.40.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$2,189.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$1,468.90.

Department of Commerce: For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$2,686.95.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$250.

For salaries and expenses, Air Safety Board, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$2.48.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$8.92.

Department of the Interior: For conservation of health among Indians, \$80.

For Indian school support, \$52.35.

Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$16.25.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$14.35.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$45.52.

The Judiciary: For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$7.71.

Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$20.44.

Navy Department: For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$172.09.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$376.42.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$2,358.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$97.097.

For construction and repair, Navy, \$147.30.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$2,838.99.

For aviation, Navy, \$178,420.27.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$280.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$6,449.88.

Department of State: For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$120.

For transportation, Foreign Service, \$868.10.

Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from customs, \$19.92.

For contingent expenses, public moneys, \$35.95.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$4.35.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$21.80.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$17.62.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$625.97.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22 1936), \$4.66.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.28.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$302,011.33, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document Numbered 13 and House Document Numbered 80, \$13,491.40.

SEC. 206. For the payment of claim allowed by the General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885, for the destruction of private property and which has been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 79, under the War Department, \$29.46.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 303. Except as otherwise provided for in this Act, no part of any appropriation contained in or authorized to be expended by this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, or (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with. The provisions of this section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943".

Approved March 18, 1943.

[PUBLIC LAW 410—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 373—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4624]

AN ACT

To consolidate and revise the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. Titles I to V, inclusive, of this Act may be cited as the "Public Health Service Act".

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. When used in this Act—

(a) The term "Service" means the Public Health Service;

(b) The term "Surgeon General" means the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service;

(c) The term "Administrator" means the Federal Security Administrator;

(d) The term "regulations", except when otherwise specified, means rules and regulations made by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Administrator;

(e) The term "executive department" means any executive department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States or any corporation wholly owned by the United States;

(f) The term "State" means a State or the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, except that as used in section 361 (d) such term means a State, the District of Columbia, or Alaska;

(g) The term "possession" includes, among other possessions, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands;

(h) The term "seamen" includes any person employed on board in the care, preservation, or navigation of any vessel, or in the service, on board, of those engaged in such care, preservation, or navigation;

(i) The term "vessel" includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, exclusive of aircraft and amphibious contrivances;

(j) The term "habit-forming narcotic drug" or "narcotic" means opium and coca leaves and the several alkaloids derived therefrom, the best known of these alkaloids being morphia, heroin, and codeine, obtained from opium, and cocaine derived from the coca plant; all compounds, salts, preparations, or other derivatives obtained either from the raw material or from the various alkaloids; Indian hemp

and its various derivatives, compounds, and preparations, and peyote in its various forms; and

(k) The term "addict" means any person who habitually uses any habit-forming narcotic drugs so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety, or welfare, or who is or has been so far addicted to the use of such habit-forming narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self-control with reference to his addiction.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Sec. 201. The Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency shall be administered by the Surgeon General under the supervision and direction of the Administrator.

ORGANIZATION

SEC. 202. The Service shall consist of (1) the Office of the Surgeon General, (2) the National Institute of Health, (3) the Bureau of Medical Services, and (4) the Bureau of State Services. The Surgeon General is authorized and directed to assign to the Office of the Surgeon General, to the National Institute of Health, to the Bureau of Medical Services, and to the Bureau of State Services, respectively, the several functions of the Service, and to establish within them such divisions, sections, and other units as he may find necessary; and from time to time abolish, transfer, and consolidate divisions, sections, and other units and assign their functions and personnel in such manner as he may find necessary for efficient operation of the Service. No division shall be established, abolished, or transferred, and no divisions shall be consolidated, except with the approval of the Administrator. The National Institute of Health shall be administered as a part of the field service. The Surgeon General may delegate to any officer or employee of the Service such of his powers and duties under this Act, except the making of regulations, as he may deem necessary or expedient.

COMMISSIONED CORPS

SEC. 203. There shall be in the Service a commissioned Regular Corps and, for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Service in time of national emergency, a Reserve Corps. All commissioned officers shall be citizens and shall be appointed without regard to the civil-service laws and compensated without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps shall be appointed by the President and commissioned officers of the Regular Corps shall be appointed by him by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps shall at all times be subject to call to active duty by the Surgeon General, including active duty for the purpose of training and active duty for the purpose of determining their fitness for appointment in the Regular Corps. All active service in the Reserve Corps, as well as service in the Regular Corps, shall be credited for the purpose of promotion in the Regular Corps.

SURGEON GENERAL

SEC. 204. The Surgeon General shall be appointed from the Regular Corps for a four-year term by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Upon the expiration of such term the Surgeon General, unless reappointed, shall revert to the grade and number in the Regular Corps that he would have occupied had he not served as Surgeon General.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS GENERAL

SEC. 205. (a) The Surgeon General shall assign one commissioned officer from the Regular Corps to administer the Office of the Surgeon General, to act as Surgeon General during the absence or disability of the Surgeon General or in the event of a vacancy in that office, and to perform such other duties as the Surgeon General may prescribe, and while so assigned he shall have the title of Deputy Surgeon General.

(b) The Surgeon General shall assign six commissioned officers from the Regular Corps to be, respectively, the Director of the National Institute of Health, the Chief of the Bureau of State Services, the Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services, the Chief Medical Officer of the United States Coast Guard, the Chief Dental Officer of the Service, and the Chief Sanitary Engineering Officer of the Service, and while so serving they shall each have the title of Assistant Surgeon General.

(c) The Surgeon General shall designate the Assistant Surgeon General who shall serve as Surgeon General in case of absence or disability, or vacancy in the offices, of both the Surgeon General and the Deputy Surgeon General.

GRADES, RANKS, AND TITLES OF THE COMMISSIONED CORPS

SEC. 206. (a) The Surgeon General, during the period of his appointment as such, shall be of the same grade, with the same pay and allowances, as the Surgeon General of the Army; and the Deputy Surgeon General and Assistant Surgeons General, while assigned as such, shall have the grade corresponding with the grade of Brigadier General, with the same pay and allowances. The grades of commissioned officers of the Service shall correspond with grades of officers of the Army as follows:

- (1) Officers of the director grade—colonel;
- (2) Officers of the senior grade—lieutenant colonel;
- (3) Officers of the full grade—major;
- (4) Officers of the senior assistant grade—captain;
- (5) Officers of the assistant grade—first lieutenant; and
- (6) Officers of the junior assistant grade—second lieutenant.

(b) The titles of medical officers of the foregoing grades shall be respectively (1) medical director, (2) senior surgeon, (3) surgeon, (4) senior assistant surgeon, (5) assistant surgeon, and (6) junior assistant surgeon. The President is authorized to prescribe titles, appropriate to the several grades, for commissioned officers of the Service other than medical officers. All titles of the officers of the Reserve Corps shall have the suffix "Reserve".

SPECIAL TEMPORARY POSITIONS

SEC. 207. (a) When necessary for the accomplishment of important temporary work in time of war, or of emergency proclaimed by him, the President may establish special temporary positions in the Service and prescribe grades which shall be applicable to officers during periods they are assigned to such positions. While assigned to any such position an officer shall receive the pay and allowances applicable to the grade so prescribed. Not more than three such positions existing at any one time shall have the grade of Assistant Surgeon General. The Surgeon General shall assign commissioned officers to such positions.

(b) Commissioned officers and qualified technical or professional noncommissioned personnel may be assigned by the Surgeon General to be chiefs of administrative units. Such assignments shall not affect the pay of commissioned officers so assigned, except that when any commissioned officer below the grade of director is assigned to serve as chief of a division such officer during the period so assigned shall have the temporary grade and receive the pay and allowances applicable to the director grade.

APPOINTMENT OF PERSONNEL

SEC. 208. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, original appointments to the Regular Corps may be made only in the junior assistant, assistant, and senior assistant grades and original appointments to a grade above junior assistant shall be made only after passage of an examination, given in accordance with regulations of the President, in one or more of the several branches of medicine, surgery, dentistry, hygiene, sanitary engineering, pharmacy, nursing, or related scientific specialties in the field of public health.

(2) Original appointments to the Reserve Corps may be made to any grade up to and including the director grade but only after passage of an examination given in accordance with regulations of the President. Reserve commissions shall be for a period of not more than five years and any such commission may be terminated by the President at any time, in his discretion.

(b) Whenever commissioned officers of the Service are not available for the performance of permanent duties requiring highly specialized training and experience in special fields related to public health, the Administrator on recommendation of the Surgeon General shall report that fact to the President and the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not to exceed three persons in any one fiscal year to grades in the Regular Corps of the Service above that of senior assistant, but not to a grade above that of director; and for purposes of pay and pay period any person appointed under the provisions of this section shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

(c) In accordance with regulations, special consultants may be employed to assist and advise in the operations of the Service. Such consultants may be appointed without regard to the civil-service

laws and their compensation may be fixed without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

(d) In accordance with regulations, individual scientists, other than commissioned officers of the Service, may be designated by the Surgeon General to receive fellowships, appointed for duty with the Service without regard to the civil-service laws and compensated without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, may hold their fellowships under conditions prescribed therein, and may be assigned for studies or investigations either in this country or abroad during the terms of their fellowships.

(e) Persons who are not citizens may be employed as consultants pursuant to subsection (c) and may be appointed to fellowships pursuant to subsection (d). Unless otherwise specifically provided, any prohibition in any other Act against the employment of aliens, or against the payment of compensation to them, shall not be applicable in the case of persons employed or appointed pursuant to such subsections.

(f) The appointment of any officer or employee of the Service made in accordance with the civil-service laws shall be made by the Administrator, and may be made effective as of the date on which such officer or employee enters upon duty.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 209. (a) Commissioned officers of the Regular Corps shall receive such pay and allowances as are or may hereafter be provided by law.

(b) Reserve officers shall receive the same pay and allowances when on active duty as commissioned officers of the Regular Corps, including allowances for travel and transportation of household goods and effects.

(c) In accordance with regulations of the President, commissioned officers of the Regular Corps and officers of the Reserve on active duty may make allotments from their pay and may be granted leaves of absence without any deduction from their pay. Such officers shall also be permitted to purchase quartermaster supplies from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps at the same price as is charged officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

(d) Female commissioned officers of the Service shall receive the same pay and allowances as male officers of corresponding grades, including allowances for dependents, except that no allowance shall be paid to any female commissioned officer on account of any dependent who is not in fact dependent upon such officer for his or her chief support. For the purposes of this subsection the term "dependent" shall include a husband, father, mother, and unmarried children (including stepchildren and adopted children) under twenty-one years of age.

(e) Members of the National Advisory Health Council and members of the National Advisory Cancer Council, other than ex officio members, while attending conferences or meetings of their respective Councils or while otherwise serving at the request of the Surgeon General, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Administrator, but not exceeding \$25 per diem, and

shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses while so serving away from their places of residence.

(f) Field employees of the Service, except those employed on a per diem or fee basis, who render part-time duty and are also subject to call at any time for services not contemplated in their regular part-time employment, may be paid annual compensation for such part-time duty and, in addition, such fees for such other services as the Surgeon General may determine; but in no case shall the total paid to any such employee for any fiscal year exceed the amount of the minimum annual salary rate of the classification grade of the employee.

(g) Whenever any commissioned or other officer or employee of the Service is assigned for duty which the Surgeon General finds requires intimate contact with persons afflicted with leprosy, he may receive, as provided by regulations of the President, in addition to the pay and any allowances of his grade, not more than one-half the pay of such grade, and such allowances or increased allowances as may be provided for by such regulations.

(h) Individuals appointed under section 208 (d) shall have included in their fellowships such stipends or allowances, including travel and subsistence expenses, as the Surgeon General may deem necessary to procure qualified fellows.

PROMOTIONS AND SEPARATION OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR CORPS

SEC. 210. (a) Promotions of commissioned officers of the Regular Corps to any grade up to and including the director grade shall be made only after examination given in accordance with regulations of the President and shall be made according to the same length of service as is now or may hereafter be prescribed for promotion of officers of corresponding grades of the Medical Corps of the Army, except that—

(1) In time of war, or of national emergency proclaimed by the President, any commissioned officer of the Regular Corps may be appointed to a higher temporary grade with the pay and allowances thereof without examination and without vacating his permanent appointment, and, if his service shall have been continuous, without renewing his oath of office;

(2) For purposes of promotion, an officer whose original appointment to the Regular Corps was above the assistant grade shall be considered as having had on the date of such original appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which he was appointed, except that if his active commissioned service in the Service exceeds that of the junior officer of the grade, such service (not exceeding ten years for an officer appointed in the senior assistant grade and fourteen years for an officer appointed in the full grade) shall be credited for purposes of promotion;

(3) Officers commissioned in the grade of junior assistant shall be examined for promotion in accordance with regulations of the President and if qualified shall be promoted to the next higher grade; and

(4) Commissioned officers other than medical, dental, sanitary engineering, and pharmacist officers shall be promoted in accordance with regulations of the President.

(b) At the end of his first three years of service, the record of each commissioned officer in the Regular Corps originally appointed in or above the grade of senior assistant shall be reviewed in accordance with regulations of the President and if found not fully qualified for further service he shall be separated from the Service and paid six months' pay and allowances.

(c) When a commissioned officer in the Regular Corps is found, after examination, to be not qualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability incurred in line of duty—

(1) If below the full grade he shall be separated from the Service, and if in the assistant grade he shall be separated and paid six months' pay and allowances, and if in the senior assistant grade he shall be separated and paid one year's pay and allowances; and

(2) If in the full or senior grade he shall be reported as not in line of promotion, or shall be retired and paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum for each complete year of active commissioned service in the Service, but in no case to exceed 60 per centum of his active pay at the time he is retired.

RETIREMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

SEC. 211. (a) A commissioned officer of the Regular Corps retired for disability from disease or injury incurred in line of duty, or a commissioned officer of the Reserve Corps retired for disability from disease or injury incurred in line of duty in time of war, shall be entitled, except as provided in subsection (c), to receive retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of his active pay at the time of retirement.

(b) A commissioned officer shall be retired on the first day of the month following his sixty-fourth birthday. If he is an officer in the Regular Corps, he shall, except as provided in subsection (c), be entitled to receive retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of his active pay at the time of retirement.

(c) (1) Any commissioned officer of the Regular Corps who at the time of his original appointment was more than forty-five years of age shall upon retirement, unless retired for disability from disease or injury incurred in time of war, be entitled to retired pay only at the rate of 4 per centum of his active pay at the time of retirement for each twelve months of active commissioned service, including any such service in the Army, Navy, or Coast Guard, but in no case more than 75 per centum of such active pay.

(2) The retired pay of any commissioned officer who has served four years or more as Surgeon General or Deputy Surgeon General shall be based on the pay of the highest grade held by him as such Surgeon General or Deputy Surgeon General.

(3) The retired pay of an officer of the Regular Corps who has failed, by reason of disability incurred in line of duty, to receive a promotion to which he would otherwise have been entitled, shall be based on the pay of the grade to which, but for such disability, he would have been promoted.

(d) An officer retired for disability who is found to have recovered from his disability, and in time of war an officer who has been retired for age, may in accordance with regulations of the President be recalled to active duty.

(e) With the approval of the President a commissioned officer who has served four years or more as Surgeon General and who has had not less than twenty-five years of active commissioned service in the Service may retire voluntarily, either at the termination of his term as Surgeon General or at any time thereafter; and his retired pay shall be at the rate of 75 per centum of the pay of the highest grade held by him as such Surgeon General.

(f) Commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps, while on active duty, shall be deemed to be officers of the executive branch of the Government within the meaning of section 3 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, section 693).

MILITARY BENEFITS

SEC. 212. (a) For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term "full military benefits" means all rights, privileges, immunities, and benefits provided under any law of the United States in the case of commissioned officers of the Army (including their surviving beneficiaries) on account of active military service, including, but not limited to, burial payments in the event of death, six months' pay in case of death, veterans' compensation and pensions and other veterans' benefits, the rights provided under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, as amended, and under the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended, travel allowances, including per diem allowances for travel without regard to repeated travel between two or more places in the same vicinity, exemption from payment of postage on mail, exemption of certain pay from Federal income taxation, and other benefits, privileges and exceptions under the Internal Revenue laws; excluding, however, retired pay, uniform allowances, the right to be awarded military ribbons, medals, and decorations, and the benefits of the Mustering-out Payment Act of 1944, and excluding reemployment rights with respect to any commissioned officer of the Service except officers of the Reserve Corps called to active duty after November 11, 1943; and

(2) the term "limited military benefits" means full military benefits, except veterans' compensation and pensions and other veterans' benefits, and eligibility under the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended.

(b) Commissioned officers of the Service (including their surviving beneficiaries)—

(1) shall be entitled to limited military benefits with respect to all active service in time of war;

(2) shall be entitled to full military benefits with respect to active service performed while detailed for duty with the Army, Navy, or Coast Guard;

(3) shall be entitled to full military benefits with respect to active service outside the continental limits of the United States, or in Alaska, in time of war;

(4) shall be entitled to full military benefits with respect to active service performed while the Service is part of the military forces of the United States pursuant to executive order of the President.

(c) The authority vested by law in the War Department, the Secretary of War, or other officers of the War Department with respect to rights, privileges, immunities, and benefits referred to in subsection (a) shall be exercised, with respect to commissioned officers of the Service, by the Surgeon General under the supervision and direction of the Administrator.

(d) The President may prescribe the conditions under which commissioned officers of the Service may be awarded military ribbons, medals, and decorations.

ALLOWANCES FOR UNIFORMS

SEC. 213. An allowance of \$250 for uniforms and equipment is authorized to be paid to each commissioned officer of the Service who is hereafter, in time of war, appointed to the Regular Corps or called to active duty in the Reserve Corps, or who is hereafter on active duty in either corps at the commencement of any war, if at such time the officer is in the grade of junior assistant, assistant, or senior assistant, and is receiving the pay of the first, second, or third pay period; except that no officer who has received such an allowance from the Service shall at any time thereafter be entitled to any further allowance.

DETAIL OF PERSONNEL

SEC. 214. (a) The Administrator is authorized, upon the request of the head of an executive department, to detail officers or employees of the Service to such department for duty as agreed upon by the Administrator and the head of such department in order to cooperate in, or conduct work related to, the functions of such department or of the Service. When officers or employees are so detailed their salaries and allowances may be paid from working funds established as provided by law or may be paid by the Service from applicable appropriations and reimbursement may be made as agreed upon by the Administrator and the head of the executive department concerned. Officers detailed for duty with the Army, Navy, or Coast Guard shall be subject to the laws for the government of the service to which detailed.

(b) Upon the request of any State health authority, personnel of the Service may be detailed by the Surgeon General for the purpose of assisting such State or a political subdivision thereof in work related to the functions of the Service.

(c) The Surgeon General may detail personnel of the Service to nonprofit educational, research, or other institutions engaged in health activities for special studies of scientific problems and for the dissemination of information relating to public health.

(d) Personnel detailed under subsections (b) and (c) shall be paid from applicable appropriations of the Service, except that, in accordance with regulations such personnel may be placed on leave without pay and paid by the State, subdivision, or institution to which they are detailed. The services of personnel while detailed

pursuant to this section shall be considered as having been performed in the Service for purposes of longevity pay, promotion, retirement, compensation for injury or death, and the benefits provided by section 212.

REGULATIONS

SEC. 215. (a) The President shall from time to time prescribe regulations with respect to the appointment, promotion, retirement, termination of commission, titles, pay, uniforms, allowances (including increased allowances for foreign service), and discipline of the commissioned corps of the Service.

(b) The Surgeon General, with the approval of the Administrator, unless specifically otherwise provided, shall promulgate all other regulations necessary to the administration of the Service, including regulations with respect to travel, transportation of household goods and effects, and uniforms for employees, and regulations with respect to the custody, use, and preservation of the records, papers, and property of the Service.

(c) No regulation relating to qualifications for appointment of medical officers or employees shall give preference to any school of medicine.

USE OF SERVICE IN EMERGENCY

SEC. 216. In time of war, or of emergency proclaimed by the President, he may utilize the Service to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest, and in time of war he may by Executive order declare the commissioned corps of the Service to be a military service. Upon such declaration, and during the period of such war or such part thereof as the President shall prescribe, the commissioned corps (1) shall constitute a branch of the land and naval forces of the United States, and (2) to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, shall be subject to the Articles of War and to the Articles for the Government of the Navy: *Provided*, That during such period or part thereof the commissioned corps shall continue to operate as part of the Service except to the extent that the President may direct as Commander in Chief.

NATIONAL ADVISORY HEALTH AND CANCER COUNCILS

SEC. 217. (a) The National Advisory Health Council shall consist of fourteen members. The Director of the National Institute of Health, and three experts, one each from the Army, the Navy, and the Bureau of Animal Industry, to be detailed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, shall be ex officio members of the Council. The Surgeon General, with the approval of the Administrator, shall appoint, without regard to the civil-service laws, ten members of the Council who shall be persons, not otherwise in the employ of the United States, skilled in the sciences related to health. Each appointed member shall hold office for a term of five years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. An appointed member shall not be eligible to serve continuously for more than five years but shall be

eligible for reappointment if he has not served immediately preceding his reappointment.

(b) The National Advisory Health Council shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to, the Surgeon General on matters relating to health activities and functions of the Service. The Surgeon General is authorized to utilize the services of any member or members of the Council, and where appropriate, any member or members of the National Advisory Cancer Council in connection with matters related to the work of the Service, for such periods, in addition to conference periods, as he may determine.

(c) The National Advisory Cancer Council shall consist of the Surgeon General ex officio, who shall be Chairman, and of six members to be appointed without regard to the civil-service laws by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Administrator. The six appointed members shall be selected from leading medical or scientific authorities who are outstanding in the study, diagnosis, or treatment of cancer. Each appointed member shall hold office for a term of three years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. An appointed member shall not be eligible to serve continuously for more than three years but shall be eligible for reappointment if he has not served immediately preceding his reappointment.

TITLE III—GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PART A—RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS

IN GENERAL

SEC. 301. The Surgeon General shall conduct in the Service, and encourage, cooperate with, and render assistance to other appropriate public authorities, scientific institutions, and scientists in the conduct of, and promote the coordination of, research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man, including water purification, sewage treatment, and pollution of lakes and streams. In carrying out the foregoing the Surgeon General is authorized to—

(a) Collect and make available through publications and other appropriate means, information as to, and the practical application of, such research and other activities;

(b) Make available research facilities of the Service to appropriate public authorities, and to health officials and scientists engaged in special study;

(c) Establish and maintain research fellowships in the Service with such stipends and allowances, including traveling and subsistence expenses, as he may deem necessary to procure the assistance of the most brilliant and promising research fellows from the United States and abroad;

(d) Make grants in aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private institutions, and to individuals for such research projects as are recommended by the National

Advisory Health Council, or, with respect to cancer, recommended by the National Advisory Cancer Council;

(c) Secure from time to time and for such periods as he deems advisable, the assistance and advice of experts, scholars, and consultants from the United States or abroad;

(f) For purposes of study, admit and treat at institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service, persons not otherwise eligible for such treatment; and

(g) Adopt, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, or, with respect to cancer, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Cancer Council, such additional means as he deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

NARCOTICS

SEC. 302. (a) In carrying out the purposes of section 301 with respect to narcotics, the studies and investigations shall include the use and misuse of narcotic drugs, the quantities of crude opium, coca leaves, and their salts, derivatives, and preparations, together with reserves thereof, necessary to supply the normal and emergency medicinal and scientific requirements of the United States. The results of studies and investigations of the quantities of crude opium, coca leaves, or other narcotic drugs, together with such reserves thereof, as are necessary to supply the normal and emergency medicinal and scientific requirements of the United States, shall be reported not later than the 1st day of September each year to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be used at his discretion in determining the amounts of crude opium and coca leaves to be imported under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended.

(b) The Surgeon General shall cooperate with States for the purpose of aiding them to solve their narcotic drug problems and shall give authorized representatives of the States the benefit of his experience in the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts to the end that each State may be encouraged to provide adequate facilities and methods for the care and treatment of its narcotic addicts.

PART B—FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION

IN GENERAL

SEC. 311. The Surgeon General is authorized to accept from State and local authorities any assistance in the enforcement of quarantine regulations made pursuant to this Act which such authorities may be able and willing to provide. The Surgeon General shall also assist States and their political subdivisions in the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases, shall cooperate with and aid State and local authorities in the enforcement of their quarantine and other health regulations and in carrying out the purposes specified in section 314, and shall advise the several States on matters relating to the preservation and improvement of the public health.

HEALTH CONFERENCES

SEC. 312. A conference of the health authorities of the several States shall be called annually by the Surgeon General. Whenever in his

opinion the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference, the Surgeon General may invite as many of such health authorities to confer as he deems necessary or proper. Upon the application of health authorities of five or more States it shall be the duty of the Surgeon General to call a conference of all State and Territorial health authorities joining in the request. Each State represented at any conference shall be entitled to a single vote.

COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS

SEC. 313. To secure uniformity in the registration of mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics the Surgeon General shall prepare and distribute suitable and necessary forms for the collection and compilation of such statistics which shall be published as a part of the health reports published by the Surgeon General.

GRANTS AND SERVICES TO STATES

SEC. 314. (a) To enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of section 301 with respect to developing more effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of venereal diseases, and to assist, through grants and as otherwise provided in this section, States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of such diseases, including the training of personnel for State and local health work, and to enable him to prevent and control the spread of the venereal diseases in interstate traffic, and to meet the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of commissioned officers and other personnel of the Service detailed to assist in carrying out the purposes of this section with respect to the venereal diseases, and to administer this section with respect to such diseases, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

(b) To enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of section 301 with respect to developing more effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis, and to assist, through grants and as otherwise provided in this section, States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of such disease, including the provision of appropriate facilities for care and treatment and including the training of personnel for State and local health work, and to enable him to prevent and control the spread of tuberculosis in interstate traffic, and to meet the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of commissioned officers and other personnel of the Service detailed to assist in carrying out the purposes of this section with respect to tuberculosis, and to administer this section with respect to such disease, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, the sum of \$10,000,000, and for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

(c) To enable the Surgeon General to assist, through grants and as otherwise provided in this section, States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and

maintaining adequate public health services, including grants for demonstrations and for the training of personnel for State and local health work, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year a sum not to exceed \$20,000,000. Of the sum appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to this subsection there shall be available an amount, not to exceed \$2,000,000, to enable the Surgeon General to provide demonstrations and to train personnel for State and local health work and to meet the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of commissioned officers and other personnel of the Service detailed to assist States in carrying out the purposes of this subsection.

(d) For each fiscal year, the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Administrator, shall determine the total sum from the appropriation under subsection (a), the total sum from the appropriation under subsection (b), and, within the limits specified in subsection (c), the total sum from the appropriation under that subsection which shall be available for allotment among the several States. He shall, in accordance with regulations, from time to time make allotments from such sums to the several States on the basis of (1) the population, (2) the size of the venereal-disease problem, the size of the tuberculosis problem, and the size of other special health problems, respectively, and (3) the financial need of the respective States. Upon making such allotments the Surgeon General shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the amounts thereof.

(e) The Surgeon General, with the approval of the Administrator, shall from time to time determine the amounts to be paid to each State from the allotments to such State, and shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, the amounts so determined, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by the amounts by which he finds that estimates of required expenditures with respect to any prior period were greater or less than the actual expenditures for such period. Upon receipt of such certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay in accordance with such certification.

(f) The moneys so paid to any State shall be expended solely in carrying out the purposes specified in subsection (a), or subsection (b), or subsection (c) of this section, as the case may be, and in accordance with plans presented by the health authority of such State and approved by the Surgeon General.

(g) Money so paid shall be paid upon the condition that there shall be spent in such State for the same general purpose from funds of such State and its political subdivisions an amount determined in accordance with regulations.

(h) Whenever the Surgeon General, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the health authority of the State, finds that, with respect to money paid to the State out of appropriations under subsection (a), or subsection (b), or subsection (c), as the case may be, there is a failure to comply substantially with either—

- (1) the provisions of this section;
- (2) the plan submitted under subsection (f); or
- (3) the regulations;

the Surgeon General shall notify such State health authority either that further payments will not be made to the State from appro-

priations under such subsection (or in his discretion that further payments will not be made to the State from such appropriations for activities in which there is such failure), until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied the Surgeon General shall make no further certification for payment to such State from appropriations under such subsection, or shall limit payment to activities in which there is no such failure.

(i) All regulations and amendments thereto with respect to grants to States under this section shall be made after consultation with a conference of the State health authorities. Insofar as practicable, the Surgeon General shall obtain the agreement of the State health authorities prior to the issuance of any such regulations or amendments.

(j) Funds appropriated under subsection (a) and funds appropriated under subsection (b), in addition to being available for payments to States, shall also be available for expenditure by the Surgeon General in otherwise carrying out the respective subsections, including expenditures for printing and binding of the findings of investigations, and for pay and allowances and traveling expenses of personnel of the Service engaged in activities authorized by the respective subsections.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

SEC. 315. From time to time the Surgeon General shall issue information related to public health, in the form of publications or otherwise, for the use of the public, and shall publish weekly reports of health conditions in the United States and other countries and other pertinent health information for the use of persons and institutions engaged in work related to the functions of the Service.

PART C—HOSPITALS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND MEDICAL CARE

HOSPITALS

SEC. 321. The Surgeon General, pursuant to regulations, shall—

(a) Control, manage, and operate all institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service, and provide for the care, treatment and hospitalization of patients, including the furnishing of prosthetic and orthopedic devices; and from time to time, with the approval of the President, select suitable sites for and establish such additional institutions, hospitals, and stations in the States and possessions of the United States as in his judgment are necessary to enable the Service to discharge its functions and duties;

(b) Provide for the transfer of Public Health Service patients, in the care of attendants where necessary, between hospitals and stations operated by the Service or between such hospitals and stations and other hospitals and stations in which Public Health Service patients may be received, and the payment of expenses of such transfer;

(c) Provide for the disposal of articles produced by patients in the course of their curative treatment, either by allowing the patient to retain such articles or by selling them and depositing the money received therefor to the credit of the appropriation

from which the materials for making the articles were purchased; and

(d) Provide for the disposal of money and effects, in the custody of the hospitals or stations, of deceased patients.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF SEAMEN AND CERTAIN OTHER PERSONS

SEC. 322. (a) The following persons shall be entitled, in accordance with regulations, to medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization without charge at hospitals and other stations of the Service:

(1) Seamen employed on vessels of the United States registered, enrolled, and licensed under the maritime laws thereof, other than canal boats engaged in the coasting trade;

(2) Seamen employed on United States or foreign flag vessels as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration;

(3) Seamen, not enlisted or commissioned in the military or naval establishments, who are employed on State school ships or on vessels of the United States Government of more than five tons' burden;

(4) Cadets at State maritime academies or on State training ships;

(5) Seamen on vessels of the Mississippi River Commission and, upon application of their commanding officers, officers and crews of vessels of the Fish and Wildlife Service;

(6) Enrollees in the United States Maritime Service on active duty and members of the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps; and

(7) Employees and noncommissioned officers in the field service of the Public Health Service when injured or taken sick in line of duty.

(b) When suitable accommodations are available, seamen on foreign-flag vessels may be given medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization on application of the master, owner, or agent of the vessel at hospitals and other stations of the Service at rates fixed by regulations. All expenses connected with such treatment, including burial in the event of death, shall be paid by such master, owner, or agent. No such vessel shall be granted clearance until such expenses are paid or their payment appropriately guaranteed to the Collector of Customs.

(c) Any person when detained in accordance with quarantine laws, or, at the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, any person detained by that Service, may be treated and cared for by the Public Health Service.

(d) Persons not entitled to treatment and care at institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service may, in accordance with regulations of the Surgeon General, be admitted thereto for temporary treatment and care in case of emergency.

(e) Persons entitled to care and treatment under subsection (a) of this section may, in accordance with regulations, receive such care and treatment at the expense of the Service from public or private medical or hospital facilities other than those of the Service, when authorized by the officer in charge of the station at which the application is made.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS

SEC. 323. The Service shall supervise and furnish medical treatment and other necessary medical, psychiatric, and related technical and scientific services, authorized by the Act of May 13, 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 18, secs. 751, 752), in penal and correctional institutions of the United States.

EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

SEC. 324. The Surgeon General is authorized to provide at institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for persons entitled to treatment under the United States Employees' Compensation Act and extensions thereof. The Surgeon General may also provide for making medical examinations of—

(a) employees of the Alaska Railroad and employees of the Federal Government for retirement purposes;

(b) employees in the Federal classified service, and applicants for appointment, as requested by the Civil Service Commission for the purpose of promoting health and efficiency;

(c) seamen for purposes of qualifying for certificates of service; and

(d) employees eligible for benefits under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 33, chapter 18), as requested by any deputy commissioner thereunder.

EXAMINATION OF ALIENS

SEC. 325. The Surgeon General shall provide for making, at places within the United States or in other countries, such physical and mental examinations of aliens as are required by the immigration laws, subject to administrative regulations prescribed by the Attorney General and medical regulations prescribed by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Administrator.

SERVICES TO COAST GUARD, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SEC. 326. (a) Subject to regulations of the President—

(1) commissioned officers, chief warrant officers, warrant officers, cadets, and enlisted personnel of the Regular Coast Guard, including those on shore duty and those on detached duty, whether on active duty or retired; and Regular and temporary members of the United States Coast Guard Reserve when on active duty or when retired for disability;

(2) commissioned officers, ships' officers, and members of the crews of vessels of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, including those on shore duty and those on detached duty, whether on active duty or retired; and

(3) commissioned officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, whether on active duty or retired, and commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps when on active duty or when retired for disability;

shall be entitled to medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization by the Service. The Surgeon General may detail commissioned officers for duty aboard vessels of the Coast Guard or the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

(b) Subject to regulations of the President, the dependent members of families (as defined in such regulations) of persons specified in subsection (a), other than temporary members of the United States Coast Guard Reserve, shall be furnished medical advice and out-patient treatment by the Service at its hospitals and relief stations, and they shall also be furnished hospitalization at hospitals of the Service, if suitable accommodations are available, at a per diem cost to the officer, enlisted person, or member of a crew concerned. Such cost shall be at such uniform rate as may be prescribed from time to time by the President for the hospitalization of dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel at any naval hospital, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 80).

(c) The Service shall provide all services referred to in subsection (a) required by the Coast Guard and shall perform all duties prescribed by statute in connection with the examinations to determine physical or mental condition for purposes of appointment, enlistment, and reenlistment, promotion and retirement, and officers of the Service assigned to duty on Coast Guard vessels may extend aid to the crews of American vessels engaged in deep-sea fishing.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL WORK

SEC. 327. Nothing contained in this part shall affect the authority of the Service to furnish any materials, supplies, or equipment, or perform any work or services, requested in accordance with section 7 of the Act of May 21, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 31, sec. 686), or the authority of any other executive department to furnish any materials, supplies, or equipment, or perform any work or services, requested by the Federal Security Agency for the Service in accordance with that section.

PART D—LEPERS

RECEIPT OF LEPERS

SEC. 331. The Service shall, in accordance with regulations, receive into any hospital of the Service suitable for his accommodation any person afflicted with leprosy who presents himself for care, detention, or treatment, or who may be apprehended under section 332 or 361 of this Act, and any person afflicted with leprosy duly consigned to the care of the Service by the proper health authority of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. The Surgeon General is authorized, upon the request of any health authority, to send for any person within the jurisdiction of such authority who is afflicted with leprosy and to convey such person to the appropriate hospital for detention and treatment. When the transportation of any such person is undertaken for the protection of the public health the expense of such removal shall be met from funds available for the maintenance of hospitals of the Service.

APPREHENSION, DETENTION, TREATMENT, AND RELEASE

SEC. 332. The Surgeon General may provide by regulation for the apprehension, detention, treatment, and release of persons being treated by the Service for leprosy.

PART E—NARCOTICS ADDICTS

CARE AND TREATMENT

SEC. 341. The Surgeon General is authorized to provide for the confinement, care, protection, treatment, and discipline of persons addicted to the use of habit-forming narcotic drugs who voluntarily submit themselves for treatment and addicts who have been or are hereafter convicted of offenses against the United States, including persons convicted by general courts martial and consular courts. Such care and treatment shall be provided at hospitals of the Service especially equipped for the accommodation of such patients and shall be designed to rehabilitate such persons, to restore them to health, and, where necessary, to train them to be self-supporting and self-reliant.

EMPLOYMENT OF ADDICTS

SEC. 342. Narcotic addicts in hospitals of the Service designated for their care shall be employed in such manner and under such conditions as the Surgeon General may direct. In such hospitals the Surgeon General may, in his discretion, establish industries, plants, factories, or shops for the production and manufacture of articles, commodities, and supplies for the United States Government. The Secretary of the Treasury may require any Government department, establishment, or other institution, for whom appropriations are made directly or indirectly by the Congress of the United States, to purchase at current market prices, as determined by him or his authorized representative, such of the articles, commodities, or supplies so produced or manufactured as meet their specifications; and the Surgeon General shall provide for payment to the inmates or their dependents of such pecuniary earnings as he may deem proper. The Administrator shall establish a working-capital fund for such industries, plants, factories, and shops out of any funds appropriated for Public Health Service hospitals at which addicts are treated and cared for; and such fund shall be available for the purchase, repair, or replacement of machinery or equipment, for the purchase of raw materials and supplies, for the purchase of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel of employees in the performance of their official duties, and for the employment of necessary civilian officers and employees. The Surgeon General may provide for the disposal of products of the industrial activities conducted pursuant to this section, and the proceeds of any sales thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the working-capital fund.

CONVICTS

SEC. 343. (a) The authority vested with the power to designate the place of confinement of a prisoner shall transfer to hospitals of the Service especially equipped for the accommodation of ad-

diets, if accommodations are available, all addicts who have been or are hereafter sentenced to confinement, or who are now or shall hereafter be confined, in any penal, correctional, disciplinary, or reformatory institution of the United States, including those addicts convicted of offenses against the United States who are confined in State and Territorial prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories, except that no addict shall be transferred to a hospital of the Service who, in the opinion of the officer authorized to direct the transfer, is not a proper subject for confinement in such an institution either because of the nature of the crime he has committed or because of his apparent incorrigibility. The authority vested with the power to designate the place of confinement of a prisoner shall transfer from a hospital of the Service to the institution from which he was received, or to such other institution as may be designated by the proper authority, any addict whose presence at a hospital of the Service is detrimental to the well-being of the hospital or who does not continue to be a narcotic addict. All transfers of such prisoners to or from a hospital of the Service shall be accompanied by necessary attendants as directed by the officer in charge of such hospital and the actual and necessary expenses incident to such transfers shall be paid from the appropriation for the maintenance of such Service hospital except to the extent that other Federal agencies are authorized or required by law to pay expenses incident to such transfers. When sentence is pronounced against any person whom the prosecuting officer believes to be an addict, such officer shall report to the authority vested with the power to designate the place of confinement, the name of such person, the reasons for his belief, all pertinent facts bearing on such addiction, and the nature of the offense committed. Whenever an alien addict transferred to a Service hospital pursuant to this subsection is entitled to his discharge but is subject to deportation, in lieu of being returned to the penal institution from which he came he shall be deported by the authority vested by law with power over deportation.

(b) The provisions of the Act of June 21, 1902, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 18, secs. 710-712a), regulating commutation of sentence for good conduct of United States prisoners, section 8 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 18, sec. 744h), regulating commutation of sentence for employment in industry, and the Act of June 25, 1910, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 18, secs. 714-723c), relating to parole, shall be applicable to any narcotic addict confined in any institution in execution of a judgment or sentence upon conviction of an offense against the United States; except that no narcotic addict confined in any institution, whether or not an institution of the Public Health Service, shall be released by reason of commutation of sentence or parole until the Surgeon General shall have certified that such individual is no longer an addict.

(c) Not later than one month prior to the expiration of the sentence of any addict confined in a Service hospital, he shall be examined by the Surgeon General or his authorized representative. If the Surgeon General believes the person to be discharged is still an addict and that he may by further treatment in a Service hospital be cured of his addiction, the addict shall be informed, in accordance

with regulations, of the advisability of his submitting himself to further treatment. The addict may then apply in writing to the Surgeon General for further treatment in a Service hospital for a period not exceeding the maximum length of time considered necessary by the Surgeon General. Upon approval of the application by the Surgeon General or his authorized agent, the addict may be given such further treatment as is necessary to cure him of his addiction.

(d) Every person convicted of an offense against the United States, upon discharge, or upon release on parole, from a hospital of the Service, shall be furnished with the gratuities and transportation authorized by law to be furnished to prisoners upon release from a penal, correctional, disciplinary, or reformatory institution.

(e) Any court of the United States having the power to suspend the imposition or execution of sentence and to place a defendant on probation under any existing laws may impose as one of the conditions of such probation that the defendant, if an addict, shall submit himself for treatment at a hospital of the Service especially equipped for the accommodation of addicts until discharged therefrom as cured and that he shall be admitted thereto for such purpose. Upon the discharge of any such probationer from a hospital of the Service, he shall be furnished with the gratuities and transportation authorized by law to be furnished to prisoners upon release from a penal, correctional, disciplinary, or reformatory institution. The actual and necessary expense incident to transporting such probationer to such hospital and to furnishing such transportation and gratuities shall be paid from the appropriation for the maintenance of such hospital except to the extent that other Federal agencies are authorized or required by law to pay the cost of such transportation: *Provided*, That where existing law vests a discretion in any officer as to the place to which transportation shall be furnished or as to the amount of clothing and gratuities to be furnished, such discretion shall be exercised by the Surgeon General with respect to addicts discharged from hospitals of the Service.

VOLUNTARY PATIENTS

SEC. 344. (a) Any addict, whether or not he shall have been convicted of an offense against the United States, may apply to the Surgeon General for admission to a hospital of the Service especially equipped for the accommodation of addicts.

(b) Any applicant shall be examined by the Surgeon General who shall determine whether the applicant is an addict, whether by treatment in a hospital of the Service he may probably be cured of his addiction, and the estimated length of time necessary to effect his cure. The Surgeon General may, in his discretion, admit the applicant to a Service hospital. No such addict shall be admitted unless he agrees to submit to treatment for the maximum amount of time estimated by the Surgeon General to be necessary to effect a cure, and unless suitable accommodations are available after all eligible addicts convicted of offenses against the United States have been admitted. Any such addict may be required to pay for his subsistence, care, and treatment at rates fixed by the Surgeon General and amounts so paid shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenditure for his subsistence, care, and treatment was made.

(c) Any addict admitted for treatment under this section, including any addict, not convicted of an offense, who voluntarily submits himself for treatment, may be confined in a hospital of the Service for a period not exceeding the maximum amount of time estimated by the Surgeon General as necessary to effect a cure of the addiction or until such time as he ceases to be an addict.

(d) Any addict admitted for treatment under this section shall not thereby forfeit or abridge any of his rights as a citizen of the United States; nor shall such admission or treatment be used against him in any proceeding in any court; and the record of his voluntary commitment shall be confidential and shall not be divulged.

PENALTIES

SEC. 345. (a) Any person not authorized by law or by the Surgeon General who introduces or attempts to introduce into or upon the grounds of any hospital of the Service at which addicts are treated and cared for, any habit-forming narcotic drug, weapon, or any other contraband article or thing, or any contraband letter or message intended to be received by an inmate thereof, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person properly committed thereto to escape or attempt to escape from a hospital of the Service at which addicts are treated and cared for, and any such person upon apprehension and conviction in a United States court shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, such sentence to begin upon the expiration of the sentence for which such person was originally confined.

(c) Any person who procures the escape of any person admitted to a hospital of the Service at which addicts are treated and cared for, or who advises, connives at, aids, or assists in such escape, or who conceals any such inmate after such escape, shall be punished upon conviction in a United States court by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years.

PART F—BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

REGULATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

SEC. 351. (a) No person shall sell, barter, or exchange, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or send, carry, or bring for sale, barter, or exchange from any State or possession into any other State or possession or into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into any State or possession, any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product, or arsphenamine or its derivatives (or any other trivalent organic arsenic compound), applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases or injuries of man, unless (1) such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or other product has been propagated or manufactured and prepared at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license, issued by the Administrator as hereinafter authorized, to propagate or manufacture, and prepare such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or other product for sale in the District of Columbia, or for sending, bringing, or carrying from place to place aforesaid; and (2) each

package of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or other product is plainly marked with the proper name of the article contained therein, the name, address, and license number of the manufacturer, and the date beyond which the contents cannot be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results. The suspension or revocation of any license shall not prevent the sale, barter, or exchange of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or other product aforesaid which has been sold and delivered by the licensee prior to such suspension or revocation, unless the owner or custodian of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or other product aforesaid has been notified by the Administrator not to sell, barter, or exchange the same.

(b) No person shall falsely label or mark any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or other product aforesaid; nor alter any label or mark on any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or other product aforesaid so as to falsify such label or mark.

(c) Any officer, agent, or employee of the Federal Security Agency, authorized by the Administrator for the purpose, may during all reasonable hours enter and inspect any establishment for the propagation or manufacture and preparation of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or other product aforesaid for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought from any State or possession into any other State or possession or into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into any State or possession.

(d) Licenses for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation or manufacture and preparation of products described in subsection (a) of this section may be issued only upon a showing that the establishment and the products for which a license is desired meet standards, designed to insure the continued safety, purity, and potency of such products, prescribed in regulations made jointly by the Surgeon General, the Surgeon General of the Army, and the Surgeon General of the Navy, and approved by the Administrator, and licenses for new products may be issued only upon a showing that they meet such standards. All such licenses shall be issued, suspended, and revoked as prescribed by regulations and all licenses issued for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation or manufacture and preparation, in any foreign country, of any such products for sale, barter, or exchange in any State or possession shall be issued upon condition that the licensees will permit the inspection of their establishments in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.

(e) No person shall interfere with any officer, agent, or employee of the Service in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this section or by regulations made by authority thereof.

(f) Any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this section shall be punished upon conviction by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

(g) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as in any way affecting, modifying, repealing, or superseding the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 21, ch. 9).

PREPARATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

SEC. 352. (a) The Service may prepare for its own use any product described in section 351 and any product necessary to carrying out any of the purposes of section 301.

(b) The Service may prepare any product described in section 351 for the use of other Federal departments or agencies, and public or private agencies and individuals engaged in work in the field of medicine when such product is not available from establishments licensed under such section.

PART G—QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SEC. 361. (a) The Surgeon General, with the approval of the Administrator, is authorized to make and enforce such regulations as in his judgment are necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into the States or possessions, or from one State or possession into any other State or possession. For purposes of carrying out and enforcing such regulations, the Surgeon General may provide for such inspection, fumigation, disinfection, sanitation, pest extermination, destruction of animals or articles found to be so infected or contaminated as to be sources of dangerous infection to human beings, and other measures, as in his judgment may be necessary.

(b) Regulations prescribed under this section shall not provide for the apprehension, detention, or conditional release of individuals except for the purpose of preventing the introduction, transmission, or spread of such communicable diseases as may be specified from time to time in Executive orders of the President upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council and the Surgeon General.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), regulations prescribed under this section, insofar as they provide for the apprehension, detention, examination, or conditional release of individuals, shall be applicable only to individuals coming into a State or possession from a foreign country, the Territory of Hawaii, or a possession.

(d) On recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, regulations prescribed under this section may provide for the apprehension and examination of any individual reasonably believed to be infected with a communicable disease in a communicable stage and (1) to be moving or about to move from a State to another State; or (2) to be a probable source of infection to individuals who, while infected with such disease in a communicable stage, will be moving from a State to another State. Such regulations may provide that if upon examination any such individual is found to be infected, he may be detained for such time and in such manner as may be reasonably necessary.

SUSPENSION OF ENTRIES AND IMPORTS FROM DESIGNATED PLACES

SEC. 362. Whenever the Surgeon General determines that by reason of the existence of any communicable disease in a foreign country

there is serious danger of the introduction of such disease into the United States, and that this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce such persons and property is required in the interest of the public health, the Surgeon General, in accordance with regulations approved by the President, shall have the power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate in order to avert such danger, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary for such purpose.

SPECIAL POWERS IN TIME OF WAR

SEC. 363. To protect the military and naval forces and war workers of the United States, in time of war, against any communicable disease specified in Executive orders as provided in subsection (b) of section 361, the Surgeon General, on recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, is authorized to provide by regulations for the apprehension and examination, in time of war, of any individual reasonably believed (1) to be infected with such disease in a communicable stage and (2) to be a probable source of infection to members of the armed forces of the United States or to individuals engaged in the production or transportation of arms, munitions, ships, food, clothing, or other supplies for the armed forces. Such regulations may provide that if upon examination any such individual is found to be so infected, he may be detained for such time and in such manner as may be reasonably necessary.

QUARANTINE STATIONS

SEC. 364. (a) Except as provided in title II of the Act of June 15, 1917, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 50, secs. 191-194), the Surgeon General shall control, direct, and manage all United States quarantine stations, grounds, and anchorages, designate their boundaries, and designate the quarantine officers to be in charge thereof. With the approval of the President he shall from time to time select suitable sites for and establish such additional stations, grounds, and anchorages in the States and possessions of the United States as in his judgment are necessary to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases into the States and possessions of the United States.

(b) The Surgeon General shall establish the hours during which quarantine service shall be performed at each quarantine station, and, upon application by any interested party, may establish quarantine inspection during the twenty-four hours of the day, or any fraction thereof, at such quarantine stations as, in his opinion, require such extended service. He may restrict the performance of quarantine inspection to hours of daylight for such arriving vessels as cannot, in his opinion, be satisfactorily inspected during hours of darkness. No vessel shall be required to undergo quarantine inspection during the hours of darkness, unless the quarantine officer at such quarantine station shall deem an immediate inspection necessary to protect the public health. Uniformity shall not be required in the

hours during which quarantine inspection may be obtained at the various ports of the United States.

CERTAIN DUTIES OF CONSULAR AND OTHER OFFICERS

SEC. 365. (a) Any consular or medical officer of the United States, designated for such purpose by the Administrator, shall make reports to the Surgeon General, on such forms and at such intervals as the Surgeon General may prescribe, of the health conditions at the port or place at which such officer is stationed.

(b) It shall be the duty of the customs officers and of Coast Guard officers to aid in the enforcement of quarantine rules and regulations; but no additional compensation, except actual and necessary traveling expenses, shall be allowed any such officer by reason of such services.

BILLS OF HEALTH

SEC. 366. (a) Except as otherwise prescribed in regulations, any vessel at any foreign port or place clearing or departing for any port or place in a State or possession shall be required to obtain from the consular officer of the United States or from the Public Health Service officer, or other medical officer of the United States designated by the Surgeon General, at the port or place of departure, a bill of health in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Surgeon General. The President, from time to time, shall specify the ports at which a medical officer shall be stationed for this purpose. Such bill of health shall set forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and shall state that it has in all respects complied with the regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (c). Before granting such duplicate bill of health, such consular or medical officer shall be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true. The consular officer shall be entitled to demand and receive the fees for bills of health and such fees shall be established by regulation.

(b) Original bills of health shall be delivered to the collectors of customs at the port of entry. Duplicate copies of such bills of health shall be delivered at the time of inspection to quarantine officers at such port. The bills of health herein prescribed shall be considered as part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper consular or other officer of the United States, over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any court of the United States.

(c) The Surgeon General shall from time to time prescribe regulations, applicable to vessels referred to in subsection (a) of this section for the purpose of preventing the introduction into the States or possessions of the United States of any communicable disease by securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crews. Such regulations shall be observed by such vessels prior to departure, during the course of the voyage, and also during inspection, disinfection, or other quarantine procedure upon arrival at any United States quarantine station.

(d) The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to vessels plying between such foreign ports on or near the frontiers of the United States and ports of the United States as are designated by treaty.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any vessel to enter any port in any State or possession of the United States to discharge its cargo, or land its passengers, except upon a certificate of the quarantine officer that regulations prescribed under subsection (c) have in all respects been complied with by such officer, the vessel, and its master. The master of every such vessel shall deliver such certificate to the collector of customs at the port of entry, together with the original bill of health and other papers of the vessel. The certificate required by this subsection shall be procurable from the quarantine officer, upon arrival of the vessel at the quarantine station and satisfactory inspection thereof, at any time within which quarantine services are performed at such station.

CIVIL AIR NAVIGATION AND CIVIL AIRCRAFT

SEC. 367. The Surgeon General is authorized to provide by regulations for the application to air navigation and aircraft of any of the provisions of sections 364, 365, and 366 and regulations prescribed thereunder (including penalties and forfeitures for violations of such sections and regulations), to such extent and upon such conditions as he deems necessary for the safeguarding of the public health.

PENALTIES

SEC. 368. (a) Any person who violates any regulation prescribed under sections 361, 362, or 363, or any provision of section 366 or any regulation prescribed thereunder, or who enters or departs from the limits of any quarantine station, ground, or anchorage in disregard of quarantine rules and regulations or without permission of the quarantine officer in charge, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(b) Any vessel which violates section 366, or any regulations thereunder or under section 364, or which enters within or departs from the limits of any quarantine station, ground, or anchorage in disregard of the quarantine rules and regulations or without permission of the officer in charge, shall forfeit to the United States not more than \$5,000, the amount to be determined by the court, which shall be a lien on such vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

(c) With the approval of the Administrator, the Surgeon General may, upon application therefor, remit or mitigate any forfeiture provided for under subsection (b) of this section, and he shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all such applications.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS

SEC. 369. Medical officers of the United States, when performing duties as quarantine officers at any port or place within the United States, are authorized to take declarations and administer oaths in matters pertaining to the administration of the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

TO BE A DIVISION IN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

SEC. 401. The National Cancer Institute shall be a division in the National Institute of Health.

CANCER RESEARCH, AND SO FORTH

SEC. 402. In carrying out the purposes of section 301 with respect to cancer the Surgeon General, through the National Cancer Institute and in cooperation with the National Cancer Advisory Council, shall—

(a) conduct, assist, and foster researches, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer;

(b) promote the coordination of researches conducted by the Institute and similar researches conducted by other agencies, organizations, and individuals;

(c) provide training and instruction in technical matters relating to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer;

(d) provide fellowships in the Institute from funds appropriated or donated for such purpose;

(e) secure for the Institute consultation services and advice of cancer experts from the United States and abroad;

(f) cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer;

(g) procure, use, and lend radium as provided in section 403.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 403. (a) In carrying out the provisions of section 402 all appropriate provisions of section 301 shall be applicable to the authority of the Surgeon General, and he is authorized—

(1) to purchase radium, from time to time, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, to make such radium available for the purposes of this title, both to the Service and by loan to other agencies and institutions for such consideration and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe;

(2) to provide the necessary facilities where training and instruction may be given in all technical matters relating to diagnosis and treatment of cancer to persons found by the Surgeon General to have proper technical qualifications, and designated by him for such training or instruction, and to fix and pay them a per diem allowance during such training or instruction of not to exceed \$10.

(b) The Surgeon General shall recommend acceptance of conditional gifts pursuant to section 501 of this Act, for study, investigation, or research into the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer, or for the acquisition of grounds or for the erection, equipment, or maintenance of premises, buildings, or equipment of the Institute, only after consultation with the National Cancer Advisory Council. Donations of \$50,000 or over in aid of research under this title may be acknowledged by the establishment within the Institute of suitable memorials to the donors.

(c) In carrying out the purposes of section 402 grants-in-aid for cancer projects shall be made only after review and recommendation of the National Cancer Advisory Council made pursuant to section 404.

FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL

SEC. 404. The council is authorized—

(a) to review research projects or programs submitted to or initiated by it relating to the study of the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer, and certify approval to the Surgeon General, for prosecution under section 402, of any such projects which it believes show promise of making valuable contributions to human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer;

(b) to collect information as to studies which are being carried on in the United States or any other country as to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer, by correspondence or by personal investigation of such studies, and with the approval of the Surgeon General make available such information through the appropriate publications for the benefit of health agencies and organizations (public or private), physicians, or any other scientists, and for the information of the general public;

(c) to review applications from any university, hospital, laboratory, or other institution whether public or private, or from individuals, for grants-in-aid for research projects relating to cancer, and certify to the Surgeon General its approval of grants-in-aid in the cases of such projects which show promise of making valuable contributions to human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis or treatment of cancer;

(d) to recommend to the Surgeon General for acceptance conditional gifts pursuant to section 501 of this Act; and

(e) to make recommendations to the Surgeon General with respect to carrying out the provisions of this title.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 405. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this title shall be available for the acquisition of land or the erection of buildings only if so specified, but in the absence of express limitation therein may be expended in the District of Columbia for personal services, stenographic recording and translating services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses (including the expenses of attendance at meetings when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General); rental, supplies and equipment, purchase and exchange of medical books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law); and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this title.

OTHER WORK WITH RESPECT TO CANCER

SEC. 406. This title shall not be construed as limiting (a) the functions or authority of the Surgeon General or the Public Health Service under any other title of this Act, or of any other officer or agency of the United States, relating to the study of the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer; or (b) the expenditure of money therefor.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

GIFTS

SEC. 501. (a) The Administrator is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States gifts made unconditionally by will or otherwise for the benefit of the Service or for the carrying out of any of its functions. Conditional gifts may be so accepted if recommended by the Surgeon General, and the principal of and income from any such conditional gift shall be held, invested, reinvested, and used in accordance with its conditions, but no gift shall be accepted which is conditioned upon any expenditure not to be met therefrom or from the income thereof unless such expenditure has been approved by Act of Congress.

(b) Any unconditional gift of money accepted pursuant to the authority granted in subsection (a) of this section, the net proceeds from the liquidation (pursuant to subsection (c) or subsection (d) of this section) of any other property so accepted, and the proceeds of insurance on any such gift property not used for its restoration, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and are hereby appropriated and shall be held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the Service, and he may invest and reinvest such funds in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States. Such gifts and the income from such investments shall be available for expenditure in the operation of the Service and the performance of its functions, subject to the same examination and audit as is provided for appropriations made for the Service by Congress.

(c) The evidences of any unconditional gift of intangible personal property, other than money, accepted pursuant to the authority granted in subsection (a) of this section shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury and he, in his discretion, may hold them, or liquidate them except that they shall be liquidated upon the request of the Administrator, whenever necessary to meet payments required in the operation of the Service or the performance of its functions. The proceeds and income from any such property held by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be available for expenditure as is provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(d) The Administrator shall hold any real property or any tangible personal property accepted unconditionally pursuant to the authority granted in subsection (a) of this section and he shall permit such property to be used for the operation of the Service and the performance of its functions or he may lease or hire such property, and may insure such property, and deposit the income thereof with the Secretary of the Treasury to be available for expend-

iture as provided in subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That the income from any such real property or tangible personal property shall be available for expenditure in the discretion of the Administrator for the maintenance, preservation, or repair and insurance of such property and that any proceeds from insurance may be used to restore the property insured. Any such property when not required for the operation of the Service or the performance of its functions may be liquidated by the Administrator, and the proceeds thereof deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever in his judgment the purposes of the gifts will be served thereby.

(e) Donations of \$50,000 or over in aid of research may be acknowledged by the establishment within the National Institute of Health of suitable memorials to the donors.

USE OF IMMIGRATION STATION HOSPITALS

SEC. 502. The Immigration and Naturalization Service may, by agreement of the heads of the departments concerned, permit the Public Health Service to use hospitals at immigration stations for the care of Public Health Service patients. The Surgeon General shall reimburse the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the actual cost of furnishing fuel, light, water, telephone, and similar supplies and services, which reimbursement shall be covered into the proper Immigration and Naturalization Service appropriation, or such costs may be paid from working funds established as provided by law, but no charge shall be made for the expense of physical upkeep of the hospitals. The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall reimburse the Surgeon General for the care and treatment of persons detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service at the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service unless such persons are entitled to care and treatment under section 322 (a).

MONEY COLLECTED FOR CARE OF PATIENTS

SEC. 503. Money collected as provided by law for expenses incurred in the care and treatment of foreign seamen, and money received for the care and treatment of pay patients, including any amounts received from any executive department on account of care and treatment of pay patients, shall be covered into the appropriation from which the expenses of such care and treatment were paid.

CARE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PATIENTS AT SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SEC. 504. Insane patients entitled to treatment by the Service shall be admitted, upon order of the Administrator, into Saint Elizabeths Hospital or, upon order of the Surgeon General, into any hospital, institution, or station of the Service especially equipped for the accommodation of such patients and shall be cared for and treated therein until cured or until ordered removed by the officer authorizing such admittance.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 505. The Administrator may consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine any claim which shall accrue, on account of damages

occasioned by collisions or incident to the operation of vessels of the Service, and for which damages such vessels are found by him to be responsible. To be considered for settlement under this section, claims must be presented to the Administrator within one year of their accrual. The amount ascertained and determined to be due any claimant, not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case, shall be certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor by Congress, together with a brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed. Acceptance by any claimant of the amount determined to be due under this section shall be deemed to be in full and final settlement of such claim against the Government of the United States.

TRANSPORTATION OF REMAINS OF OFFICERS

SEC. 506. Appropriations available for traveling expenses of the Service shall be available for meeting the cost of preparation for burial and of transportation to the place of burial of remains of commissioned officers, and of personnel specified in regulations, who die in line of duty.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS

SEC. 507. (a) In the settlement of the accounts of deceased commissioned officers where the amount due the decedent's estate is less than \$1,000 and no demand is presented by a duly appointed representative of the estate, the accounting officers may allow the amount found due to the decedent's widow or legal heirs in the following order of precedence: First, to the widow; second, if the decedent left no widow, or the widow be dead at time of settlement, then to the children or their issue, per stirpes; third, if no widow or children or their issue, then to the father and mother in equal parts, provided the father has not abandoned the support of his family, in which case to the mother alone; fourth, if either the father or mother be dead, then to the one surviving; fifth, if there be no widow, child, father, or mother at the date of settlement, then to the brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers and sisters, per stirpes.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not be construed so as to prevent payment of funeral expenses from the amount due the decedent's estate if a claim therefor is presented, before settlement by the accounting officers, by the person or persons who actually paid such expenses.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

SEC. 508. For the purpose of any reorganization under section 202, the Administrator, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is authorized to make such transfers of funds between appropriations as may be necessary for the continuance of transferred functions.

AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 509. Appropriations for carrying out the provisions of section 301 shall be available for expenditure for personal services and rent at the seat of Government, for books of reference, periodicals, and exhibits, and for printing and binding.

UNAUTHORIZED WEARING OF UNIFORMS

SEC. 510. Except as may be authorized by regulations of the President, the insignia and uniform of commissioned officers of the Service, or any distinctive part of such insignia or uniform, or any insignia or uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part thereof, shall not be worn, after the promulgation of such regulations, by any person other than a commissioned officer of the Service, and any person violating this section shall be subject to the penalties provided by the Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 10, sec. 1393), in the case of unlawful wearing of the uniform of commissioned officers of the Army.

ANNUAL REPORT

SEC. 511. The Surgeon General shall transmit to the Administrator, for submission to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session, a full report of the administration of the functions of the Service under this Act, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

TITLE VI—TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY PROVISIONS
AND AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS

EXISTING POSITIONS, PROCEDURES, AND SO FORTH

SEC. 601. (a) The provisions of this Act shall not affect the term or tenure of office or employment of the Surgeon General, or of any officer or employee of the Service, or of any member of the National Advisory Health Council or the National Advisory Cancer Council, in office or employed at the time of its enactment.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, existing positions, divisions, committees, and procedures in the Service shall continue unless and until abolished, changed, or transferred pursuant to authority granted in this Act.

EXISTING REGULATIONS, AND SO FORTH

SEC. 602. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, existing rules, regulations of or applicable to the Service, and Executive orders, shall remain in effect until repealed, or until modified or superseded by regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

FUNDS, APPROPRIATIONS, AND PROPERTY

SEC. 603. All appropriations, allocations, and other funds, and all properties available for use by the Public Health Service or any division or unit thereof shall continue to be available to the Service.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EMERGENCY HEALTH AND SANITATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 604. For each fiscal year during the continuance of the present war and during any period of demobilization after the war, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to enable the Surgeon General, either directly or through State health authorities, to conduct health and sanitation activities in areas adjoin-

ing military or naval reservations within or without the United States, in areas where there are concentrations of military or naval forces, in Government and private industrial plants engaged in defense work, and in areas adjoining such industrial plants.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SEC. 605. (a) Section 7 of the Act of September 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 757), is amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the following: "*Provided*, That whenever any person is entitled to receive any benefits under this Act by reason of his injury, or by reason of the death of an employee, as defined in section 40, and is also entitled to receive from the United States any payments or benefits (other than the proceeds of any insurance policy), by reason of such injury or death under any other Act of Congress, because of service by him (or in the case of death, by the deceased) as an employee, as so defined, such person shall elect which benefits he shall receive. Such election shall be made within one year after the injury or death, or such further time as the Commission may for good cause allow, and when made shall be irrevocable unless otherwise provided by law."

(b) The definition of the term "employee" in section 40 of such Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 790), is amended to read as follows:

"The term 'employee' includes all civil employees of the United States and of the Panama Railroad Company, commissioned officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, officers in the Reserve of the Public Health Service on active duty, and all persons, other than independent contractors and their employees, employed on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin, subsequent to September 7, 1916, in operations conducted pursuant to the Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin,' approved March 28, 1908, as amended, or any other Act relating to tribal timber and logging operations on the Menominee Reservation."

(c) In the case of injury or death of a commissioned officer of the Service occurring after November 10, 1943, and on or before the date of the termination of the present war, the election required by section 7 of such Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 757), may be made, and the notice required by section 15 thereof and the written claim required by section 18 thereof may be filed, within such time as may be provided by regulations of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, but not later than the expiration of one year following the termination of the present war. Prior to the expiration of such year any such election may be revised, and such revision shall operate retroactively to the date of death or injury, but there shall be deducted from the compensation or other benefit payable pursuant to a revised election any sum (except the proceeds of any insurance policy) theretofore paid on account of such death or injury.

(d) In the case of death of a commissioned officer of the Service which occurred after December 7, 1941, and prior to November 11, 1943, the rights provided to surviving beneficiaries by section 10 of the Public Health Service Act of 1943 shall continue notwithstanding the repeal of that Act. Such beneficiaries, in addition to the right to receive six months' pay, shall have the same right of election and of revising elections as is provided by subsection (c) of this section, except that in case of a revised election no deduction shall be made on account of such six months' pay.

COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY IN CERTAIN CASES

SEC. 606. In the case of commissioned officers of the Service appointed prior to the enactment of this Act, there shall be included, in determining retired pay pursuant to section 211 (c) (1), non-commissioned service in the Public Health Service, as well as all commissioned service.

ALLOWANCES FOR UNIFORMS TO CERTAIN COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

SEC. 607. Each commissioned officer of the Service who was appointed to the Regular Corps or called to active duty in the Reserve Corps since December 7, 1941, and prior to the enactment of this Act, and who on or after November 11, 1943, was on active duty in the grade of junior assistant, assistant, or passed assistant and was receiving the pay of the first, second, or third pay period, shall be entitled to receive an allowance of \$250 for uniforms and equipment.

PATIENTS OF SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL IN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

SEC. 608. Insane patients entitled to treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital who may heretofore or hereafter, during the continuance of the present war, or during the period of six months thereafter, have been admitted to hospitals of the Service, may continue to be cared for and treated in such hospitals notwithstanding the termination of such period.

ELIGIBILITY OF OSTEOPATHS TO APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE CORPS

SEC. 609. For the duration of the present war and for six months thereafter graduates of reputable osteopathic colleges shall be eligible for appointment as reserve officers in the Service.

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS RESPECTING MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

SEC. 610. (a) Subject to regulations of the President, members of the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard, or their dependents, shall be entitled to the benefits provided by section 326 for male officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard or their dependents: *Provided*, That the husbands of such members shall not be considered dependents, and the children of such members shall not be considered dependents unless their father is dead or they are in fact dependent on their mother for their chief support.

(b) Subject to regulations of the President, lightkeepers, assistant lightkeepers, and officers and crews of vessels of the former Light-

house Service, including any such persons who subsequent to June 30, 1939, have involuntarily been assigned to other civilian duty in the Coast Guard, who were entitled to medical relief at hospitals and other stations of the Public Health Service prior to enactment of this Act, and who are now or hereafter on active duty or who have been or may hereafter be retired under the provisions of section 6 of the Act of June 20, 1918, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 33, sec. 763), shall be entitled to medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization at hospitals and other stations of the Public Health Service: *Provided*, That such persons while on active duty shall also be entitled to care and treatment in accordance with the provisions of section 322 (e) of this Act.

(c) For the duration of the present war and for six months thereafter, seamen employed on foreign-flag vessels which are owned or operated by citizens of the United States or by corporations incorporated under the law of the United States or of any State shall be entitled to the same benefits as are provided by section 322 (a) (1) for seamen employed on vessels of the United States.

REPEAL OF EXISTING LAW

SEC. 611. The following statutes or parts of statutes are hereby repealed:

The two paragraphs under the subheading "Marine—hospital establishment (customs:)" under the heading "Under the Treasury Department" in section 3689 in title XLI of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

Sections 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, and 4806 in title LIX of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

The last paragraph under the heading "Miscellaneous" in chapter 130, 18 Statutes at Large 371, which paragraph is the seventh beginning on page 377;

Chapter 156, 18 Statutes at Large 485;

Chapter 66, 20 Statutes at Large 37;

Chapter 202, 20 Statutes at Large 484;

Chapter 61, 21 Statutes at Large 46;

Section 1, and the final clause of section 2 (which reads as follows: "and the said quarantine stations when so established shall be conducted by the Marine Hospital Service under regulations framed in accordance with the Act of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight"), of chapter 727, 25 Statutes at Large 355;

Chapter 19, 25 Statutes at Large 639;

Chapter 51, 26 Statutes at Large 31;

The last sentence of the paragraph headed "Office of the Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service" in chapter 541, 26 Statutes at Large 908, which appears at page 923 and reads as follows: "And hereafter, the Supervising Surgeon General is hereby authorized to cause the detail of two surgeons and two passed assistant surgeons for duty in the Bureau, who shall each receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the general service.";

Chapter 114, 27 Statutes at Large 449;

The last sentence of the paragraph headed "Office of Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service", in chapter 174, 28 Statutes at Large 162, which appears at page 179 and which reads as

follows: "And hereafter the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service is hereby authorized to cause the detail of an additional medical officer and one hospital steward for duty in the Bureau, who shall each receive the pay and allowances of his respective grade in the general service.";

Chapter 213, 28 Statutes at Large 229;

Chapter 300, 28 Statutes at Large 372;

The last sentence of the paragraph headed "Office of Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service", in chapter 177, 28 Statutes at Large 764, which appears at page 780 and which reads as follows: "And hereafter the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service is hereby authorized to cause the detail of two hospital attendants from the port of New York for duty in the laboratory of the Bureau, and who shall each receive the pay equivalent to the compensation of a first-class hospital attendant.";

The proviso at the end of the paragraph headed "Office of Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service" in chapter 265, 29 Statutes at Large 538, which appears at page 554 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant to the medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service commissioned by the President, without deduction of pay, leaves of absence for the same period of time and in the same manner as is now authorized to be granted to officers of the Army by the Secretary of War";

Chapter 349, 30 Statutes at Large 976;

Section 10, chapter 191, 31 Statutes at Large 77, at page 80;

The first paragraph of section 97 of chapter 339, 31 Statutes at Large 141;

Chapter 836, 31 Statutes at Large 1086;

That portion of the third paragraph of section 84 of chapter 1369, 32 Statutes at Large 691, which appears at page 711 and which reads as follows: "and the provisions of law relating to the public health and quarantine shall apply in the case of all vessels entering a port of the United States or its aforesaid possessions from said islands, where the customs officers at the port of departure shall perform the duties required by such law of consular officers in foreign ports";

Chapter 1370, 32 Statutes at Large 712;

Chapter 1378, 32 Statutes at Large 728;

Chapter 1443, 33 Statutes at Large 1009;

The last sentence of the last paragraph under the heading "Public Health and Marine Hospital Service" in chapter 1484, 33 Statutes at Large 1214, which appears at page 1217 and which reads as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury shall, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seven, and annually thereafter, submit to Congress, in the regular Book of Estimates, detailed estimates of the expenses of maintaining the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service,";

Public Resolution Numbered 21, 33 Statutes at Large 1283;

Chapter 3433, 34 Statutes at Large 299;

Section 17 of chapter 1134, 34 Statutes at Large 898, at page 903;

That portion of the third paragraph under the heading "Back Pay and Bounty" in chapter 200, 35 Statutes at Large 373, as amended by chapter 213, 52 Statutes at Large 352, which is at page 352 of 52

Statutes at Large and which reads as follows: "and of deceased commissioned officers of the Public Health Service";

The proviso in the tenth paragraph under the heading "Public Health and Marine Hospital Service" in chapter 285, 36 Statutes at Large 1363, which appears in the eighth paragraph on page 1394 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That there may be admitted into said hospitals, for study, persons with infectious or other diseases affecting the public health, and not to exceed ten cases in any one hospital at one time", and the substantially similar provisions appearing under the heading "Public Health and Marine Hospital Service" or the heading "Public Health Service" in the following statutes: Chapter 355, 37 Statutes at Large 417, at page 435; chapter 3, 38 Statutes at Large 4, at page 24; chapter 209, 39 Statutes at Large 262, at page 278; chapter 28, 40 Statutes at Large 459, at page 468; chapter 113, 40 Statutes at Large 634, at page 644; chapter 24, 41 Statutes at Large 163, at page 175;

Chapter 288, 37 Statutes at Large 309;

The proviso at the end of the last paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 149, 37 Statutes at Large 912, which appears at page 915 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That hereafter the director of the Hygienic Laboratory shall receive the pay and allowances of a senior surgeon";

That portion of the second paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 3, 38 Statutes at Large 4, which appears at page 23 and which reads as follows: "at least six of the assistant surgeons provided for hereunder shall be required to have had a special training in the diagnosis of insanity and mental defect for duty in connection with the examination of arriving aliens with special reference to the detection of mental defection";

The proviso at the end of the twelfth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 3, 38 Statutes at Large 4, which appears at page 24 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That hereafter commissioned officers and pharmacists, and those employees of the Service devoting all their time to field work, shall be entitled to hospital relief when taken sick or injured in line of duty";

The last clause of chapter 124, 38 Statutes at Large 387, which reads as follows: "and the said Secretary is hereby authorized to detail for duty on revenue cutters such surgeons and other persons of the Public Health Service as he may deem necessary";

Section 5 of chapter 414, 39 Statutes at Large 536, at page 538;

Chapter 26, 39 Statutes at Large 872;

That portion of section 16 of chapter 29, 39 Statutes at Large 874, which appears at page 885 and which reads as follows: "who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, and";

The sixth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 3, 40 Statutes at Large 2, at page 6;

The seventh paragraph under the heading "Bureau of Mines" in chapter 27, 40 Statutes at Large 105, which is the third full paragraph appearing on page 146;

Chapter 37, 40 Statutes at Large 242;

The proviso in the fourth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 113, 40 Statutes at Large 634, which appears at page 644 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That the pay of attendants at marine hospitals, quarantine and immigration stations, whose present compensation is less than the rate of \$1,200 per annum, may be increased to a rate not to exceed \$1,200 per annum";

The proviso in the eleventh paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 113, 40 Statutes at Large 634, which appears at page 644 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That the Public Health Service, from and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall pay to Saint Elizabeths Hospital the actual per capita cost of maintenance in the said hospital of patients committed by that Service";

The sixtieth paragraph under the heading "Bureau of Fisheries" in chapter 113, 40 Statutes at Large 634, which is the fourth full paragraph appearing on page 694;

Sections 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7 of chapter XV of chapter 143, 40 Statutes at Large 845, at page 886;

The thirteenth paragraph under the heading "General Expenses, Bureau of Chemistry" in chapter 178, 40 Statutes at Large 973, which is the second full paragraph appearing on page 992;

Section 2 of chapter 179, 40 Statutes at Large 1008;

Chapter 196, 40 Statutes at Large 1017;

Chapter 98, 40 Statutes at Large 1302;

The last paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 6, 41 Statutes at Large 35, which is the sixth full paragraph appearing on page 45;

The proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 94, 41 Statutes at Large 503, which appears at page 507, and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make regulations governing the disposal of articles produced by patients in the course of their curative treatment, either by allowing the patient to retain same or by selling the articles and depositing the money received to the credit of the appropriation from which the materials for making the articles were purchased";

The second paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 94, 41 Statutes at Large 503, which is the seventh full paragraph appearing on page 507;

The last paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 94, 41 Statutes at Large 503, which is the seventh full paragraph appearing on page 508, and the substantially similar provisions in chapter 161, 41 Statutes at Large 1367, at page 1378;

The fourth paragraph under the heading "Quarantine Stations" in chapter 235, 41 Statutes at Large 874, which is the eighth full paragraph appearing on page 875;

The third paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 235, 41 Statutes at Large 874, which is the ninth full paragraph appearing on page 883;

Chapter 80, 41 Statutes at Large 1149;

The second paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 23, 42 Statutes at Large 29, which is the thirteenth full paragraph appearing on page 38;

The proviso at the end of section 4 of chapter 57, 42 Statutes at Large 147, which appears at page 148, and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That all commissioned personnel detailed or hereafter detailed from the United States Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau, shall hold the same rank and grade, shall receive the same pay and allowances, and shall be subject to the same rules for relative rank and promotion as now or hereafter may be provided by law for commissioned personnel of the same rank or grade or performing the same or similar duties in the United States Public Health Service";

The ninth paragraph under the heading "Bureau of Mines", in chapter 199, 42 Statutes at Large 552, which is the fourth full paragraph on page 588, and the substantially similar provisions in chapter 42, 42 Statutes at Large 1174, at page 1210; chapter 264, 43 Statutes at Large 390, at page 422; chapter 462, 43 Statutes at Large 1141, at page 1175;

The last sentence of the paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 258, 42 Statutes at Large 767, which appears at page 776 and which reads as follows: "The Immigration Service shall reimburse the Public Health Service on the basis of per capita rates fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the sums received by the Public Health Service from this source shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts";

The first proviso at the end of the ninth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 84, 43 Statutes at Large 64, which appears at page 75 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That the Immigration Service shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals at Ellis Island Immigration Station for the care of the Public Health Service patients, free of expense for physical upkeep, but with a charge of actual cost for fuel, light, water, telephone, and similar supplies and services, to be covered into the proper Immigration Service appropriations; and moneys collected by the Immigration Service on account of hospital expenses of persons detained under the immigration laws and regulations at Ellis Island Immigration Station shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts";

and substantially similar provisions under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 87, 43 Statutes at Large 763, at page 775; chapter 43, 44 Statutes at Large 136, at page 147; chapter 126, 45 Statutes at Large 162, at page 174; chapter 39, 45 Statutes at Large 1028, at page 1039; chapter 289, 46 Statutes at Large 335, at page 347; chapter 110, 49 Statutes at Large 218, at page 229; chapter 725, 49 Statutes at Large 1827, at page 1839; chapter 180, 50 Statutes at Large 137, at page 149; chapter 55, 52 Statutes at Large 120, at page 133; chapter 428, 54 Statutes at Large 574, at page 585; chapter 269, 55 Statutes at Large 466, at page 481; and chapter 475, 56 Statutes at Large 562, at page 581;

Chapter 146, 43 Statutes at Large 809;

The words "and public health" in the last sentence of section 7 (b) of chapter 344, 44 Statutes at Large 568, at page 572;

The words "or public-health" in section 11 (b) (2) of chapter 344, 44 Statutes at Large 568, at page 574, as amended;

Section 3 of chapter 371, 44 Statutes at Large 622, at page 626;
Chapter 625, 45 Statutes at Large 603;

The proviso at the end of the fifth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 39, 45 Statutes at Large 1028, which appears at page 1039, and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That funds expendable for transportation and traveling expenses may also be used for preparation for shipment and transportation to their former homes of remains of officers who die in line of duty", and substantially similar provisions appearing under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 289, 46 Statutes at Large 335, at page 346; chapter 110, 49 Statutes at Large 218, at page 228; chapter 725, 49 Statutes at Large 1827, at page 1839; chapter 180, 50 Statutes at Large 137, at page 148; chapter 55, 52 Statutes at Large 120, at page 132; chapter 428, 54 Statutes at Large 574, at page 584; chapter 269, 55 Statutes at Large 466, at page 480;

Chapter 82, 45 Statutes at Large 1085;

The second paragraph under the heading "Government in the Territories" in chapter 707, 45 Statutes at Large 1623, which is the seventh full paragraph on page 1644;

So much of chapter 70, 46 Statutes at Large 81, as reads: ", and at his discretion to permit the erection of other buildings which may in the future be donated to promote the welfare of patients and personnel";

Chapter 125, 46 Statutes at Large 150;

Chapter 320, 46 Statutes at Large 379;

Section 4 of chapter 488, 46 Statutes at Large 585;

Chapter 597, 46 Statutes at Large 807;

Chapter 409, 46 Statutes at Large 1491;

The words "or public health" in the last sentence of section 2 of chapter 656, 48 Statutes at Large 1116;

The ninth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 110, 49 Statutes at Large 218, which is the second full paragraph appearing on page 229;

Title VI of chapter 531, 49 Statutes at Large 620, at page 634;

Chapter 161, 49 Statutes at Large 1185;

That portion of chapter 550, 49 Statutes at Large 1514, which reads as follows: "or of the United States Public Health Service";

The proviso at the end of the thirteenth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 725, 49 Statutes at Large 1827, which appears at page 1840 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That on and after July 1, 1936, the Narcotic Farm at Lexington, Kentucky, shall be known as United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, but such change in designation shall not affect the status of any person in connection therewith or the status of such institution under any Act applicable thereto";

The fourth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 180, 50 Statutes at Large 137, which is the sixth full paragraph on page 148;

Section 2 of chapter 545, 50 Statutes at Large 547, at page 548;

Chapter 565, 50 Statutes at Large 559;

The first proviso in the paragraph having the subhead "Division of Mental Hygiene" under the heading "Public Health Service" in chapter 55, 52 Statutes at Large 120, which appears at page 134 and which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That on and after July 1, 1938, the United States Narcotic Farm, Fort Worth, Texas, shall be known as United States Public Health Service Hospital of Fort Worth, Texas, but such change in designation shall not affect the status of any person in connection therewith or the status of such institution under any Act applicable thereto:";

Chapter 267, 52 Statutes at Large 439;

Chapter 92, 53 Statutes at Large 620;

Chapter 606, 53 Statutes at Large 1266;

Chapter 636, 53 Statutes at Large 1338;

Section 509 of chapter 666, 53 Statutes at Large 1360, at page 1381;

Section 205 (b) of Reorganization Plan Numbered I, 53 Statutes at Large 1423, at page 1425;

✓ Chapter 566, 54 Statutes at Large 747;

✓ The fourth paragraph under the heading "Public Health Service" in Public Law 11, Seventy-eighth Congress; and

Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress.

PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES

SEC. 612. The repeal of the several statutes or parts of statutes accomplished by section 611 shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause, before such repeal, but all rights and liabilities under the statutes or parts thereof so repealed shall continue, and may be enforced in the same manner, as if such repeal had not been made.

Approved July 1, 1944.

